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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES·  
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76·  
∴ AND COLONIAL TIMES ∴

Volume 5

Sept. 1898-Aug. 1899





# THE SPIRIT OF '76

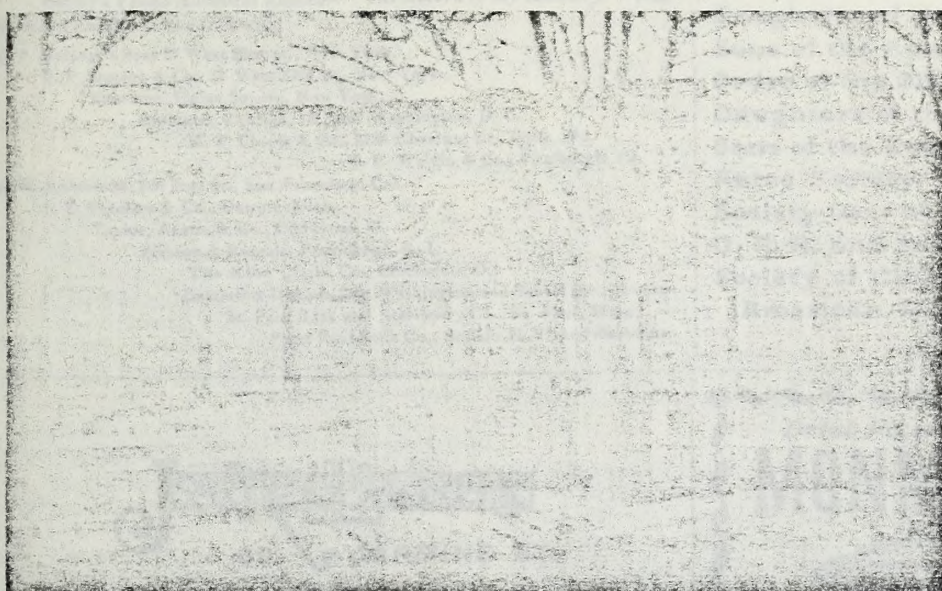
DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES·  
INCIDENTS·AND·MEN·OF '76·  
∴ AND COLONIAL TIMES ∴

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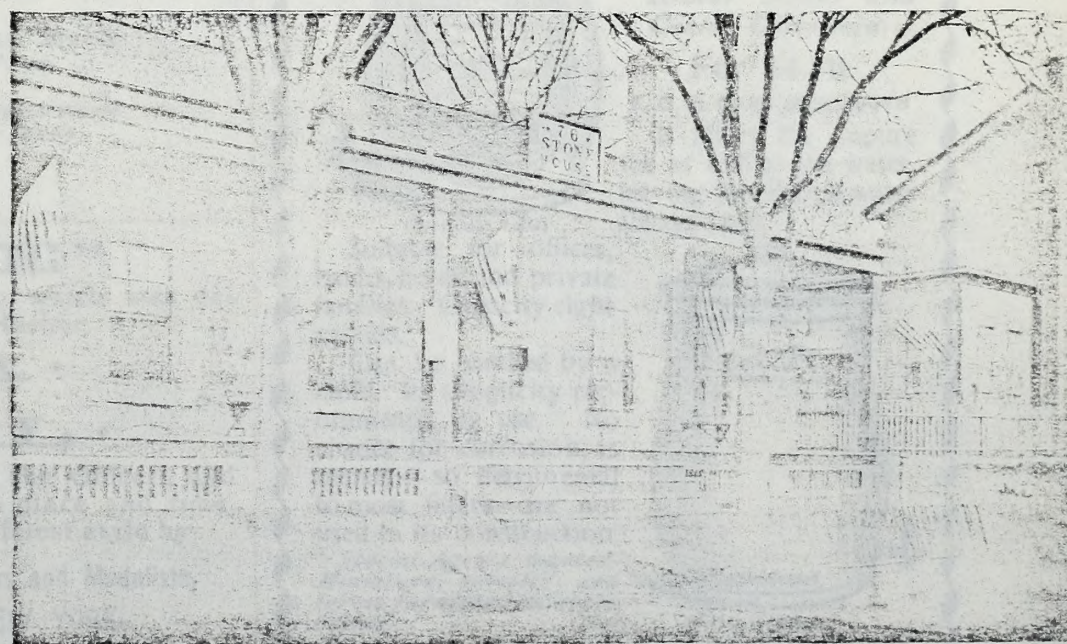


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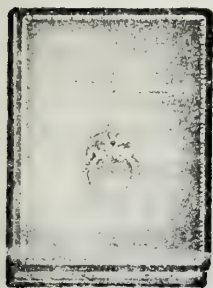
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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### WHITMAN'S RIDE FOR OREGON.

BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

“AN empire to be lost or won!  
And who for four thousand miles  
will ride  
And climb to Heaven the Great Divide,  
And find the way to Washington,  
Through mountain canyons, winter snows,  
O'er streams where free the north wind blows?  
Who will ride from Walla-walla,  
Four thousand miles from Oregon?”  
So rang the question through the sky.  
And who was there to make reply  
By Walla-walla River?

When comes the hour, there comes the man,  
With hands to grasp and feet to climb,  
The Spirit of necessity  
The will of God embodied, he  
Stands forth the imperative of time.  
“An empire to be lost or won?”  
In youth to man I gave my all,  
And nought is yonder mountain wall;  
If but the will of Heaven be done,  
It is not mine to live or die,  
Or map the mountains low or high,  
Or count the miles from Walla-walla.  
The soul hath neither space or time,  
The God of Terminus is dead,  
Beneath the curtain of the sky,  
I slept while half the nation said,  
“There is no road to Oregon,”  
And I will ride for her again!”  
So rang the answer through the sky;  
’Twas thus that Whitman made reply,  
By Walla-walla River.

“An empire to be lost or won?  
Bring me my Cayuse pony then,  
And I will tread the old ways as when  
Beneath the gray skies’ crystal sun,  
Upon the altars of the air  
I raised the flag and saw below  
The measureless Columbia flow;  
The Bible oped and bowed in prayer,  
And gave myself to God anew,  
And felt my spirit newly born.  
Now to my mission I’ll be true;  
I will ride for Walla-walla,  
I’ll ride again for Oregon.”  
So rang the answer through the sky.  
’Twas thus that Whitman made reply,  
By Walla-walla River.

October burning in the wood,  
The russet leaves half crisped, half gone,  
By Walla-walla River stood,  
The once fair brides of Oregon.  
They saw the impatient steed stamp,  
They heard the sly cayote cry;  
With waving hand, while filled the camp.  
The shining dust of Alkali  
They saw him point to Heaven and move  
Beside the river o’er the plain,  
They saw the phantom mountains move  
Before his mighty faith again  
By Walla-walla River.

He disappeared as not his own.  
He heard the warning ice-winds sighed,  
The smoking sun-flames o’er him shone,  
On whitened altars of the sky.  
As up the mountain sides he rose,  
The wandering eagle round him wheeled,  
The partridge fled, the gentle roes,  
And oft his Cayuse pony reeled  
Upon some dizzy crag and gazed  
Down cloudy chasms, falling storms,  
While higher yet the peaks upraised  
Against the wind their giant forms.  
Said the Shoeshonee to the Nez Perces  
“Who rides with the storm, ho, ho!  
With a robe of ice was covered his form,  
And his tracks the snow?”  
Says the Nez Perces to the Shoeshonee,  
“He came and went with the wind,  
He followed the guide of his soul before  
And left no trail behind.”  
“The gods him beckoned; he went his way.”  
Said the Shoeshonee and the Nez Perces.

December came, the grizzly hid  
The cacti turned to white,  
And half the day was cloud and storm,  
And half the day was night.  
“Impossible!” exclaimed the guide.  
“Impossible? No, no!”  
Before him bowed the Great Divide  
And parted plains of snow

On, on and on, past Idaho.  
On past the mighty Saline sea,  
His covering at night the snow,  
His only sentinel a tree.  
On, past Portneuf’s basaltic heights,

On, where San Juan mountains lay,  
Through sunless days and starless nights,  
Toward Toas and far Santa Fe.  
Now kneeling in the starlit snow,  
Now warned by lone Fort Mintah,  
Now scanning in horizons low,  
The fortress of Uncompagra.  
O’er tablelands of sleet and hail,  
Through pine-roofed gorges, canyons cold,  
Now fording streams encased in mail  
Of ice, like Alpine knights of old.  
“O, Freedom, floating in the flag  
I planted on the mountain crag,  
While wheeled the eagle in the sun,  
Thee I’ll defend as thee I won!”  
He said, and spurred his thin steed on.  
Till far beyond him lay Walla-walla,  
And far the fields of Oregon.  
’Twas thus that Whitman made reply.

Said Navahoe to the Apache chief,  
“Who rides with the storm, ho, ho!  
With the robe of death was covered his form,  
And covered his track the snow?”  
Said the Apache chief to the Navahoe,  
“He came and went with the wind,  
He followed a guide unseen before  
And left no trail behind.”  
“The gods him beckoned. So let him go!”  
Said the Apache chief to the Navahoe.

The wintered deepened, sharper grew  
The hail and sleet, the frost and snow;  
Not e’en the eagle o’er him flew,  
And scarce the partridge’s wing below.  
The land became a long, white sea,  
And then a deep with scarce a coast,  
The stars refused their light, till he  
Was in the wildering mazes lost.  
He dropped the rein, his stiffened hand  
Was like a statue’s hand of clay.  
“My trusty beast, ’tis the command,  
On on, I leave to thee the way.  
The open Bible ’neath the flag  
I set upon the mountain crag  
While screamed the eagles in the sun;  
I must defend what I have won.  
I must go on, I must go on,  
Whatever lot may fall to me.  
On, ’tis for others’ sake I ride,  
For others I may never see,





And dare the clouds, O Great Divide,  
Not for myself, O Walla-walla,  
Not for myself, O Washington;  
But for thy future, Oregon!"

'Twas thus that Whitman made reply.

On, on and on, the dumb beast pressed,  
Uncertain and without a guide,  
And found the mountain's curve of rest,  
And open ways of the Divide.  
His feet grew firm, he found the way  
With storm-beat limbs and frozen breath,  
As keen his instincts to obey  
As was his master's eye of faith.  
Hark! What is that? the Indian said.  
An echo answered him! "Who passed  
O'er flinty rock and watershed  
To pathless forests dim and vast?  
The horse's hoof made but reply  
On rocky stairs adown the sky!  
Still on and on, still on and on,  
And far and far grew Walla-walla,  
And far the fields of Oregon.

That spring a man with frozen feet  
Came to the marble halls of State,  
And told his mission but to meet  
The chill of scorn, the scoff of hate.  
"Is Oregon worth saving?" asked  
The treaty-makers from the coast,  
And him, keen lips with questions asked  
Mid scornful hearts, with faces masked,  
And said, "When did you leave your post?"

He stood amid the halls of State,  
In tattered garments fringed by storms,  
And told how he had ridden with fate,  
And borne an empire in his arms.  
More bitter than the mountain winds  
An answering voice renewed his pains,  
"I would not give a whiff of smoke  
For all the land beyond the plains!"  
Was it for this he had braved  
The warring storms of mount and sky?  
Yes! Yet that empire he had saved,  
And to his post went back to die—  
Went back to die for others' sake,  
For that grand empire 'neath the flag  
That he had lifted o'er the crag,  
Above the mighty Puget sea;  
Went back to die for great humanity,  
Went back to die for Washington,  
Went back to die for Walla-walla,  
For Idaho and Oregon!  
'Twas thus that Whitman made reply.

Now on the gleaming hills again,  
Fair autumn sets her plumes of gold;  
Two women's eyes look down the plain,  
And there a hero's form behold.  
The rising world shall map his track,  
The vales and peaks his name shall hold,  
And his worn feet shall follow back,  
The empires new and empires old  
And gather 'neath the flag unrolled  
By Walla-walla River.

At Walla-walla one may see  
The city of the western North,  
And near it graves unmarked there be  
That cover souls of royal worth.  
The flag waves o'er them in the sky,  
Beneath whose stars are cities born,  
And round them mountain-castled lie  
The hundred towns of Oregon.

I hear the tread of nations there;  
The engines shriek where eagles screamed,  
And ring the mighty bells of prayer,  
Where voiceless the Columbia gleamed.  
I hear a thousand hammers beat  
The march of cities 'neath the crag;  
Halt, halt, oh hosts o' hurrying feet!

The eagles sweep celestial air;  
Halt! give the password! let it be  
The solitary rider's word,  
That but the echoing mountains heard:  
"All things to faith are possible!"  
To make life's vision life's event  
Is spirit power omnipotent,  
The law supreme forever;  
And every lofty soul may give  
To duty's high imperative  
Such deeds as his that glorify  
The mountain pillars of the sky  
By Walla-walla River!

### ANNIVERSARIES.—1775-1898.

By MRS. WINONA SAWYER, President of Board of Lady Managers of Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

"What hath this day deserved? What hath it done  
That it in golden letters should be set  
Among the high tides in the calendar?"—*King John*.

"What hath this day deserved, what hath it done,  
That it in golden letters should be set,  
Among the high tides in our nation's calendar?"

THE sun which crossed the Atlantic Ocean on June 17, 1775, left an old world startled by unaccustomed sounds of liberty, to look down upon the disturbing colonies nestling on the margin of the new world. For weeks, months, yes for years, this selfsame sun had watched the gathering of a storm, at first, a cloud no larger than a stamp. It had seen flash answering flash from Fanueil Hall and House of Burgesses. It had been the pillar of fire which guided military forces across the sea to be quartered in the colonies. It had seen British goods sent back, and British tea left in the bay; charters altered or annulled and addresses, demanding redress, spurned. It had read the crimson menaces written on the streets of Boston, in North Carolina, at Lexington and Concord bridge.

But this morn, the waking morning of June 17, 1775, beheld all interest centered around the closed port of Boston harbor. And as the sun lifted the veil of mist, it spied the newly risen ramparts on the neighboring hill, where as dim forms, the minute men were digging trenches broad and deep, to make the breastworks broad and high. It saw the pine tree banner planted by the courageous Prescott, also Major Pitcairn and Pomeroy with his snow-white hair, standing by the side of the young, fated Warren. But the British also saw these works and men, and then a crowd of smoke wrapped all the scene.

All day the silent sun kept watch, now where the scarlet and crimson mingled, now where the brown stood firm. It saw the flames of Charlestown's burning homes. It saw the British thrice ascend the hill. It saw them twice repulsed. It saw the serried ranks give way until the last charge of powder was spent, and then, it saw the sons of freedom slowly, sadly driven from the hill. At eve the slope was crimson dyed, not with the light of the setting sun, but with the light of lives gone down.

It was not the excessive slaughter which makes this a red-letter day, for many an uncommemorated field has run with blood; not the reverberations of the battle, for at Concord was "fired the first shot heard round the world;" not the physical or material conditions of the struggle for Bunker Hill is but a miniature of Brandywine's defeat or Trenton's victory; not the deaths of Major Pitcairn, who fired the first shot of the war, or the gallant Warren, killed as he lingered, loath to join in the inevitable retreat; not the array of force and terror, the magnitude and nature of events; not repeated assault, nor successful repulse, nor military skill; no, not these, but the heroic patriotism and character of the actors, which made the price of liberty the issue of the combat.

The aim of each minute man when he singled out his target, was not more determinate than his purpose. Not a moral effect, but a moral cause; not a result, but a motive, has given to Bunker Hill the heritage of immortality. That electric shock which brought the patriots to their feet and roused them to a consciousness of unity, kindling in each responsive breast a gleam which was the promise of a day of national independencies, the pen of fire which has written in the hearts of every Son and Daughter of the Revolution, June 17, 1775.

During 123 years the unwearied sun has made its daily rounds, and on this day, June 17, 1898, it sees the outgrowth of the colonies reaching from ocean to ocean; two million colonists augmented to several million citizens; the pine tree banner supplanted by the stars and stripes, its azure set with forty-five bright gems; cities, centers of wealth, industry and culture, dotting the land, as stars take their bright stations in the sky; a system of government so vast and complicated, it seems the work of magic, with national and state interests apparently interwoven, yet each moving in its allotted realm without collision, friction or jar; the





continent veiled beneath an iron network of traffic; neither miles nor mountain chains barriers to intercourse; and inland waters furrowed by the keels of merchantmen; mountains and plains vieing with each other in silvery promises and golden fulfillment; steam and electricity performing titanic labors, turning night to day or whispering messages around the world; inventions and resources so varied and important that proofs of undiscovered wonders seem impossible. The Exposition at our door is an epitome and climax of all material progress and possibilities since the day of Bunker Hill.

But is this beatific vision all that the sun this day hath seen? Would that it were! Would that such a paradise were canopied by a sky without a cloud!

The sun which gazed so mournfully on Bunker Hill, to-day sees marshalling hosts; men, fleets, munitions of war rushing towards two centers, as drift wood is drawn within the vortex of a maelstrom.

If, as Columbia lifted to her lips this cup of war, her fervent prayer was, "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me," and she in agony of submission, tastes of death, then is this cup the Holy Grail, from which whoever drinks has the assurance doubly sure that the night of crucifixion will be followed by a glorious resurrection morn.

But, if Columbia was lured to take the cup by siren songs of ambition, conquest, renown, self-seeking aggrandizement, quarrel to prove which is the stronger, slaughter for glory's sake, then, is it Circe's enchanted cup, of which,

"Whoever tastes loses his upright shape,  
And downward fall into a grovelling swine."

It may be that those who to-day weep by the sealed sepulcher of an ideal civilization, who doubt that desolation, misery and ruin, can be the chrysalis of liberty and truth, that these sorrowing disciples of universal peace, may, before another anniversary shall come, find the stone rolled away, their doubts and fears folded like cerements, and the liberty and truth they would worship risen, transfigured, and enthroned, but more likely the cannons have spit forth a fire

"too huge to be blown out,  
With that same weak wind which enkindled it."

We do not bring together these anniversaries of 1775 and 1898 for the purpose of gloating over the greatness of our commonwealth, but rather that we may realize the legacies of the past and the duties of the present.

Our generation is rich in a thousand treasures which have come down to us, but the greatest treasure is not in our laws, our inventions, in luxuries or comforts, nor is it in that theoretic, composite idea of liberty and patriotism which floats around us in the air, waves in our banners and finds expression in high-sounding words. As men in classic lands shovel away dust and ashes to dig up precious statues, jewels and temples, so on this anniversary we brush away the dust of a century to disclose our priceless legacies, to lift up the statue of ideal citizenship, to bring to light the jewels of personal character and integrity, to gaze upon the temple of our liberty, not a "castle in Spain," but an edifice into whose walls each citizen builds his individual life.

We are approaching a momentous crisis in our national history. It is not the oppression of invasion of a foreign foe. It is not collision or collusion with Spain, Cuba, Hawaii or the Phillipines. It is an attack upon that standard of individual self-reliance and self-respect, which was the ensign of our forefathers' heroism. The petition for redress is heard in the moans from prisons, in the sighs from reformatories, in the denunciation of Parkhursts in cities, in the exposure of Credit Mobiliers in legislative bodies. It is engrossed in the records of criminal courts. It is filed in civil suits brought to compel men to keep inviolate their obligations.

It is compiled in innumerable volumes of statutes and laws, enacted to protect the rights of person and property.

Our nation is waiting to-day, as no other nation has ever waited, for a virtuous citizenship, because the elements which make up and give character to a nation must exist in the individuals which constitute the nation. Individual goodness and badness, sooner or later, melt away, but they purify or taint the public condition.

While one portion of our populace are reaching to aid dying and oppressed reconcentrados, let another part, the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, while they commemorate the patriotism of the men and women who made this nation what it is, remember that mortality is in our own country. The soul food and stimulus which will make our youth immortal, is not the ambrosial fruit of annexation; not the nectar of free and unlimited paternalism, not the "pie" which scarce serves to satisfy the greed for office, but the hard-tack of individual character building. If our day shall be set in golden letters in the calendar of time, Sons and Daughters must extol that integrity which makes country's honor, individual honor; which deems a protection dishonorable that is not gained by protection; which places the strongest guard where character is weakest, for when individual character gives way the nation totters in its loyalty.

As we recount the capital our forefathers and foremothers put into this republic, let us emphasize the fact that our country is still a bank of deposit, and that no one has a right to draw out more or better service than he puts into it. In the enjoyment of legacies, let us not be unmindful of what we are bequeathing to the future.

An incident is narrated of some Americans who gave a banquet in Paris. The first speaker in toasting the United States said: "It is bounded on the north by British America, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean." "But," said the second speaker "that limits the United States to its present boundaries. I will bound it on the north by the north pole, on the south by the south pole, on the east by the rising and on the west by the setting sun." "Nay," said the third speaker, "Let us not only think of the past and present of the republic, but also of its great future. I give you the United States bounded on the north by the aurora borealis, on the south by the precession of the equinoxes, on the east by primeval chaos, and on the west by the day of judgment."

Fortunately the possibilities of our republic do not depend on boundary lines, or huge dimensions. If, as Matthew Arnold said, "America holds the world's future," she holds it in the perpetuity of her institutions. With her four greatest institutions as cardinal virtues, with happy homes, universal intelligence, wise laws, a virtuous citizenship, the United States will contain within its boundaries a contentment not transient and flickering as the aurora borealis, but constant and fixed as the polar star; a prosperity as sure and abiding as the law of gravity which explains the phenomenon of the precession of the equinoxes, a wisdom which crystallizes elements of chaos into systematized and eternal truths, and a justice which will survive the day of judgment.

In ancient times messages were transmitted by sentinels stationed on mountain peaks—as one caught the cry he sent it forward. Fifty years after the battle of Bunker Hill a sentinel caught the inspiration and grandeur of the message of June 17, 1775, and with his loftiness of thought, his dignity of expression, and a range of vision almost prophetic, he sent it ringing from anniversary to anniversary. The last echo of that message will never cease to reverberate in loyal hearts. "May our country become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever."





# Genealogical Guide

TO THE

## Early Settlers of America

WITH A

## BRIEF HISTORY OF THOSE OF THE FIRST GENERATION,

And references to the various local histories and other sources of information where additional data may be found.

By HENRY WHITEMORE.

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Genealogical Guide Publishing Co.,

18 & 20 Rose Street, New York.

The importance of a reliable work of reference for persons in search of genealogical information will be best appreciated when it is known that in comparing the references of a publication of this character under a single letter of the alphabet *over one hundred errors and omissions* were found.

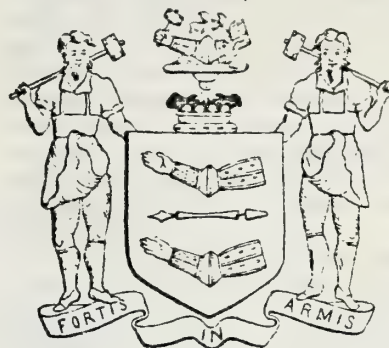
In addition to the genealogical matter contained in this work one page of each number will be devoted to an explanation of heraldic terms, their origin and sentiment expressed by them.

**T**HIS work will contain all the essential features (with many additions) of Savage's Genealogical Dictionary and other works long out of print; with a brief history of the early settlers and references to the various books and other sources of information where complete data may be found; thus enabling any person by following the instructions given to obtain a history of their own families at a comparatively small cost.

Sample pages are furnished with this number of THE SPIRIT OF '76, and the work will be commenced with the October number. It will be arranged alphabetically and each issue will contain the history of several families. Parties who desire information of their families in advance of publication, before the names are reached in alphabetical order,

can write to the author for terms, etc., who will also, if desired, make the researches and give the line from the ancestor to the present time, together with information of Revolutionary ancestors. HENRY WHITEMORE, 487 Third street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**A**RMSTRONG.—Tradition states that the original surname of this family was Fairbairn, and that it was changed to Armstrong on the following occasion: An ancient King of Scotland having his horse killed under him in battle, was immediately remounted by Fairbairn (a man of powerful physique,) on his horse. For this timely assistance the king amply rewarded him with lands on the Borders, and 'to perpetuate the memory of so important a service, as well as the manner in which it was performed (for Fairbairn took the king by the thigh and set him on the saddle,) his royal master gave him the appellation of ARM-



ARMSTRONG.

STRONG—strong-of-arm—and assigned him for a crest "an armed hand and arm, in the hand a leg and foot in armour, couped at the thigh—all ppr." The most complete coat armour of the family of the present time is *Arms*—Sable three dexter arms conjoined at the shoulders and flexed in triangle or, turned up (or cuffed) argent, the hands clenched ppr. *Crest*.—A dexter arm vambraced in armour, argent the hand ppr. *Motto*.—Vi et armis.

**ARMSTRONG**.—Jonathan Armstrong, of West-erly or Pawcatuck, R. I., settled in the debatable part of the Narragansett territory, called in the native speech Mesquamicuck, by the English Squamicuck, claimed by Connecticut jurisdiction as belonging to their plantation of Stonington. He removed in 1670 or '78 to Norwich, probably as land was granted to him there. He probably removed afterward to Roxbury, Mass., where his daughter Mercy died, October 2, 1694, and Martha died December, 1709.

**Benjamin Armstrong**, of Norwich, Conn., by wife Rachel had issue, Benjamin, born November, 1674; John, December 5, 1678; Joseph, December 10, 1684; Stephen, March 21, 1686; Benjamin (1), deceased, November 5, 1717; Benjamin, Jr., settled at Windham.

**Gregory Armstrong**, of Plymouth, Mass., died November 5, 1650.

**Matthew Armstrong**, of Boston, 1664, a mariner, came there probably from Maryland, 1664, sold his estate in Somerset County, Md., in 1672.

**Nathan Armstrong**, the pioneer, was born in 1717, near Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, Ireland. He was a weaver by trade, a Scotch-Irishman by race, and a Protestant by religious faith. He lived several years in the central part of New Jersey, and removed about 1744 to the northwestern part of the province to a section known as the Hardwick Patent. He built a long cabin and moved on his plantation May 17, 1748, and engaged in farming. He was an industrious and prudent man, managing his affairs with much economy and thrift, leaving quite an estate to his children. He died at his homestead, near Johnsonburg, Warren County, N. J., August 11, 1777. He married Uphamy Wryght, born in Ireland May 3, 1724. They had issue, Elizabeth, George, John, William, Mary, Hannah and Sarah..





MASSACHUSETTS.—Armstrongs who served in the War of the Revolution: Adam, Archibald, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Elias, Francis, George, George, James, James, James. John, (14) Joseph, Richard, Samuel (2,) Simon, Thomas, Thomas, Timothy (5,) William (4.)

CONNECTICUT.—Armstrongs: Amos, Asa, Bela, Benjamin, Daniel, Ebenezer, Elias, James, Jeremiah, John, Jonathan, Mariam, Nabby, Palmer, Phineas, Rufus, Simeon, Stephen, William, Zacheus.

NEW JERSEY.—Armstrongs: Enoch, George, Isaac, James (2,) John (2,) Robert, Thomas, William, William.

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**PRATT.**—This is a surname derived, like many of the Norman and Saxon names, from a locality; from the Latin Protum, a meadow; Spanish and Portuguese, Prado; French, pre preux. The motto belonging to the emblazonry of Pratt, of Ryston Hall, in Norfolk, England, from which



"Rident Florentia Prater."

PRATT.

one or more of the American families are descended, thus alludes to the etymology of the name: "Rident Florentia Prata"—the flowing meadows smile.

The name of PRATT occurs among the earliest of English surnames, and the family, in many of its branches, held stations of influence in the British empire. The earliest notice of Pratts in England is prior to the year 1200 of the Christian era, and shows that they

probably came to England from Normandy.

John de Pratellis was a favorite minister of Richard Cœur de Lion.

In 1191 William D. Pratellis, brother of John, accompanied King Richard to the Holy Land. "About this time King Richard went out hawking, with a small escort, and intending if he saw any small body of Turks to fall upon them. Fatigued with his ride he fell asleep and a body of Turks rushed suddenly upon him to make him prisoner. The king defended himself bravely and the enemy drew back, though he still would have been captured if the Turks had known who he was. But in the midst of the conflict William de Pratellis (William Pratt) called out in the Sarencic language that he was the 'Melecle,' i. e. the king; and the Turks believing what he said led him off captive to their own army." William de Pratellis was released the following year, when at the truce between Richard and Saladin, he was exchanged for ten emirs. For his loyalty and valor he was knighted by King Richard.

The immediate ancestor of the Connecticut branch of the Pratt family was William Pratt, Bachelor of Sacred Theolo-

gy, rector of the church of Stevenage for thirty years, and whose demise is thus stated: "At length the course of his life being run, and his age becoming burdensome, he emigrated to the celestial country in the year of salvation, 1629, aged 67." He had three sons and three daughters. The sons were John, William and Richard. The two former are supposed to have come with Rev. Thomas Hooker to Newtown (now Cambridge,) Mass. in 1633, and thence to Hartford in June, 1636. The Pratts of Massachusetts may be nearly related to them, although the relationship has never been established.

LIEUT. WILLIAM PRATT removed from Hartford to Saybrook and settled in what was then known as Potapaug parish. He was a large landowner and was one of the most prominent men in the colony. He represented the town of Saybrook twenty-three times at the General Court, and was lieutenant of the trainband. He was a warm friend of Altawauhood, son of Uncas, and was one of the principal legatees in Altawauhood's will; the others being Robert Chapman and Thos. Buckingham. Lieut. William Pratt married Elizabeth, daughter of John Clark.

JOHN CLARK was an early settler of Cambridge, Mass., in 1632, removed to Hartford in 1636. He was deputy to nearly every session of the General Court at Hartford, and afterwards from Saybrook from 1641 to 1645. He was one of the patentees of the Royal Charter in 1662 in company with Henry and Daniel Clark. He was in the expedition against the Pequods, and in 1647 he and Capt. Mason were desired to carry on the building of the fort at Saybrook, by "hiring men, carts and other necessities."

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## A REVOLUTIONARY SKETCH.

WITHIN a hundred miles of Boston, and not a very long way from Salem, stands at this present time a very venerable colonial house. It is two stories and a half in height, stands high above the road, and at the back is a grove of fine old walnut trees. The rooms are large, square and low-ceilinged, and the place is full of odd nooks and corner cupboards. A bewitchingly old-time air pervades everything—as well it might—for the house has been standing a hundred and thirty years or so, and the wide oaken stairs are worn into hollows by the footsteps of generations who have gone up and down.

There is a ghost story attached to this old-time home, but as the ghost is younger than the house by more than half a century, it will have no place in this story.

One fair June morning a hundred and twenty years ago—or thereabouts—Miss Alice Goodspeed, the only daughter of the house, stood at the open kitchen door throwing handfuls of corn to half a hundred chickens, old and young, and laughing merrily at two old roosters running always for the same grains and knocking their heads together in the effort each to prevent the other from getting anything at all.

Miss Alice was a sight very pleasant to the eyes as she threw back her pretty head and laughed a merry, musical laugh, and so thought her mother, who was standing by a table in the wide kitchen seasoning the pot of beans for the weekly baking; and so thought Dorothy, the maid, who stood by the same table stirring the brown bread that was to accompany the beans to the oven.

The young girl stepped out on the broad upper step and stood watching her chickens, and enjoying the lovely lights and shadows that lay over the meadows and woods. Away over in the "south meadow" she could see her colt come prancing up to the fence at the upper end, then kicking up his heels turn suddenly around and go racing off down the hill out of sight. She wondered if it were the blue sky, or the morning breeze full of the scent of blossoms, or the fields with the sunshine lying over them, that made her feel as if she, too, would like to go racing off over the hills.

Suddenly, through the clear morning air came the sound of a whistle. It was a peculiar whistle, piercing and sweet, two notes up and three down. The girl was so startled by the sound that she dropped the shelled corn she held in her apron, and it fell all over the steps and down on the gravel below, and when the whistle was repeated, sweet and clear but far away, she stepped down and sat for a moment on the lowest step—her knees were trembling so she could hardly stand.

Now, why in the world a sweet, clear whistle, on a sunny June morning—two notes up and three down—should so startle a young, heathy maiden, born before nerves came into fashion, might seem a mystery if the explanation were not so simple.

This peculiar whistle was a call between Alice and her twin brother, Roger, who was away at Harvard College, and who was coming home next week.

When they were children Roger had been accustomed to call Alice in this way, and they had made an innocent secret of it. There was a secluded nook in the woods down by the "south meadow," where they used to play, and if Roger caught a squirrel or a rabbit or had anything to show to Alice, he would come near enough to the house for her to hear his call, and she would come out to the "play-house," as they called the quiet spot in the woods. He used to say with boyish impatience, "When I whistle you may always be sure I want you to come right away, because I have something to show to you," and Alice had always gayly answered her brother's call.

It is not strange, therefore, that she should have been somewhat startled when she heard this familiar whistle while he was far away. She had promised always to go when she heard it, and the first thought that came into her head was that perhaps Roger had died, and his spirit was calling her, and though she was never afraid of Roger, she felt quite sure she would feel afraid of his spirit.

But who had ever heard of spirits walking about in broad daylight on bright sunny mornings? It must be Roger himself came earlier than he was expected, and perhaps he was waiting for her in the old playhouse in the woods. She remembered that he had said something in one of his last messages to her about calling to her to come out to the woods some day when she was least expecting it. She had not thought much about it at the time, for she had always pictured to herself Roger's home-coming after his first year in college. He was to ride up to the front entrance, looking so dignified and manly, but calling her to come out to meet him was just like the old Roger who had never been to college and who was not one bit wiser than herself. In any case she would go and see if he were there.

"Mother!" she called, springing up from the step, "I am

going to walk over to the 'south meadow' if you are not needing me just now."

"Very well, daughter," answered her mother from the kitchen; whereupon Miss Alice, waiting only long enough to take her green silk calache from the hook behind the door started off at a brisk pace in the direction of the "south meadow."

As she walked across the fields and heard nothing more of the whistle she began to think she might have been mistaken. Just as she had arrived at this conclusion, however, the notes came again, clear and sweet, from the woods to the left.

Now a great joy filled her heart, for this was unmistakably Roger, and sending a shrill reply to the whistle she set off at a swift run and soon reached the edge of the woods. As soon as she had passed beyond the vision of anyone who might have been walking through the meadows she was suddenly clasped in the arms of an Indian, who sprang from behind a tree and caught her before she had time for more than a glance at his blanketed figure.

Without a sound or a struggle Miss Alice fell into a dead faint, and lay limp and cold in the Indian's arms.

As soon as he saw this, with an exclamation of horror, he laid her gently down on the moss, and throwing off his blanket and wig, knelt beside the unconscious girl and bathed her face and moistened her lips with some spirits which he poured from a flask he had taken from his pocket.

The head which bent so anxiously over Alice was not in the least like that of an Indian, with its crop of short, sunny hair, and the face was very like her own, only the eyes were blue instead of brown. The girl soon showed signs of returning consciousness and the dark eyes slowly opened—a glad light flashed into them as they met the blue eyes looking down at her so anxiously.

"Oh Roger!" she cried, throwing her arms around his neck. "The Indian! Where is the Indian?"

"There," answered her brother, pointing to a heap on the ground near her, on the top of which lay a wig of long, straight black hair.

Oh! it was you, was it, wicked boy? You frightened me almost to death."

"And you frightened me almost to death, little goose," answered her brother, mimicking her tones. "I thought you would see my face and know me, and I did but mean to show you how gentle folk in Boston dress when they go out to take a dish of tea with their neighbors."

"Gentle folk! I wish you could have shown me something of their manners as well. But what mean you, Roger, and how came you by that?" pointing to the blanket and wig.

"I mean what I have just said, little sister. I surely went in that guise to one of the greatest tea-brewings Boston has ever seen or is ever likely to see again." And with a cheerful ringing laugh he continued: "It was a goodly sight I can tell you, Alice, and half the town was there to see it. The fair moon was dancing brightly, and a long line of silvery light dancing on the water in Boston harbor when we brewed tea in a teapot big enough to serve all England."

"Roger! you were never with the men who threw the tea out of those vessels into the harbor, were you?"

"Hush, Alice, you must not say such a thing—though you may think it—for your twin brother was there; and what said your father of that night's work?"

"He said it was a rash act and might cause a bitter war," answered Alice. "What think you he will say when he knows you were there, Roger?"

"Faith, I shall not tell him while he holds that opinion," answered Roger. "But I think my father is right about the war, and if there is war I shall go for a soldier, Alice."

"Then I hope there will be no war, but I am sure father will never let you go, Roger."

"I am twenty, and in a year I can do as I will," answered the young would-be soldier proudly.

"How came you to be with the men that night, Roger? Surely the vessels in Boston harbor with their cargoes of tea had nothing to do with your studies."

"You are right, my sister. The tea had nothing to do with the studies, but the students had a deal to do with the tea. It came about in this wise: One, whose name I may not mention, came out to Cambridge with the news of the vessels having arrived, and said that those having them in charge had been ordered by the 'town of Boston' to take them back to England, but those persons had replied that they could not go out of the harbor without an order from Governor Hutchinson, and he would give none, having gone into the country to avoid doing so. This same person promised if any stray Indians should by chance come into Boston from Cambridge the next evening they might help unload the cargoes and thus save any more words about it. He also mentioned





a place where blankets and wigs could be found in case they were wanted."

"The Indians went into Boston the next evening and saved the East India Company the trouble and expense of returning their wares to England."

"That is how it happened, and now because of it Boston is tied up in a knot so tight I fear it will take several thousand men to untie it. I have heard there is a man in Virginia who says he can and will raise a thousand men and march with them to Boston if there is need. His name is George Washington, and he is a man of substance and will pay the cost from his own purse."

"But Roger, that would mean war—cruel war—and you speak as if it were something to hope for," said Alice.

"Well, if there is anything to fight for, why not fight?" and with a teasing look at his sister, Roger continued: "Geo. Lewis says if they come he will join Washington's company with me."

The fair girlish face flushed a little at these words, but she answered with spirit: "I suppose he also was at the tea-brewing, since you were there."

"I cannot tell tales out of school; you must ask him. We came home together, and I stayed with him at his mother's house last night, as it was late when we reached Salem. As I was leaving he said he would ride over to-day, to inquire after my well-being, so you will have a chance to ask him."

"What have you done with your horse, Roger? Surely you did not walk from Salem?" said Alice.

"I met Thomas on the other side of the wood, and told him to take my horse to the stable, but to say nothing of having seen me until I reached the house."

"Father has gone to Lynn, so you will not see him until tomorrow, but mother will be glad when she sees you," said Alice.

"What has taken father to Lynn?" asked Roger.

"It was something about the mills, I think. Uncle James sent for him. Let us race across the meadows, Roger, and see who first reaches the old chestnut tree."

The "old chestnut tree" stood just outside of the door-yard, and its branches threw shadows quite a distance across the enclosure—almost to the steps leading up to the kitchen door. As the two figures came into view, racing up from the meadows, a person standing on the steps in the broad sunshine stepped quickly down and stood waiting for them in the shadow of the tree.

The stranger was a young man, two or three years older than Roger, perhaps, and his reflections as he watched the race might have been considered not altogether in keeping with his dignified bearing.

"Alice, sweetheart, only do I lose courage when those sweet brown eyes look so frankly into mine!" he said half aloud.

As the racers reached the tree, laughing, panting, breathless, Alice touched the trunk a second before her brother, who called out, "there is George Lewis already," and seeing his mother at the door, Roger hurried to greet her, calling back to his friend, "George, Alice would like to know whether or not you have ever brewed a pot of tea."

MARGARET NYE.

"The Somerset," Avondale, Cincinnati, O.

## The Last 14 Survivors of the Revolutionary Army.

**JAMES BARHAM.**—Born in Southampton county, Virginia, May 18, 1764; died in Green county, Missouri, July 18 (?) 1865, aged 101 years, 2 months, 1 day.

**DANIEL FREDERICK BOCHMAN.**—(Bakeman on muster rolls and pay rolls.) Born in Schoharie county, New York, September 28, 1759; died in Freedom, Cattaraugus county, New York, April 5, 1869, aged 109 years, 6 months, 8 days; pensioned by special act of Congress.

**LEMUEL COOK.**—Born in Northbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 10, 1759; resided in Clarendon, New York; died May 20, 1866, aged 106 years, 8 months, 11 days.

**SAMUEL DOWNING.**—Born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 30, 1761; resided in Deering, New Hampshire; died in Edinburg, New York, February 19, 1867, aged 105 years, 2 months, 20 days.

**JONAS GATES.**—Born ———, July 7, 1764; died in Chelsea, Vermont, January 14, 1864, aged 99 years, 6 months, 8 days.

**JOHN GOODNOW.**—Born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, January 30, 1762; died ——— October 22, 1863, aged 101 years, 8 months, 23 days.

**AMAZIAH GOODWIN.**—Born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, February 16, 1759; resided in Alfred, Maine; died in Dover, New Hampshire, June 22, 1863, aged 104 years, 4 months, 7 days.

**JOHN GRAY.**—Born near Mount Vernon, Virginia, January 6, 1764; died near Hirambsburg, Ohio, March 29, 1868, aged 104 years, 2 months, 24 days; pensioned by special act of Congress.

**WILLIAM HUTCHINGS.**—Born in York, York county, Maine, October 6, 1764; resided in Penobscot, Hancock county, Maine; died May 2, 1866, aged 101 years, 6 months, 27 days.

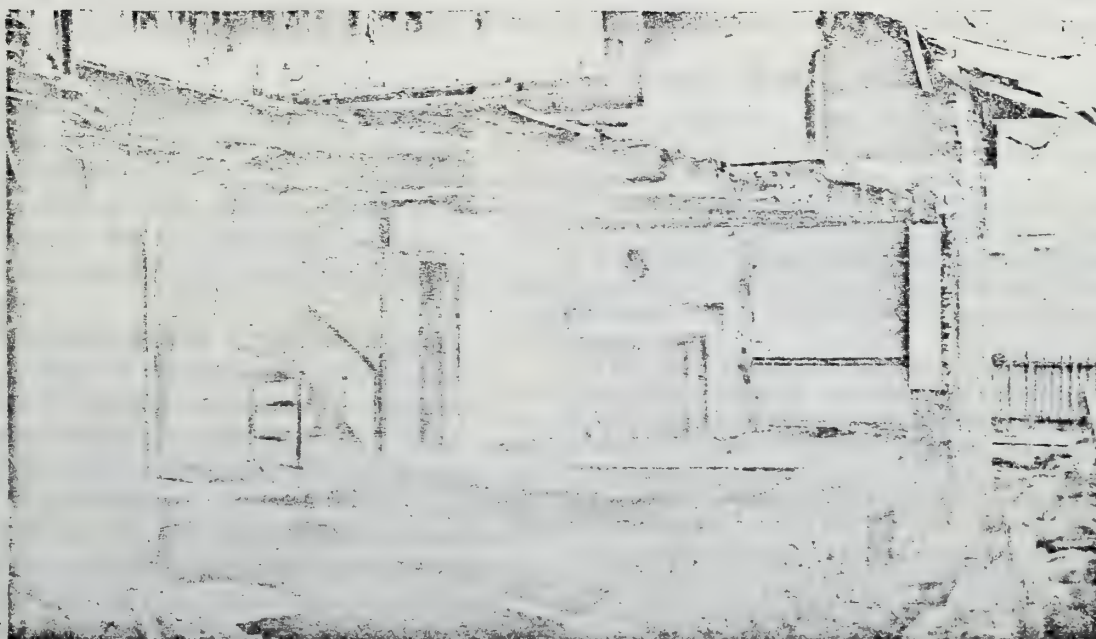
**ADAM LINK.**—Born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, near Hagerstown, Maryland, November 14, 1761; died at Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, Ohio, August 15, 1864, aged 102 years, 9 months, 2 days.

**ALEXANDER MILLENER.**—Born in Quebec, Canada, March 14, 1760; died at Adams Basin, New York, March 13, 1865, aged 105 years. He enlisted under the name of Alexander Maroney, his widowed mother having married a man of that name. Buried in Mount Hope cemetery, Rochester, New York.

**BENJAMIN MILLER.**—Born in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 4, 1764; died ———, September 24, 1863, aged 99 years, 5 months, 21 days.

**JOHN PETTINGIL.**—Born in Windham, Connecticut, November 30, 1764; died in Henderson, New York, April 23, 1864, aged 99 years, 4 months, 24 days.

**REV. DANIEL WALDO.**—Born in Windham, Scotland Parish, Connecticut, September 10, 1762; resided at Syracuse, New York; graduated at Yale College in 1778; elected chaplain of the House of Representatives of the United States December 22, 1856, and re-elected for a second term; died ——— July 30, 1864, aged 101 years, 10 months, 21 days.



ANDRE'S PRISON AT TAPPAN, AFTER THE ACCIDENT OF NOVEMBER, 1897, SHOWING ROOM IN WHICH ANDRE WAS CONFINED.





# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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LOUIS H. CORNISH, Editor and Publisher.

THE 71st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers have just passed on their return from thralldom. This regiment was composed mostly of young men accustomed to the conveniences and even delicacies of life. The President's call to arms found them in the van for duty; no tin soldiers these, but men filled with the spirit of '76, anxious to uphold their country's honor.

They thought themselves fortunate when they were ordered to the front and were the envy of their companions in arms. How proudly they carried themselves when they marched from Camp Black! With what eagerness they looked forward to the campaign before them!

Three months have passed, the regiment has returned, stay, not all of it. Some have been killed; many died of disease; the rest have lost that proud bearing; that spirit of patriotism has all been knocked out of them by the hardships they have endured.

Who has been responsible for it? Who is it that has crushed out this love of country, this spirit of '76 of our forefathers? This pure love of country that will call from the home the earnest man should be fostered, for without it a nation cannot live, and yet ask any of these poor fellows who have enlisted if they want to continue in the army and they with one accord cry to be let home.

Why? Because while our government is one for the home of the free, it is controlled by politicians for plunder only; they never make a move until they first find out what there is in it for them. Hence the delays and suffering for the honest man who has given up his all from a sense of duty. What does it do for them after starving them for three months?

ARNOLD AND ANDRE, The Story of the Treason a new illustrated lecture, by William Webster Ellsworth, whose illustrated lecture "From Lexington to Yorktown," was the success of 1897-98 among Revolutionary and Patriotic Societies, will be given before the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution in New York in October.

The treason of Benedict Arnold is without doubt the most picturesque incident of Revolutionary history; and when it is told as it is in this superbly illustrated lecture by Mr. Ellsworth, it comes with a new meaning to every listener. No one has ever before attempted to gather together such a wealth of illustrative material.

The contrast between the two chief characters adds greatly to the dramatic interest of the narrative. Benedict Arnold was one of the bravest of American generals, holding the complete confidence of General Washington, who treated

him with the greatest consideration from their first meeting at Cambridge, wither Arnold had returned under a cloud, from his expedition to Ticonderoga, up to the discovery of the treason.

The other leading character in the story, Major John Andre, was a man of rare personal beauty and charm of manner, a linguist, musician, painter and verse-maker, who died an ignominious death upon the gallows, yet who left an unstained name even among his enemies. In his lecture Mr. Ellsworth brings out clearly the contrast between the two characters, and the human and dramatic interest of the narrative holds the deep attention of his audience.

The illustrations include one hundred and fifty views, about equally divided in number between old prints, richly colored photographs of the scenes of the story as they look to-day, and unique manuscripts, some of which shed a new light on the treason. Several of the letters have never before been reproduced in facsimile, and one at least has never been printed or even quoted from.

The three illustrations in this paper were kindly loaned from the collection by Mr. Ellsworth.

THE object of this paper is to keep alive the memory of our ancestors' doughty deeds, and as these consisted principally in overcoming the British, who were their enemies, it may not seem appropriate to publish the picture and laud the person of a British peer in its columns.

But this particular one is good enough to make an American, and by his action has done more to bring about a cordial feeling between the two countries than any amount of diplomatic controversy.

Sir Thomas Johnston Lipton, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, has donated \$10,000 for the sick American soldiers, to be distributed through the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

He is also the challenger for America's Cup, and if he wins it our loss will not be felt as it would had it fell in less worthy hands.

The new button of the Sons of the American Revolution, blue, buff and white, has been issued and is very attractive.

## SOME NEW AMERICANISMS.

Suspend judgment.—*Capt. Sigbee of the Maine.*

Spanish will be court language in h—ll for the next six months.—*Capt. Evans of the Iowa.*

The Spanish didn't hit a d—d thing but the ocean, and that was so big they couldn't miss it.—*Capt. Evans of the Iowa.*

So long as the enemy showed his flag they fought like American seamen; but when the flag came down they were as gentle and tender as American women.—*Capt. Evans of the Iowa.*

I do not know whether I shall stand with Captain Philip among the first chosen in the hereafter, but I have this to say, that every drop of blood in my body was singing thanks and praise to Almighty God for the victory we had won.—*Capt. Evans of the Iowa.*

Don't cheer, boys; the poor devils are dying.—*Capt. Philip.*

Please do not hamper me with instructions. I am not afraid of the whole Spanish fleet.—*Capt. Clark of the Oregon.*

I have the Spanish ships bottled up and they'll never get home.—*Com. Schley.*





## OUR CONTEMPORARIES IN 1798.

The "State Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser."

Printed by Mathias Day. Trenton.

Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1898.

TO BE SOLD.—A negro girl, about 14 years of age—she is active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer or of Thomas Drake, near Pennington.

September 8, 1798.

313--4w

Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1898.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Trenton, on Saturday, the 18th inst., an apprentice boy named William Morton, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, between 18 and 19 years of age, light brown hair, much marked with the small-pox, active and talkative, and by trade a mason; had on when he went away a gingham coat and trousers, and good rorum hat, a fine linen shirt and trousers and calfskin shoes—took with him a blue cloth coat and trousers, two Russia sheeting shirts, two pair of stockings, one pair of blue and white mixed, the other white—also a short blue coat, faced with red, red cuffs, etc., white dimity pantaloons and waistcoat, having been made use of as the uniform in a company of militia. Whoever will take up and confine said boy, so that the subscriber can get him again, shall have the above reward, or if delivered, shall have the reward and reasonable charges.

ROBINSON HOWELL.  
Trenton, Aug. 27, 1798.

12---3w

September 18, 1798.

Total number of deaths in the city of Philadelphia, from Saturday morning, the 8th, to Saturday morning, the 15th inst., inclusive, 510.

September 25, 1798.

DIED.—In this city (Trenton) on Monday, the 17th inst., after a day and a half illness, Greenbury Hayes, by profession a printer. He served with reputation in the 6th Pennsylvania regiment as a Lieutenant and Quarter Master in the Revolutionary war.

"Connecticut Gazette"—New London.

Printed and published by Samuel Green, at his office adjoining the Bank. Wednesday, September 26, 1798.  
Boston, September 18.

Yesterday the venerable editor of the Boston Gazette made his voyage to the public. He has printed that paper forty-three years and has retired in embarrassed circumstances. So is a Printer's labour, of-head and hands, rewarded!

The Newburyport ship of war, building by subscription, will be launched, we expect, by the 7th of October. If so, her construction will be one of the most brilliant instances of nautical enterprise and exertion in the annals of any country. We hope for the honor of Boston, that she will not be afloat before the frame of our patriotic ship is erected.

A Quaker merchant from Waterford complains in a letter which we have seen of his sufferings in the following quaint terms—five and thirty soldiers, he says, were quartered upon him at his country house, on the borders of that county. "These men," he adds, "are devouring my substance, and I can assure thee, my friend, that they are very regular in their meals

Sir Charles Asgill, who was during the last war in this country made a prisoner, to whose lot it fell to be the destined object of retaliation for the murder of Capt. Huddy by the Tories—who was kept some time confined, but treated with humane attention—whose mother wrote a pathetic letter to the French minister, Vergennes—in whose favor Count Vergennes wrote to General Washington—who on this intercession and a change of circumstances was released; and who on his return to England culminated our illustrious commander-in-chief as guilty of wanton inhumanity to him while a prisoner. This Asgill is now a major-general in the British service in Ireland.

Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1798.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4--

Yesterday we witnessed a most pleasing sight—seven European ships all coming up at once. The fair American, Tredwell, from Greenock, brings the latest news, our papers by her being up to the month of July, a month later than heretofore received.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.

(Extract from a letter from Wilmington, Del., dated 29th ult.)

The fever (yellow) is now beginning to spread among us. Several late deaths of our inhabitants by it. How far it may be suffered to spread a few days will determine.

Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1798.

DIED.—Friday evening last, at Philadelphia, Mr. John Fenno, editor and

proprietor of the Gazette of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11, '98, 1 o'clock a. m.

The Friends of Civil Liberty and patrons of the Aurora are informed that the editor, Benjamin Franklin Bache, has fallen victim to the plague that ravages this devoted city, (etc.)

New York, September 11, 1797.

The death after a short illness from the prevailing epidemic is announced of Mr. Thomas Greenleaf. He was the editor of the Argus and Patriotic Recorder.



SIR THOMAS JOHNSTON LIPTON.

From the New York Times.





## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1st, 1898.

DEAR SIR—The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, whose objects are "to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the war, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble to the constitution of our country and the injunctions of Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people."

With that end in view and to further the objects of its organization it kindly asks your personal co-operation and assistance.

The 121st anniversary of the adoption of the United States Flag will occur on the 14th inst. At a meeting of the society it was resolved to request the clergy, press and educational institutions of San Francisco and also throughout the broad domain of California to make this historical epoch the subject of their discourse, address or editorial on Sunday, June 12th, or on Tuesday, June 14, 1898.

The society will be pleased if you will cause the Stars and Stripes of our common country to be displayed on that day, that all those, especially the young, whom it hath pleased God to commit to your spiritual oversight, may have it before them for an object lesson.

The society deem it unnecessary to enlarge on the duty of paying proper respect to so important an act of our Revolutionary fathers in formulating what is now the American Flag, June 14, 1777.

It also desires that a copy of your sermon or address delivered on that occasion be transmitted to our society, that it may be bound with others and deposited in the archives of the California Historical Society, and there be preserved for all time for the use of those who are to follow us.

ERNEST K. HEAD,	} Committee.
GEN. S. W. BACKUS,	
T. A. PERKINS,	
ALLEN KNIGHT,	
JOHN R. ROBINSON,	

EDWIN BONNELL, Secretary.

### Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

The following notice was sent to the members :—  
NEW YORK, August 13th, 1898.

Dear Sir and Compatriot :

I desire to call your attention that I am in receipt of the following communication, duly signed by fifteen members of the society as follows :—

To the Secretary of the Empire State Society, S. A. R.

COMPATRIOT—We, the undersigned members of said society, hereby request you to call a special meeting of the society for the purpose of appropriating money for the relief, aid and comfort of sick and wounded soldiers of the nation, now suffering in the hospitals of the country, and for providing for the dispensing of the same by the hands of a committee or otherwise.

Therefore, as provided in Article VI. of the By-Laws, I hereby call a special meeting of the society, to be held on Tuesday evening, August 23d, 1898, at 8.30 o'clock, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 5th avenue and 34th street.

Respectfully yours, W. W. KENLY, Secretary.

Dear Sir and Patriot :

Many of the brave and patriotic soldiers, sailors and marines, who have gone to the front, and served our country with distinguished gallantry, are members of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and it is the duty of our society to preserve the names and service records of its heroes.

I respectfully ask you to assist me in this pleasant duty by forwarding to me on the enclosed postal card such information as you may be possessed of in this connection.

It is with great pride and pleasure that I call to your special attention that, with scarcely one, if any exception, every man prominently connected with or has distinguished himself in the present war is of American Revolutionary ancestry.

To mention all their names would be a long list. I will only cite a few of the most prominent, viz: President William McKinley, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, (member Empire State society;) Major General Nelson A. Miles, (member Empire State society;) Major General Merritt; Brigadier General William S. Worth, (member Empire State society;) Brigadier General Frederick Dent Grant, (member Empire State society;) Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee; Rear-Admiral Dewey; Rear-Admiral Sampson; Rear-Admiral Schley; the late Charles Vernon Gridley, captain of the battleship Olympia, (member Empire State society;) Captain "Bob" Evans; Lieutenant Hobson; Colonel J. H. Dorst, (member Empire State society;) Lieutenant Blue, U. S. A.

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution may well be proud of its members. The present has proven that the old American stock has not degenerated; and that the descendants of the Patriots of the American Revolution can uphold, against the world if necessary, the government established by their forefathers in the name of God and for liberty and equality to all men.

Yours very truly, W. W. KENLY, Secretary.

### Buffalo Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

During the past winter a most interesting and, we hope, a most fruitful labor has been undertaken. A series of six lectures is being written by as many members of the chapter on the leading events of United States history and on our constitution. These are to be translated into Polish, Italian and possibly German and delivered in these languages to foreigners, most of whom have not sufficiently mastered our language to understand them in English. By this means we hope to do something towards making more intelligent and more patriotic American citizens of this unassimilated element in Buffalo. The lectures are to be illustrated by stereopticon pictures.

When patriotic appeals have been made the Buffalo chapter has always generously responded. It contributed to the Liberty Bell and again to the fund raised by the New York Mail and Express for the benefit of Miss Elizabeth Key, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.

The Buffalo chapter is a vigorous and strong one both in numbers and talent, and more and more it is coming into possession of its powers and is realizing its responsibilities. Latent talent is constantly being brought to the front. A national hymn, written by one of our daughters, Mrs. Robert Fulton, was sung at the National Congress in 1896 by Mr. Archie Crawford and called forth much deserved praise.

The private house for meetings has long been outgrown and at present meetings are held in the hall of the Twentieth Century Club. We look forward to the time when the chapter may have suitable rooms of its own, where meetings may be held, relics and records preserved and where social intercourse may be enjoyed apart from regular meeting times.

The present war with Spain furnishes opportunities for special activity on the part of loyal women of the Daughters of the American Revolution has not been found wanting. In response to a call from the National Hospital Corps, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Buffalo chapter appointed a committee to look into the efficiency and character of such nurses as should apply to it, and to hold them in readiness to be sent to government hospitals whenever sent for. The chapter is further aiding its country by furnishing both funds and materials.

Our Daughters have asked for a half hour of prayer one day of the week, to be publicly offered in our Episcopal Cathedral Church for our President, our Navy and our Army, the service to be known as a movement of the Daughters of the American Revolution's Buffalo chapter. When the hour arrives on that special day the flag will be hung out from the cathedral and the chimes will ring "Our country, 'tis of thee," to call the attention of our citizens to the service.

MARTHA SPRAGUE MASON,  
Historian of the Buffalo Chapter, D. A. R.

### Woonsocket Chapter, D. A. R.

In view of the events of the past months, during which the cruel treatment of Spain toward her subjects, who are, like our forefathers, striving for freedom, and the attitude of Spain toward our own country, culminating in the destruction of the lives of the nation's defenders, justly provoking us to take up arms to endeavor to bring out a more humane treatment of the insurgents and to teach Spain a lesson in civilization.

Therefore, Woonsocket Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution resolves that, as patriotic descendants of Revolutionary heroes, we will do all in our power to aid those who have gone forth to war.





That whatever women may do we will do to help in bringing to both nations that peace which we believe will best be gained through war, and we hereby offer ourselves to the State for any service that patriot women can perform.

MRS. ABBIE S. WELD RICKARD, Historian,  
Woonsocket (R. I.) Chapter D. A. R.

### Westerly (R. I.) D. A. R.

The ladies of the Phoebe Greene Ward Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Westerly, R. I., celebrated Flag Day by giving a patriotic tea on the evening of June 14th, in the Opera House, for the benefit of the sick and wounded in our army in the present war with Spain. The affair was planned on a large scale and carried to a successful completion by the united efforts of our regent, Mrs. Mary E. T. Allen, the committee having the affair in charge, and every member of the chapter.

The hall presented the effect of a military encampment. Tents were arranged on both sides of the hall, and each tent decorated with crossed flags at the entrance. The flags and bunting, draped in every conceivable space, mingled with the gleaming white tents, added to the gayety of the scene, and thrilled all hearts with enthusiasm, particularly when the band played stirring patriotic airs. The tall figure of Uncle Sam could be seen throughout the evening receiving the homage of young and old. Fair Cuba, sweet and beguiling, was present, with Liberty hovering about her. Later these three presented a striking tableau when Liberty united Uncle Sam and fair Cuba under the fold of Old Glory. Young men in the uniform of volunteers, regulars, cadets and marines moved about the hall. Manila was represented by a native of the Philippine Islands arrayed in white costume. To make his identification more complete, he wound a Manila rope around his hat and encircled his waist also with a piece.

Refreshments were served in the tents, the ladies in charge of which vied with one another in making their special tents attractive. Some brought rare old china, others antique silver and handsome candelabra. The national colors were employed in the interior decorations of the tents, in the costumes of the ladies and in the selection of flowers. An old army tent which had seen service in the civil war was fitted up with war mementoes and attracted an interested crowd. Our regent presided over a tent which was regarded as the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Here guests were invited to register, and souvenirs of the evening were for sale.

The Samuel Ward Society, Children of the American Revolution, assisted in the entertainment; nine couples took part in the fancy marching, which was followed by the singing of "Columbia," and the recitation in concert of the pledge of allegiance. A flag drill was then given, which won much applause. They also gave a Continental dance arranged in the costumes of Washington's times. The boys in knee breeches with silver buckles, fancy coats and waistcoats and powdered wigs, the girls in silken gowns with court trains, or quilted satin petticoats with brocaded panniers, brilliantly representing the maids and matrons who danced the stately minuet at the balls and receptions given in Washington's honor in the olden days.

The affair was a financial success; the ladies realized a goodly sum, which has already been distributed, a portion having been given to the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund, and another sum to the Westerly branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association.

C. S. D. RANDALL, Historian,  
Phoebe Greene Ward Chapter, Daughters American Revolution

### Toledo (Ohio) Chapter D. A. R.

The visiting State Regent once characterized the Ursula Walcott Chapter of this city as a "brilliant chapter," so we have felt obliged to live up to this adjective, and have not only pleasant and profitable meetings but occasionally find ourselves brilliant as well. Our opening last autumn was in the style of a mid day meal in ye olden time. The meeting was called for the morning and then all were invited to partake of baked beans, cold tongue, small pickles, beet salad, sandwiches, brown bread and cider, followed by election cake, seed cakes, pumpkin pie and coffee, not an olive or an oil dressing or any dish usually served to invited guests. All were concocted from old-time recipes. Quaint invitations had been sent out and several clever replies received. The tables were set forth with antique blue and white china and decorated in blue and white embroideries besides some drawn work pieces made from linen spun in 1789 by an ancestor of the regent. Various antiques, valuable or curious, make the house of the regent (where our meetings are held) a place of interest. Marigolds and nasturtiums in profusion carried out the old-fashioned idea. The hall and drawing room for the meeting were beautified with flags. At the close of the meeting the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung with spirited chorus.

Last year much the same thing was done with the addition of two-tine forks. They were found as difficult to manage as chop-

sticks, so this year the joke was omitted. With the assistance of a few young men we have sometimes enlivened such meetings with a scene, "Night in the Camp," which is easily imagined, boys lying under a tent and about it in dim light and sing "Tramp, tramp." Although these songs are modern they press the spirit of '76 as well as of '61, and are very touching.

Our usual meetings occur fortnightly, on Saturday morning and are made interesting by the study of early American history. Excellent papers have been read and in a quiet way we accomplish a good deal of useful literary work.

We limit our chapter to fifty in order to accommodate ourselves in a house and not have to meet in a hall and thus lose social element.

### Sequoia Chapter D. A. R.

On the 19th of April Sequoia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, San Francisco, met for their annual celebration of the day when the shot was fired at Lexington which resounded around the world. Patriotism was in the air with electric force; on the streets the children sang and men and men cheered our troops departing on this anniversary day new victories, and in unison with the spirit of '76 the Sequoia Chapter met at their banquet. Walls were hidden by flags, draped in blue and white, with an American eagle set in each corner. Colors formed a background for tables laden with white linens, napkins entwined with bands of blue and white, menu cards bore a miniature Sequoia tree and silken flags added color everywhere. A prayer was offered by Mrs. Mills, president of the College, after which the several hours passed in enjoying the delicacies of the season. Mrs. J. S. Hubbard, the regent, occupied the head of the table, which was laid with covers for members, and very gracefully filled the position of toastress. Mrs. Virginia Knox Maddox, state regent and guest of honor, in response to the toast "The Day we Celebrate," gave a very interesting historical account of the day from the point of a minute man in service, including the menu which the soldiers enjoyed on the memorable 19th of April, '76. Mrs. Maddox spoke most eloquently of our United States, drawn so closely together to-day when our northern men are hurrying south to join hands on southern soil with brothers in a common cause.

"Our Ancestors" was responded to by the vice-regent, George Law Smith, who spoke of the heroes of Lexington, Ley Forge and Princeton, and of the unmentioned heroes of time—the mothers of men who made the Revolution a possibility—women who worked and suffered and gave to their country their husbands and sons.

Mrs. Henry Wetherbee, past regent, read a letter from Mary Hubbard Turrill, a charter member, who has now passed her 90th birthday. Mrs. Turrill wrote many interesting reminiscences of her grandfather, Major General Samuel Pars who rendered distinguished services throughout the Revolution and also accounts of her own recollections of frontier life, her intimate acquaintance, through letters, with Gens. Washington, Knox, Greene and Putnam. Mrs. Turrill is in excellent health and perfect mental vigor, and expressed the hope of meeting with the chapter in these anxious days which overhauled us. If the matron of 90 years is still ready and able to urge us on, what may not the chapter of more than 100 members accomplish.

Mrs. Moore, secretary of Sequoia, spoke of the "Missio Our Society," and Mrs. Stealey, a lineal descendant of George Washington, gave an interesting talk on the "Characteristic Mary, the Mother of Washington." "Our Children, Strength of America," was responded to by Miss Mills in account of her early historic studies and her long and well known experience in training over two thousand of the youth of the country to honor the flag and revere the principles of independence and liberty. This called for "Our Flag," to which Craig, the first historian of the chapter, with a graphic account of the birthday of our flag (June 14th, 1777,) the stars and stripes were adopted as the flag of the nation. Appropriately at point a valuable blue and white jardiniere with a growing plant embellished with silk flags and mounted upon a pedestal of hogan was presented to the chapter by the Sons of the American Revolution. This graceful compliment was suggested by the fact that Sequoia Chapter has gone to housekeeping in good old-fashioned way. At the cozy room in Sorosis house the latch string will be always on the outside. The fire is in luxurious Colonial style, a well filled bookcase attracts student of genealogy, a log fire is always ready, and the chapter settles with its motto:

"A seat where thee at ease may tell

How patriots fought and heroes fell,"

Invites the members of Sequoia to chat of bygone battle work in response to the war note call for woman's help.

Since writing the above the Red Cross Society has been organized in San Francisco and the Sequoia chapter has contributed \$300, 240 dozen eggs and many comforts for the soldiers.





### Putnam Hill Chapter D. A. R.

A special service for the Putnam Hill Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., Sunday, February 29. It was a beautiful, patriotic and inspiring service. Flags were twined about the pillars and hung in graceful folds from the sides of the church. The sermon was by the Rev. James Nevett Steele, of Trinity Church, New York, who held the absorbed attention of all his hearers by his patriotic and practical discourse. It was difficult to repress outward expression of enthusiasm caused by the inspiring music of the trained and skilled musicians. Dr. Carl E. Martin sang "There's a Land, a Sweet Land." It is a matter of regret that the condition of the weather was so unfavorable to a meeting of so much importance and interest.

The officers are as follows: Regent, Mrs. Henry H. Adams; vice-regent, Mrs. L. P. Jones; treasurer, Mrs. Lavinia Thorne; register, Miss Jessie Banks; historian and librarian, Miss Mary Tenny Hubbard; recording secretary, Miss Ruth Baker; corresponding secretary, Miss Adele Louise Sayre.

### Denver Chapter D. A. R.

The Denver Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their first social reunion Tuesday, the regent, Mrs. Baxter, having invited the resident and visiting Daughters for an afternoon with her. The large colonial hall of the Baxter home was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The first landing of the wide stairway made an appropriate stage for Miss Batchelder's recitation of "The Flag." This was followed by patriotic songs, sung by Miss Idele Phelps, Miss Cornelia Baxter and her schoolmates, Miss Katherine Wood and Miss Mabel Myers. The programme closed with a brilliant paper by Mrs. Howells, describing domestic life in Virginia during Colonial times. The patriotic colors were used in the dining hall decorations, the same color scheme being carried out in the dainty refreshments which were served. Mrs. James A. Cherry presided at the tea urn and Mrs. M. J. McNamara served the ices. Besides the members of the local chapter there were present Mrs. Papin and Miss Booth of St. Louis, Miss E. E. Batchelder, regent Gen. Frelinghuysen chapter, New Jersey; Mrs. Henry Roberts of Utica, N. Y., and Mrs. and Miss Neill of Nashville, Tenn.

The Denver Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution was instituted at Denver, Colorado, May 26, 1878, by Mrs W. F. Slocum, state regent, and the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. George W. Baxter; vice-regent, Mrs. M. J. McNamara; recording secretary, Mrs. H. F. Brooks; registrar, Mrs. E. L. Kelly; treasurer, Mrs. John Campbell; historian, Mrs. L. Barney.

### Norwalk Chapter D. A. R.

The Norwalk (Conn.) Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution is, at this writing, in its usual prosperous condition. As always, the members and the regent are on the most cordial terms of friendliness and mutual helpfulness. Under these circumstances you will not be surprised to hear that all the members of the chapter are co-operating with a lively manifestation of interest in the relief work—a work and a cause which all true Daughters are engrossed in at the present time.

"In union there is strength," said our forefathers, and they proved it, too. The Norwalk chapter hasn't said that in reference to itself, but it is proving the truth thereof just the same; and the spirit of '76, which animated the heroic women of the Revolution, has evidently been handed down as an heirloom perhaps, to their daughters of '98. For, if historians are fair and true, the names of these daughters will surely be passed on to posterity with a record as loyal and patriotic as that which their foremothers left behind them in their good old Connecticut town when they went to receive the well-merited reward of their rugged, yet regal, lives.

Under the able and enthusiastic leadership of the patriotic regent, Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, the Norwalk chapter is manifesting its interest in the needs of our soldiers in quite a substantial manner. The chapter has made a direct contribution of \$100 for delicacies for sick soldiers. It has also sent one hundred pajamas and various other articles recommended by the proper authorities as conducive to the health and comfort of the soldier in hospital or at the front. The chapter has also forwarded a box of books which weighed three hundred pounds to Manila, the Philippine Islands, and Dewey's followers in that much-discussed port are doubtless, feasting ere this on good literature. It was good literature, too, and Uncle Sam's boys probably appreciate it all the more that it has come to them all the way from old Connecticut.

Recently, July 8, the chapter enjoyed an invitation meeting at the charming country home of its regent, Mrs. Weed, at "Midbrook," Rowayton. The guest of honor was the state regent, Mrs. Kinney, who gave an informal talk on relief work and

the needs of our soldiers. The address was delightful, because very explicit, and was listened to with the deepest interest by a large and appreciative gathering of chapter members.

Mrs. Alexander, regent of the New Canaan chapter, gave a report of a visit to the hospital ship "Relief," which was also much enjoyed.

The ideas expressed by Mrs. Kinney at this meeting are now in process of development through the patriotic minds and busy fingers of these loyal Daughters, and the results are looked for to appear soon—in liberal contributions of hospital slippers and hospital shirts, portable rubber bath tubs (the latter article has been called Mrs. Kinney's fad—if so, it is a good fad,) more pajamas, and those delicacies to tempt the jaded appetites of sick soldiers, to the call for which the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution has already responded so nobly. Later on we expect to have further reports along this line of work to offer to the readers of THE SPIRIT OF '76—for, so long as the need continues, the Norwalk Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution does not mean to fall at all behind in responding to the extent of its ability to the demand for relief work.

GENEVIEVE HALE WHITLOCK, Norwalk, Conn.

### Ann Story Chapter D. A. R.

At the mid-summer meeting of Ann Story Chapter, held at the residence of their regent, Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, Rutland, Vt., the following programme was most successfully carried out. The singing of "America" by all was followed by patriotic airs on the piano by Mrs. John Chatterton. Recitations graphically rendered by Miss Curtis, and a paper on "Origin of Colonial Architecture and Ornament" by Miss Sheldon of New York city chapter, most appropriate in a house of that period with its Doric and Ionic columns, carved by hand, and filled with numerous fine pieces of old furniture. After musical selections by Mrs. H. A. Hodge, the regent read the following letter to the chapter:—

Mrs. H. H. Dyer, Regent of Ann Story Chapter, D. A. R.

DEAR MADAM—Please accept for chapter from Co. A, First Vermont Infantry, the enclosed gavel as a slight return for the pleasure given by the boxes of necessary articles so kindly sent to us at Chickamauga. The Government has been overtaxed by the demands of its army, and the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution has gone far toward completing the work so often left undone. Many of the Rutland boys were in absolute need, and your gifts were of great service to them.

Very sincerely yours, H. EDWARD DYER,  
Captain First Vermont Infantry, Commanding Co. A.

The gavel thus presented was made from a piece of hickory wood taken from a tree on Lookout Mountain. In the head of the gavel lies embedded a bullet, on the reverse side are these words: "Lookout Mountain—the battle above the clouds, November 24, 1863." On the handle is a silver plate with this inscription: "Presented to the Ann Story Chapter, D. A. R., Rutland, Vt., by Co. A, First Vermont Regiment, August 19th, 1898." After a short recess looking at photos of architectural styles and miniatures of Colonial personages painted by Mrs. Sheldon, who was gown'd in a dress trimmed with lace which belonged to an ancestress whose miniature she wore, Miss Sterl read a paper on "American Poetesses of Colonial Times," followed by more recitations by Miss Curtis and music by Miss Hodge and Mrs. Chatterton. The collation was served on old Colonial silver and china, of which the regent has a large and rare collection. The tea and chocolate was poured by Miss Avery, of New York Chapter Daughters of American Revolution and Society of New England Women. Capt. H. E. Dyer, son of the hostess, was announced by the state regent and received with cheers and congratulations on his safe return. The guests took their departure just as the sun broke through the clouds after a stormy day. A poetic ending of a delightful afternoon at Dyer place on "Peace Day," August 19, 1898.

Mrs. J. BENDETT, State Regent.

### Saratoga Chapter D. A. R.

One of the most noteworthy features of the celebration of the glorious Fourth in Saratoga was the service arranged by the local Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution in conjunction with the Woman's Association for Greater Saratoga. The Theatre Saratoga kindly loaned for the occasion by the Sherlock Sisters, lessees, was the scene of a large and enthusiastic gathering upon the occasion.

The stage with its effective settings of flags, muskets and Daughters' insignia, formed a truly patriotic background for the representative clergy of the town, who were seated upon the platform, while an eagle with outspread wings looked calmly down upon them from a lofty eyrie overhead.

The Rev. Delos Jamp presided. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. Joseph Carey, D.D. The music, under the direction of Mrs. Walter Henry, a member of the local chapter,





was contributed by members from the different church choirs. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" followed "America." "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" was given as a solo, with chorus, by Mrs. Henry in her usually delightful manner. The "Star Spangled Banner" preceded the benediction, which was pronounced by the Rev. William Durant, D.D. A stirring address upon "Patriotism," by the Hon. Edgar T. Brackett, was followed by one from the venerable Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., who is spending his thirty-sixth or seventh season in Saratoga. His address was forceful and epigrammatic, and was received with the deep interest which this clergyman always inspires.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, director-general of the Women's National War Relief Association, rounded out a meeting replete with enthusiastic patriotism with a plea in behalf of the association and its work for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors.

### Louise St. Claire Chapter D. A. R.

The urgent need of linen, delicate foods and other necessary supplies for a comfortable hospital at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, was the occasion of a special meeting of Louise St. Clair Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution at the Russell House, Detroit, June 18th. The appeal from the Detroit chapter came from the Chickamauga Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. "Chickamauga chapter finds itself overwhelmed by the calls of the sick and needy among the soldiers now at Camp Thomas. Over 45,000 new recruits are now with us, and it is not strange that among this vast number in the sudden change of climate, food and habits many should be seriously ill. We are doing what we can to relieve the situation, but need the help and co-operation of our sister chapters. Besides nightshirts, sheets and small hair pillows, money is needed to purchase eggs, milk, fruit, etc., which cannot be brought from a distance."

In response to the call Louise St. Clair chapter decided to ask for a general subscription from the patriotic citizens of Detroit for the hospital fund for which the chapter will stand as guarantee. Money from one penny up to any amount is asked for. Mrs. William J. Chittenden, regent of the chapter, is chairman of the subscription list, and money may be sent to her at No. 134 Fort street west, or will reach her if given to any other member of the chapter. Mrs. S. E. Pittman was appointed secretary pro tem of the chapter for the summer.

### New Jersey Society of the War of 1812.

SIR—This society has the honor to invite you to qualify as a member of the General Society of the War of 1812, by filing your credentials with this State Society.

The General Society requires of members the following credentials, viz: 1. *Lineal Descent* in either male or female line, from an ancestor who served during the second war with England, either in the army, navy, revenue marine, or under letters of marque and reprisal, against the common enemy, or

2. *One Collateral Descendant* only in case of failure of male line (as in the case of failure of heirs lineal to George Washington in the Revolutionary line,) who may be selected by the society to represent the service rendered in the War of 1812 as a representative member.

The society was instituted on the battlefield of North Point, near Baltimore, Maryland, by the men who actually served and participated in that victory, September 13th, 1814, on meeting to bury their dead, September 14th, 1814. The files of the *Baltimore American*, a newspaper continuously since that date and still published in the city of Baltimore, confirm the records of the Maryland State Society, preserving the date of the event, thus precluding any such unfortunate controversies as to precedence of foundation, as other Military and Hereditary Societies have only too often experienced, and proving the General Society of the War of 1812 to be, next to the Order of the Cincinnati, the oldest Hereditary Military Society in the United States. The State of New Jersey has the most honorable record in the War of 1812. Responding to the call of President Madison on the State for troops, Gov. Pennington issued his proclamation as follows:

"The commander-in-chief thinks it's his duty to remind the militia of New Jersey that the crisis calls for a manifestation of public virtue. The events of our war in Europe have left America to again contend singly with the British Empire. The eyes of the world are upon us! Let us convince the enemy that the moment they land upon our shores, they will be met by our men, in arms and willing to defend their country. The citizens of New Jersey were among the first in our glorious struggle for national independence and in the formation of our national government. They will not be the last in arms to maintain what they have so heroically contributed to achieve and wisely to establish."

In response to this stirring call, companies of infantry and light artillery and riflemen and "sea-fencibles" from every

quarter of the State marched to expected points of attack on the coast from Paulus Hook (Jersey City,) to Cape May, which was speedily lined with block houses. Especially at Sandy Hook and the Highlands at Neversink, the State militia during the entire war were posted in force. And this society can supply applicants with reference to the names and terms of service of the officers and men, and in most cases the roster of the companies.

The present officers of the society are Appleton Morgan, S. C. W.: S. R.: president; Harry B. Barrel, S. C. W.: S. A. R.: F. & P.: vice-president; Adelbert B. Hunt, Secretary; Major William Duffield Bell, U. S. V., treasurer; Capt. John Joseph Read, U. S. N., registrar; Newton W. Cadwell, chaplain.

Insignia.—Obverse, a maltese cross, between four golden eagles upon an anchor of gold. The arms of the cross, scarlet with white borders, bear the badges of the four arms of the service—cavalry, artillery, infantry and naval. In the centre of the cross, a medalion of blue displaying the figures 1812, surrounded by a garter; black, bearing eighteen gold stars, representing the number of States in the Union during the period of conflict. Reverse, a live-oak wreath, proper. The whole dependant from a ribbon of red, white, blue and black, being the colors of the uniforms of the armies of 1812.

By Act of Congress (joint resolution approved September 25th, 1890; construed by decision of the acting secretary of war, April 24th, 1891.) Officers and enlisted men of the army and navy are authorized to wear the insignia of this society on all occasions where full dress uniform is required. Civilians wear the insignia with full dress or on occasions of ceremony only. The insignia is to be worn on the left breast of the coat, the top of the ribbon to be on a horizontal line, the outer edge of which shall be from two to four inches (according to the height of the wearer) below the upper line of the shoulder. The rosette of the society is to be worn only in the upper left lapel button-hole of the civilian coat.

Admission Fees and Dues.—By resolution of the New Jersey State Society of July 15th, 18'8, the operation of the by-laws providing for initiation fee (\$4, annual dues \$2, and life membership \$50,) was suspended until February 25th, 1899, and until that date, a life membership in this society can be obtained for \$12.50 (twelve dollars and fifty cents.)

Preliminary applications, accompanied by cheque payable to the order of the treasurer of the society, will be received by the undersigned, and, if accepted, credential blanks will be forwarded to applicant. If not accepted, cheque will be returned.

Address Adelbert B. Hunt, Secretary, New Providence, Union County, New Jersey.

### Colonial Dames.

A reception was given the Colonial Dames in California on January 4th (at her home in San Francisco) by Mrs. George A. Crox, an organizer and first recording secretary of the Dames here resident, and on April 5th the last meeting of a most successful season was the occasion of a most unique Colonial breakfast, the invitations to which were extended to the president and officers of all the societies of Colonial Dames in the United States. Mrs. Edwin W. Newhall of San Rafael was the charming hostess on this occasion, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Whiting of Martha's Vineyard. Not only did the menu consist of a rare collection of old recipes, but the courses were most appetizingly served on antique china and silver, heirlooms in the Whiting and Mayhew families of Martha's Vineyard, and the favors were tiny wooden spinning wheels, "black jacks" by way of bon bons, and parched corn instead of salted almonds. The walls of the dining room were hung with rare old Delft and pewter platters, and on the crane in the fireplace hung antique pots, while on either side of the broad hearth stood flax and wool spinning wheels. Silver and pewter porringers with quaint pitchers adorned the old sideboard and a "grandfather's clock" counted the hours that made the occasion a "red-letter" day. Among those present were Mesdames Selden S. Wright, C. Elwood Brown, Henry Gibbons and Miss Mary E. Bowen, officers; Mesdames Edwin W. Newhall Whiting, S. W. Holladay, E. Burke Holladay, George A. Crux, John D. Tallout, C. H. Jonett, C. H. Hedges, George E. Whitney, J. H. Maddox, Harvey Darneal, Dennis Donahoe, John F. Boyd, B. C. Dick, the Misses A. B. Wright, Emily Raymond, L. L. Maddox, E. M. Jones, Marie Voorhies and Florence Mason.

HULDA H. BERGEN BROWN, Cor. Sec'y.

### Prison-Ship Martyrs Association of the United States.

Officers—Elijah R. Kennedy, president; Mrs. S. V. White, vice-president; Felix Campbell, treasurer, 172 Montague street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Horatio C. King, secretary, 46 Willow street, Brooklyn.

Trustees—Mrs. Daniel Manning, D. A. R.; Mrs. Henry S. Snow, D. R.; Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Henry F. Howland, Hon. S. V. White, Hon. Wm. B. Davenport, Hon. Wm. Berri, Hon. Roswell P. Flower.





## Daughters of the Revolution.

The New Jersey State Society has supplied clothing for the soldiers which has been forwarded to the camps.

The Nathaniel Tracy Chapter of Newburyport resolved its regular June meeting into a "sewing bee" for the soldiers. Work was furnished by the Needlework Guild, and at the close of the meeting many articles were furnished.

On Flag Day the Colonial Chapter of New York city presented a stand of colors to the new public school No. 152 at 149th street and Union avenue, in the annexed district. Mrs. David C. Carr, the regent, made an appropriate and extremely patriotic presentation speech. The flag was received by little Mabel Schlosser. The same chapter recently gave a portrait of Martha Washington to public school No. 133, in the annexed district.

Since the first call of Mrs. Charles F. Roe, state regent of New York Daughters of the Revolution, the society has been untiring in its efforts to help the soldiers, and have sent 1500 stamped envelopes, 1500 sheets of paper, pipes, tobacco, pencils, 20 cases of soap, six calves' foot jelly, malted milk, marmalade, lemons, and many boxes of books. These gifts have all been acknowledged by officers to whom they were consigned with the kindest letters.

The Nathaniel Gage Chapter of Bradford, Mass., met at the house of its secretary, Mrs. Alice Parker Savary of Groveland. The house, an old Colonial homestead, was beautifully decorated with flowers and bunting, and the luncheon was served from china of "ye olden time." Mrs. Durgin read a paper on "Old Colonial Houses of Massachusetts," and Mrs. Savary gave a short sketch of the Parker house, which has been owned in her family for one hundred and twenty years.

The Winnisimmet Chapter Daughters of the Revolution, Chelsea, Mass., held a largely attended meeting in June. An appeal was read urging the members to increased activity in work for the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association. Notice was also given of a Fair to be held in the Fall for repairs and painting of Christ Church, Boston. The State society to have a table. Mr. Walter R. Walkins, Sons of the American Revolution, read an interesting paper on the Bellingham-Carey house, thus closing an interesting meeting.

The Knickerbocker Chapter of New York city held a regular meeting at the home of the vice-regent, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton. Mrs. D. P. Ingraham, the regent, presided. A report of the war relief work being done by the General Society was read and the chapter voted to continue the help it now gives. Supplies have been sent to convalescents in Virginia and at Tampa, and pipes and tobacco to the men in the camps nearer home. Recitations by Miss Sadie Milne, with music and refreshments, brought the last meeting of the season to a pleasant close. The decoration of the house was in the national colors.

The War Fund Committee of the New Jersey Daughters of the Revolution have sent a big box of good things to Col. Hine, 2d Regiment N. J. Vol., at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville. The box contained linen towels, bandanna handkerchiefs, bath towels, dozens of cans of condensed milk, coffee and evaporated cream, hundreds of cakes of soap, and similar luxuries so hard to get in camp. In addition to these articles there is a box of twenty-five pounds of tobacco and three hundred briarwood pipes. Each package of tobacco bears a special illuminated label as follows: "Our Boys, Second Regiment. From New Jersey Daughters of the Revolution."

The Sarah Hull Chapter of Newton, Mass., celebrated Flag Day by a trip to historic Lexington, drawing over in coaches, and lunching at the Russell House. Where there is so much of interest it is difficult to discriminate, but the old Clarke-Hancock house, where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were sleeping when roused by the call of Paul Revere, and the Monroe tavern, where Earl Percy had his headquarters and hospital, especially impressed them. At the latter they were cordially received by Mr. Monroe, a grandson of the owner of the house in Revolutionary days. He related many stories of interest, particularly recounting Washington's visit in 1780, and showing the chair in which he sat.

In Salem, Mass., the North Bridge Chapter called together its own members, with representatives of other women's organizations, to form a society the object of which shall be "to assist the relief committee of Salem and the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association in caring for soldiers and sailors now in actual service or who may be called upon to serve later on, and also in looking after the welfare of their families while the men are away on duty." Mrs. Horace S. Perkins was made president, and the presidents of the thirteen organizations represented form the advisory board. The North Bridge chapter has appropriated \$25 to begin the work, and committees were appointed to solicit funds and to purchase materials and supplies.

Flag Day in Indianapolis, Indiana, was celebrated this year by a reception given by Mrs. Theresa Queeth to the Daughters of the Revolution, including the state and chapter organizations,

with the Juvenile Auxiliary. Mrs. Jesse C. Tarkington, the state regent, gave an account of the annual meeting of the General Society Daughters of the Revolution held at Boston. Miss T. L. Voss, the vice director, told of the work of the Juvenile Auxiliary, and Mrs. Smith gave a description of the social part of their visit to Boston. The house was decorated with old-fashioned flowers, sweet peas and nasturtiums. In the dining room flags were in evidence and given as favors. While Adams plate of old china with a *fac simile* of the Adams house and church where he attended in Quincy, Mass., were used in the service.

Never was the Massachusetts Society Daughters of the Revolution so flourishing as now. With a membership of over one thousand, and constantly increasing, the twenty-fourth State chapter has just been organized. Under the shadow of the historic Dorchester Heights, the Dorchester Heights chapter was organized Tuesday evening, June 14th, by the state regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt, at the residence of Mrs. S. Agnes Sprague, South Boston. The occasion was one of great interest to all present. Miss Hunt made a helpful and inspiring address, referring especially to the fact that the anniversaries of the chapter will always occur upon the day sacred in American history as the birthday of the flag. The officers of the new chapter are: Regent, Mrs. Sarah A. Dewick; secretary, Mrs. Alice M. Robinson; treasurer, Miss Mary F. Knapp.

While the regular society meetings have been going on as usual, there has been another side than the "social" during these troublous times. Wherever there is a chapter or even one member, there are loyal women working and planning comforts for the brave boys who have gone to the support of their country. The General Society has formed a war committee, consisting of the regents of all the States. They have proffered their services to the Government and have been assured through the President's private secretary that they will be advised as to how they can make themselves most useful. A committee of ten women to supplement the work of the regents has been appointed and large consignments of canned goods to Tampa, underwear and socks to Camp Black, and electric fans to the hospital ship Relief have been sent. A message of condolence has been sent to Ethel Bagley, sister of Ensign Worth Bagley, hero of the Winslow.

The State Council of Massachusetts has resolved itself into an emergency committee to meet the needs of the hour by stimulating an interest on the part of the members throughout the State in forming branch societies to act with the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association in helping the soldiers and sailors of our army and navy. The State society has contributed \$500 toward the hospital ship and has had a dozen sample garments made, to be kept at its own room, 823 Vermont Building, Boston, for inspection or to be loaned to chapters or individual members of the society wishing to take up this work. Many of the chapters have sent out calls to women's organizations in their towns and cities and the results have been most gratifying. In Roxbury the call of the regent of the Mary Warren chapter was heartily responded to, and a vigorous body of workers are actively employed. Fifteen organizations were represented. Under the auspices of the Rufus Putnam chapter the Dorchester branch of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association was organized, and the use of the vestry of the First Parish Church was offered for work during the summer months. A large executive committee was appointed, with sub-committees on finance, supplies, purchasing, cutting, distributing, inspection and packing. It will be seen that the plans for work are systematically laid out and must result in bounteous supplies.

June is the month of outings, and the Rufus Putnam Chapter, Dorchester, Mass., availed itself of a "rare" day to visit Rutland, Mass., where is still standing the home of General Rufus Putnam. His old historic residence is in a fine state of preservation, and with the 150 acres of land belonging to it, has been secured as a memorial to the famous man, who did so much for his country. Senator Hoar speaks of him as "entitled to a place in the annals of constitutional history by the work he has accomplished, which is second to that of Washington alone. It is due to him that the United States is not at present a vast slaveholding empire." Going to Ohio in April, 1788, he settled it as a free state. During the Revolutionary war Washington placed in his charge the fortifying of Dorchester Heights, and the success of that undertaking was due to his skill as a mathematician and engineer. He was made chief engineer of the army, and Washington appointed him Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territory. In 1795 followed his appointment as surveyor-general of the United States, which position he held until 1812. It is intended to gather valuable relics and keep them in the Putnam house, where there are already many articles of historic value. A pleasant feature of the day was the presentation by the chapter to the Rutland Free Public Library of a copy of the "Life of General Rufus Putnam," bound in the colors of the society and handsomely lettered.





## Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to  
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City.

O beautiful and grand  
My native land!  
Of thee I boast;  
Great Empire of the West,  
The dearest and the best,  
Made up of all the rest,  
I love thee most.

ABRAHAM COLES.

### LOANING THE BABY.

**D**ID you ever hear of such a thing as loaning the baby for a day and a night? I don't mean to grandma, or auntie, or a near neighbor, but to an Indian. The idea would not be thought of nowadays even for a minute, nevertheless such a loan really did take place. Just after the close of the Revolutionary war, in the year 1784, a settlement was made in Oneida County, New York, by Hugh White of Middletown, Conn., which was given the name of Whites'own. Judge White left his old home in May of that year with four grown sons, a daughter and a daughter-in-law. One could not travel so rapidly then as now, and it took them till June to reach the place they had decided upon for their new home. As soon as possible they built a log house on the right of an Indian path which led from Fort Schuyler to Fort Stanwix, and in January, 1785, the Judge returned to Connecticut for his wife and the rest of his family.

These early settlers had many hardships. For two years the nearest mill was forty miles away, and to reach it they had to travel by an Indian path through which a wheel carriage could not pass; then, too, animal food was so scarce that they used to salt down the breasts of pigeons which they caught in great numbers. These trials were small, however, compared with loaning the two-year-old granddaughter to an Indian.

For a number of years after Judge White's arrival there were still many Oneida Indians in the vicinity of his new home. One of these, an old chief, Han Yerry by name, who during the war had helped the British and who was then living in a log wigwam, called upon Judge White, with his wife and a mulatto woman who acted as an interpreter. After talking for a while the Indian asked the Judge: "Are you my friend?" "Yes," answered Judge White. "Do you believe I am your friend?" then asked the Indian. "I believe you are, Han Yerry," replied the Judge. Then Han Yerry said: "Well, if you are my friend, I will tell you what I want and then I shall know whether your words are true." Then the Judge asked the Indian what he wanted. Just imagine the feelings of the grandfather and the baby's mother when the Indian pointed to the household darling, saying: "My squaw wants to take this papoose home with us to stay one night and bring her home to-morrow; if you are my friend you will now show me."

It was a hard question to decide. The Judge must either trust the Indian as to the welfare of the child and allow it to go or else suffer the ill-will of a man of influence with his nation, and who had been an open enemy during the war. The Judge believed that by placing unlimited confidence in the savage he would command a sense of honor, so he told him to take the child.

What a long, long night that was for those who loved the baby! The grandfather soothed its mother by telling her he felt sure the Indian would keep his promise and bring baby back on the morrow. All the next morning many anxious glances were cast in the direction from which the Indians would make their appearance with their little charge, but no Indians came in sight. Noontime came and still the baby had not been brought home, and the mother's fears were so aroused that they could scarcely keep her from going after her child. The sun had almost set, and the mother's heart seemed breaking, before the forms of the friendly chief and his wife with the child upon their shoulders came in sight. The frock which baby had worn the day before had been taken off and in its place its Indian friends had dressed it in a complete suit of Indian garments, making it look exactly like a little squaw. How happy they all were when the baby was again safe at home. I often wonder if that night the mother did not sing that old "Cradle Hymn":

"Hush! my dear, lie still and slumber,  
Holy angels guard thy bed;  
Heavenly blessings without number,  
Gently falling on thy head,"

while she held her darling close in her arms.

What good came from loaning the baby? Just this—a strong attachment and regard on the part of the Indian and his friends was established for the white settlers in that locality, proving that

patriotism exists quite as much in promoting the peace of a community as in taking part in war.

The baby who was loaned to the Indian grew to womanhood. She remembered many incidents occurring on the night of her stay in the wigwam and the kindness of her Indian hostess.

E. R. W.

### Great Grandma's Calache.

Such a funny looking bonnet  
My great grandma used to wear;  
Not a bit of lace upon it,  
Or a flower anywhere.

There were reeds run round and round it,  
In the silk of soft leaf green;  
Till the bonnet represented  
Mountain ranges, vales between.

It was lined with lavender  
Round her sweet young face;  
Two long ribbons at the front,  
Drew the canopy in place.

When the sun shone warm and bright,  
These she fastened to her belt,  
Hidden then in silken barrel  
This great grandma's brown curls dwelt.

Underneath her chin 'twas fastened  
In those days of long ago,  
By two strings of lustring ribbon,  
Which she fashioned in a bow.

'Twas a wondrous silken bonnet,  
India silk, from distant land,  
And her mother did the making,  
Placed each stitch with loving hand.

In her wee hair trunk I found it,  
With her Christian name and mine  
In brass tacks upon the cover,  
Plainly printed—"EMELINE."

Of I wish dear great grandmother,  
In calache and dainty gown,  
Would come back and tell us stories  
Of ye maids of Boston town.

And to-day one of my treasures  
That I guard with greatest care,  
Is the funny looking bonnet  
My great grandma used to wear.

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.

1. Name 24 battles of the Revolutionary war which took place in September. Give date and location of each.
2. When and where was Nathan Hale captured by the British? Write a brief account of the same.
3. Write a brief sketch of Major Andre—giving date of his capture.
4. Describe briefly the capture of Serapis by Bon Homme Richard. Give date.
5. When and where was the first session of the Continental Congress held?
6. When was the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris?

### September Reading.

Coffin's—"Boys of '76." The chapter on Arnold's treason.  
Lossing's—"Two Spies."  
Abbott's—"Paul Jones."  
Cooper's—"Spy."  
Memorize Bryant's "Song of Marion's Men."

### AMERICA ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston.

The whipping post and pillory were still standing in Boston and New York.

Beef, pork, salt fish, potatoes and hominy were the staple diet all the year round.

Buttons were scarce and expensive, and the trousers were fastened with pegs or laces.

A new arrival in a jail was set upon by his fellow prisoners and robbed of everything he had.

When a man had enough tea he placed his spoon across the cup to indicate that he wanted no more.

The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole, with a bell attached to arouse sleepy contributors.





## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of *The Spirit of '76*.

DEAR SIR—The new era of good feeling toward England, which has begun and which seems likely to grow and to endure in this country, is a matter for unqualified rejoicing. England herself has made this fraternal feeling possible by her sudden change of attitude toward America and American institutions. No doubt this change in English sentiment has been going on for many years, and it needed but this war of ours with an alien race, in support of principles which England came to value as highly as America does, to call forth the expressions of our sympathy which have once more united the English-speaking world.

If at first glance it appears that this Anglo-Saxon reunion should make us think less of our past conflicts with, and victories over, our British cousins, and if our patriotic societies should even momentarily languish, it must be because we do not look below the surface, because we do not rightly apprehend the meaning of the spirit of '76 and that we do not appreciate all that it has accomplished. It is the American idea, to give another name, that has leavened England itself; it is the same spirit of '76 which is spreading to the islands of the sea, and which we may believe is destined to circle the globe and animate and bless her teeming millions.

What more fitting time for activity and earnestness among the patriotic societies than the present, when the spirit of '76 is triumphant to an extent unknown before! We may say that our victory over England is only now complete, while that over our latest foe has but begun with the termination of this war which surrenders to the spirit of '76 millions of her subjects among whom the love of liberty and democracy has only just begun to work. The spirit of '76 has not fully conquered even in our own domain, so long as corruption exists in politics and caste in society.

With the cessation of hostilities come even greater opportunities for the exercise of patriotism, though it is a patriotism less showy than that of drum and fife and booming cannon. That it requires courage to fight these foes of our own household, and that the latter are a greater menace to the complete triumph of the American idea than any outside enemies can be, are proved by our half-hearted and ineffective warfare against them. There is to-day a greater work—both as to quantity and quality—cut out and waiting to be done by patriotic Americans than ever before. What organizations can lead in such work more effectively than the non-partisan societies that have been organized in the name of patriotism?

L. C. L.

To the Editor of *The Spirit of '76*.

SIR—There are published in New York two newspapers—the *World* and the *Journal*—a representative of the former was guilty of actual personal assault upon the General Commanding in Cuba; the representatives of the latter were guilty of such flagrant disregard of public decency in conquered territory that they were expelled. If these offences had been single instances they might possibly have been condoned, but they were merely the culmination of an ignoble policy pursued by both sheets for some time. In the light of the facts I wish to ask if a member of an hereditary-patriotic society can consistently give his support to either of these publications, either by purchasing or advertising in the same?

AMERICAN.

Albany, N. Y., August 11, 1898.

Editor of *The Spirit of '76*.

SIR—Can you aid me in bringing to light an old song doubtless written during the Revolution. It expressed the sentiment of a large number of English people in favor of the Colonists. My father sang it when I was a little child, just as his father had done, who was a Revolutionary soldier. It begins:

"Old Grannie she rose in the morning so soon,  
She put on her petticoat, apron and gown,  
Saying: 'Very bad news last night came to me;  
They're wronging my children that's over the sea.'

"She mounted her steed which was in great haste,  
And straight way to London,  
Which was her next stage," etc., etc.

Also an "Anthem," so called, entitled "Ode on Science."

"The morning sun shines in the East  
And sheds his glories in the West."

The "refrain":—

"Oh! the British yoke and the Gallic chain  
Are urged upon our necks in vain;  
All haughty tyrants we disdain,  
And shout long live America."

A DAUGHTER.

OFFICE OF DRS. YOUNG & YOUNG,  
SEATTLE, WASH., Aug. 19, 1898.

*Spirit of '76*, New York City.

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed please find \$1.00, as a renewal of my subscription to your most excellent publication. I feel like again congratulating you upon its general excellence and express the hope that it

may receive that cordial support at the hands of the patriotic citizens of this country which it deserves.

Very sincerely yours, E. WELDON YOUNG, M. D.,  
Registrar of the Washington Society Sons of American Revolution.

Editor of *The Spirit of '76*.

MY DEAR SIR—As your valuable publication is devoted to national and patriotic matters I take the liberty of asking you to bring before your readers the national flower movement. Persons have asked what need have we for a national flower. In answer to this we may point to the floral emblems of other great nations. Emblems which have supplemented in such beautiful and significant ways their flags and coats of arms. Such a floral emblem for our country must serve to arouse patriotic associations in a way no other form of emblem could do. It would add a new and significant element of beauty to our national art and architecture, a new symbol to our national literature, and a new source of enjoyment in the celebration of our national holidays. Throughout the land it would speak to us amid the beauty of our woods and fields, a message of loving cheer from our country's God, the author of our liberty. The National Convention, held in this city November 9, and consists of the following members: E. E. Brown, chairman; S. W. Patton, Edwin A. Taylor, secretary and treasurer. The following lady members were chosen at our last meeting and are as follows: Mrs. William McKinley, Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. J. S. Carve. The national committee have voted to raise a national fund, which will be used for publishing literature and to defray necessary expenses of postage, etc. We sincerely hope that you will aid us through the columns of your paper. All donations will be promptly acknowledged.

At the last meeting of the National Organizing Committee it was decided to give a diplomatic and military ball in the city of Washington, the proceeds to be used in purchasing flags to be placed over school houses in our new possessions just acquired from Spain. We would like to receive your co-operation through your valuable publication in this grand cause. I trust to hear from you at an early date.

Hoping this will have your approval, I remain

Yours truly, EDWIN A. TAYLOR, Secretary.  
Asheville, North Carolina.

*Spirit of '76 Publishing Company.*

DEAR SIRS—In renewing my subscription for the fifth volume, I desire to express the hope that the members of our Society will not allow the magazine to discontinue publication for lack of support. It is true that during the past summer it has seemed as if there was a decreasing interest in matters pertaining to the deeds of our grandfathers and a more active interest in the deeds of the patriots of the Cuban war. It is but a precursor of the renewal of interest in the "principles and history of the men of '76 and Colonial times."

With my best wishes for your success, I am yours sincerely,  
H. W. KIMBALL, Register Mass. Society S. A. R.

MASSILLON, O., August 15, 1898.

*Spirit of '76 Publishing Company.*

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed find \$1.00 for another year's subscription to your valuable and entertaining journal, which is dedicated to a noble purpose and is doing good work.

Yours truly, A. P. L. PEASE, M. D., S. A. R.

## Patriotic Books Reviewed.

*Ten Little Comedies*, by Gertrude Smith. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. This book shows, in a series of word pictures, how the tears of ten little girls were turned into smiles. Each life picture is clear-cut and illustrates in a forcible manner the subject in hand. The whole moral tone of the book is invigorating as well as pleasing. Every little girl who is so fortunate as to read this book will find it replete with episodes dear to the child heart. Cloth bound, illustrated, \$1.25.

*Notes of Travel in Northern Europe*, by Charles A. Sumner of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Andrew J. Graham, 744 Broadway, New York City. This pleasing little volume of travel and description is told so naturally and graphically that the reader almost imagines he was one of Col. Sumner's party. It is a book that one can take up at odd moments and feel refreshed for a half hour's sojourn in other lands. The views, portraits, maps, etc., were engraved expressly for this book. Col. Sumner, who is a soldier, orator and editor, shows throughout this work that he is also a man of literary ability. Copies can be had of Andrew J. Graham, 744 Broadway, N. Y. City.

*Stories of Ohio*, by William Dean Howells. American Book Company, New York. This volume contains stories of Ohio from the earliest times, and by reading them successively one obtains an excellent outline history of the state. These sketches are written by Howells means to the reader entertainment as well as instruction. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price 60 cents.

*A Night in Arcadia*, by Kate Chopin. Way & Williams, Chicago. This is a delightful volume of short stories of the Bayous of Louisiana. It is full of poetry, and so interested does the reader become that not until the last "Ozeme's Holiday," but by no means the least of these stories, is finished is he willing to lay the book down. His attention has been held from cover to cover. Artistically bound. Price \$1.25.





*The Patriotic and Naval Songster.* Charles H. Walsh, Philadelphia. This attractive paper-bound little book of 250 pages, compiled by a naval officer, a Rear Admiral now on the retired list, contains songs commemorating the naval victories from the time of John Paul Jones to that of our gallant hero at Manila. Patriotic songs of every period of our national existence are also found in this collection, which is sure to meet a popular demand. Price 25 cents.

*It Was Marlowe*, by Wilbur Gleason Zeigler. Donohoe, Henneberry & Co., Chicago. This romance is the result of impressions received by the author, a number of years ago, while reading the plays of Christopher Marlowe, which impressions were stimulated, later by the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy. The theory throughout this romance is plausible and the reader's interest is kept up to the close of the book. It contains enough food for serious thought to induce one to further research.

*The Gray House of the Quarries*, by Mary Harriott Norris. Lamson, Wolfe & Co., Boston. This is the story of the life of a noble woman from childhood to mature age brought up in surroundings congenial and incongruous. Miss Norris has portrayed in the heroine one of the strongest women in fiction. The description of the old homestead, the old Dutch settlers, their greed for land and narrowness of thoughts are described by the author as only one who had lived in that atmosphere could describe them. Cloth bound. Price \$1.50.

*Benjamin Franklin and Abraham Lincoln.* (Little masterpieces.) Edited by Bliss Perry. Doubleday & McClure Co., Publishers. These two little volumes in flexible cloth bindings contain between their covers characteristic selections from the writings of the authors represented. In the volume Abraham Lincoln is published for the first time in book form his famous "Lost Speech." Price 30 cents each.

*Aunt Elvira Abroad*, by William Burt Harlow. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., New York. This little book of some sixty odd pages was written, the author says in his preface, "not merely to amuse but to preserve some of our quaint colloquial words and phrases, especially those of New England, which are rapidly passing away." The opening chapters are intensely amusing. A glossary at the close of the book gives the meaning and origin of the colloquialisms used.

*The Girl at Cobhurst*, by Frank R. Stockton. Charles Scribner's Sons New York. This love story has not appeared as a serial, and is the fresher for this reason. The scene is laid in a little country village, to which come the hero and his sister. The development of the plot is ingenious and the humor throughout the story is of Mr. Stockton's best. Cloth bound. Price \$1.50.

The publication of *The Shadows* by Robert Burns Wilson, which was announced by R. H. Russell this spring, has been delayed until the fall in order to include in the volume some of Mr. Wilson's latest poems. The book will contain Mr. Wilson's best productions with twelve beautiful illustrations from nature by C. Grant La Farge, reproduced in photogravure. A special limited edition of the book will also be issued, printed on Dickinson's hand-made paper, and limited to 250 copies.

## To Perfect the Family Tree.

**Morrison and Robbins.**—Affa and Elizabeth Crane were daughters of Capt. Josiah Crane of the Revolution. Affa married William Morrison, May 28 1796, at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., later coming West, supposedly to Rising Sun, Ind. Elizabeth, eleven years younger than Affa, married ——— Robbins, and came to Circleville, Ohio. Desire information of the descendants of Affa and Elizabeth. Mrs. D. H. LAW, Dixon, Illinois.

The name of the compiler of the Ferris genealogy is Mrs. Lora C. Little instead of Sara C. Little, as given last month.

Samuel Packard immigrated to this country in 1638, and settled in the now historic town of Hingham, Mass. His wife and daughter came with him. From his family have sprung 7,000 descendants. Ten years ago there was a Packard reunion at Brockton, at which 1200 members were present. The 260th anniversary of his arrival was held at Avon, Mass., August 10.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., July 15, 1898.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor of *The Spirit of '76*.  
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"As what character does your husband go to this 'Ancestral Ball'?"

"He will go dressed as his grandfather."

"Then the servants and police will never let him in."—Life.

## The Pilgrim Fathers.

They sang "Old Hundred" on the wave;  
Their nasal tones resounded,  
Because the Lord their bark did save,  
And none of them got drowned.

They sang "Old Hundred" on the sea.  
The fishes heard the racket  
And wondered what the noise could be  
And who was in the packet.

They landed shingles, boards and nails,  
And leather for shoemakers,  
And pots and pans and tubs and pails,  
And ropes for hanging Quakers.

They felled of trees a countless host;  
With saws they did divide them;  
They reared a church and whipping post,  
And gallows close beside them.

—Boston Transcript.

Teacher (of juvenile class)—"Johnnie, what was the first thing the Puritans did when they landed at Plymouth rock?"

Johnnie—"They fell on their knees."

Teacher—"That's right. Now, Tommy, what was the next thing they did?"

Tommy—"Fell on the aborigines."

—Chicago News.

"Norsk Kvindestemmeretsforening" is the name of the woman's suffrage society of Norway. No wonder the men are afraid to give their Norwegian sisters equal rights.—Herald.

"Has the horse a pedigree?" asked the tourist.  
"Nope," replied the honest farmer, "nothin' but the heaves."—Washington Eve. Sun.

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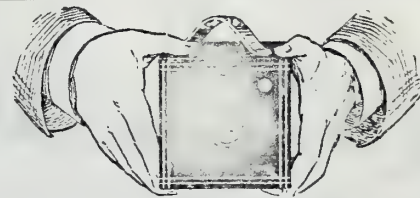
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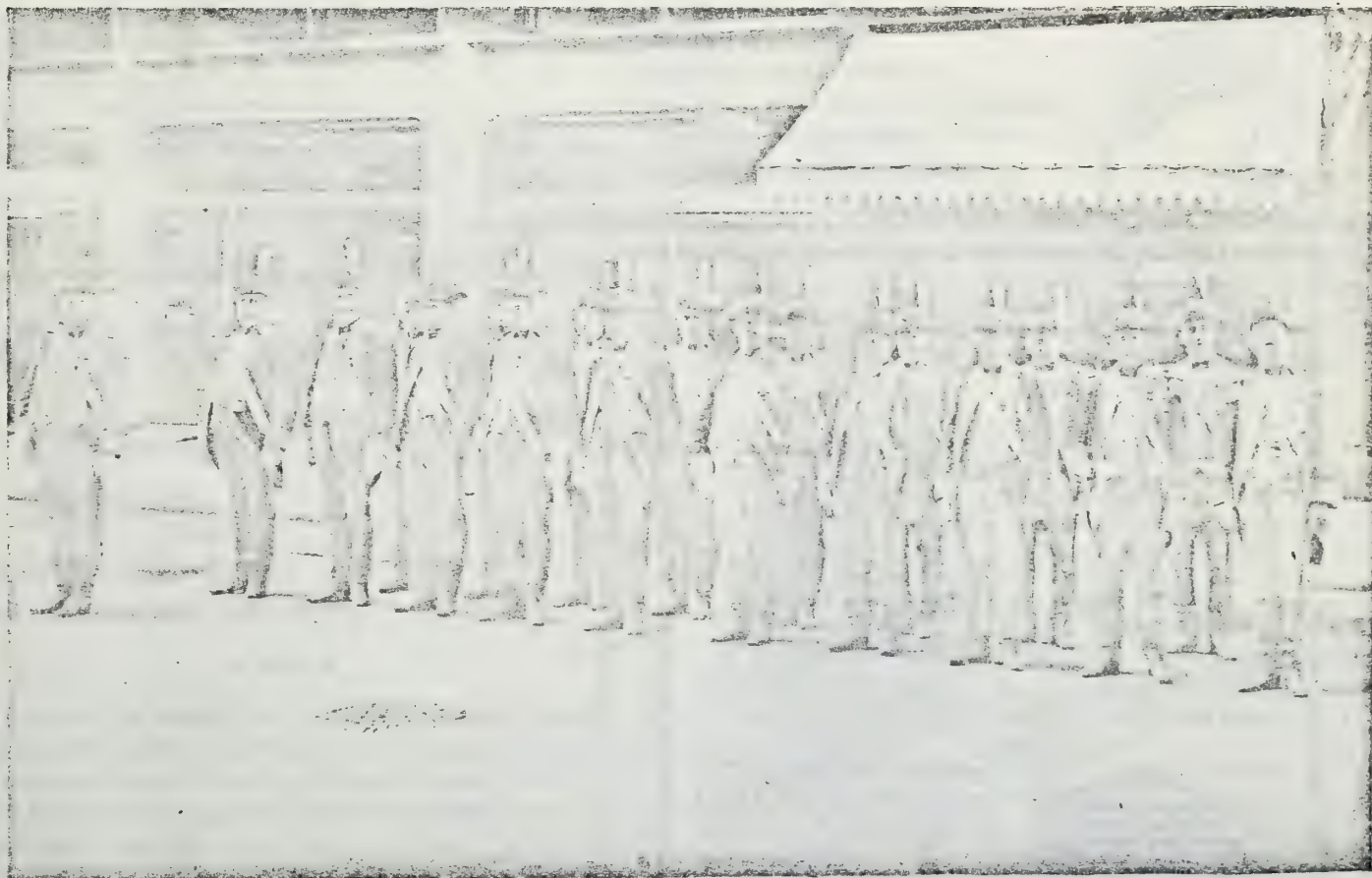
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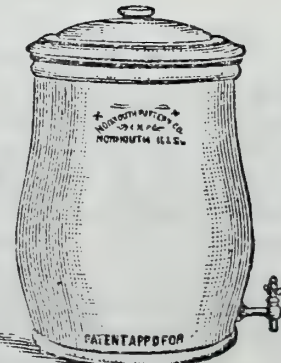
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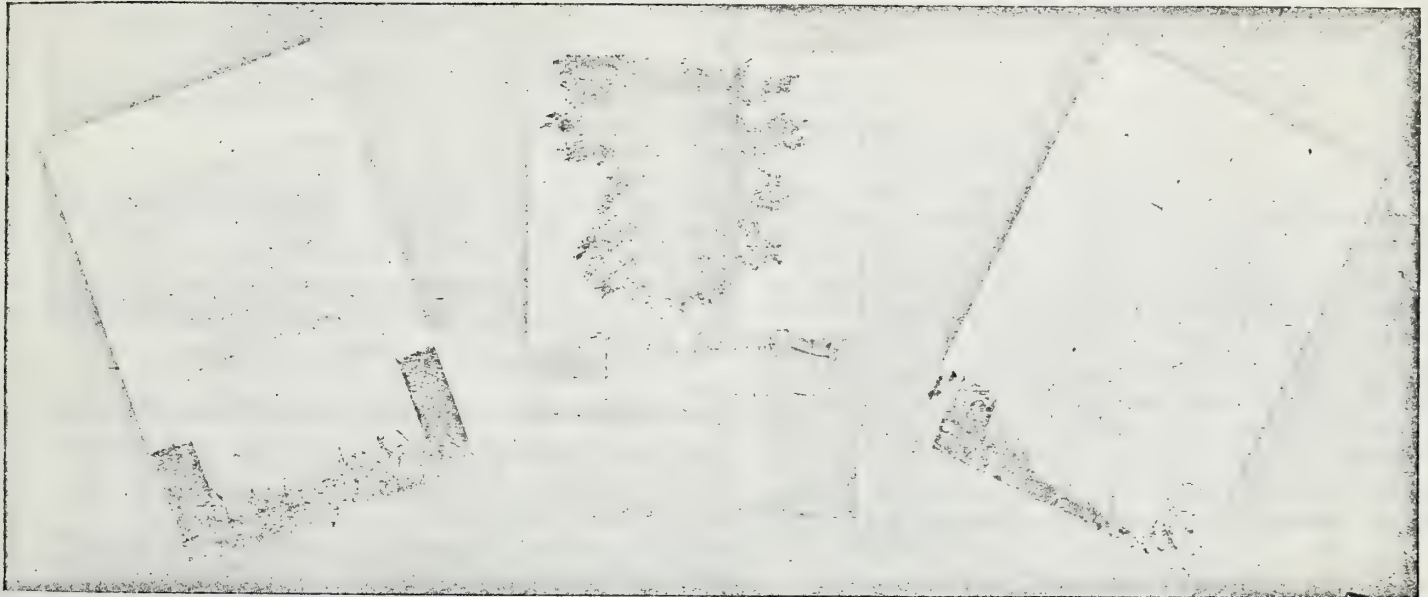




# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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MONUMENT ERECTED TO LIEUT.-COL. JOSEPH WAIT BY HIS FELLOW OFFICERS AT BURLINGTON, VT.

### LIFE OF LIEUT.-COL. JOSEPH WAIT.

BY RALPH WAIT PARSONS, M.D., SING SING, N. Y.

**L**IEUT.-COL. JOSEPH WAIT, the subject of this sketch, son of John Wait of Brookfield, Mass., was one of seven illustrious brothers who fought in the Revolutionary War, was born, etc.: RICHARD WAIT—Born in England in 1608, received grants of land in Watertown, Mass., 1637. THOMAS WAIT—Born in 1641 at Watertown, Mass. JOSEPH WAIT—Born at Watertown, removed to Sudbury, thence to Brookfield, Mass. JOHN WAIT—Of Brookfield, Mass. JOSEPH WAIT—Born in 1732 at Brookfield, Mass. Married Martha Stone, daughter of Colonel Zedekiah Stone, in 1762. In May, 1754, enlisted in Capt. Eleazar Melvin's Company of the Provincial Army. In 1756 he was ensign in Capt. John Burke's Company. (See muster roll, vol. 94, p. 21. Colonial Archives, State House, Boston, Mass. See also vol. 94, p. 421, of same.)

He was a captain in Major Robert Rogers' Rangers, 1759 and 1760. (See reprint of Major Rogers' Journal, pages 93, 119, 132, 145, 151, 175, 188, etc.) On January 20th, 1776, he was made lieutenant colonel of the Continental Army, of which Timothy Bedell was made colonel. (See American Archives, fourth series, vol. 5, p. 14.)

Colonel Bedell was court martialed and dismissed, and Lieut.-

Col. Joseph Wait commanded his regiment until he was killed. His original commission from the Committee of Safety, signed January 22d, 1776, also his original commission as lieutenant colonel of the Continental Army, January 22d, 1776, signed by John Hancock, and also the original order from the Committee of Safety, Colony of New Hampshire, dated January 21st, 1776, signed by Meshee Weave, chairman, to Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wait, ordering him to raise the regiment, are in possession of Horatio Wait, Esq., of Chicago, Ill. (See State papers of New Hampshire, vol. 8, p. 46, 47, 42.) After the French and Indian war he took parties of colonists to the region now known as Vermont. On returning from one of these expeditions he was caught in a violent snow storm and nearly perished while trying to find the Boston road. He caused a peculiar stone monument to be erected to mark the Boston road with his name thereon. This stone is at one of the corners of the arsenal grounds in the centre of the city of Springfield, Mass., and bears this inscription: "This stone erected by Joseph Wait, Esq., for benefit of travellers, A. D. 1763." The stone is about seven feet high, about one foot thick and eighteen inches wide, and surmounted by curbing about 8 feet square; all made of Long Meadow brown stone. There is on the face of the stone a half moon and a man's face in it, a sunflower and temple with steps leading up to it, and a face such as we see on old-fashioned tombstones. On the temple appears this motto: "Pulsante Operietur." (Knock and it shall be opened to you.)





He commanded his regiment around Lake Champlain in 1776, and was mortally wounded in a skirmish just before the battle of Valcour Island. He died on the road on his way home. He was buried beside the road where he fell at North Clarendon, Vt. His fellow officers erected a monumental stone to mark the spot, which still stands about three miles south of Rutland, Vt. The inscription on one side is: "Our common country claims our aid. Living or dying I will defend her." And on the other: "To perpetuate the memory of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wait, an officer in the American Revolutionary War, who died on his return from an expedition into Canada, September, 1776." This stone is the only one erected to mark the grave of an officer by his fellow officers that I know of in New England. It is still in good condition.

See Historical Register, officers of the Continental Army, during the war of the Revolution, from April, 1775, to December, 1789, p. 414, as follows, viz.: Joseph Wait (N. H.) Lieut.-Col. of Bedell's Regiment, New Hampshire Rangers, January, 1776. Died 28th September, 1776.



This Stone Erected by JOSEPH WAIT ESQ., in Springfield, Mass., in 1763.

### Capt. Elijah Dinsmore (Denboro,) of Conway, N.H.

THE following account of the brave deeds and wonderful adventures of Capt. Elijah Dinsmore was read before the Anna Stickney Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Conway N. H., December 9, 1896: Captain Dinsmore (formerly Denboro) was born in Durham, N. H., about the year 1730, June 27. In 1755 he enlisted as a provincial soldier in the French Canadian war with Great Britain, and marched to Fort Edward on the southwesterly side of Lake George, where on the 8th of September of the same year the English and Provincials under command of Gen. William Johnson fought the battle of Lake George against the French and Indians under the command of the French General Dieskau, who was mortally wounded and his army defeated.

During the year 1756 he was stationed the greater part of the time at Fort William Henry, on the north shore of Lake George. In 1757 Montcalm, the French General who had succeeded Dieskau, with a force of 9000 French and Indians laid siege to this fort commanded by Col. Munroe with 3000 men. After a most gallant defense of six days the brave Munroe and his army were obliged to surrender, but were admitted to an honorable capitulation, but this capitulation was most shamefully broken.

The Indians attached to the French army butchered many of the English and dragged Mr. Dinsmore with many more into captivity. He remained a prisoner two years, was then sold to the French, and after staying with them a year made his escape. He and two others went to the River St. Lawrence, expecting to meet the British ship *Admiral* on the river and found some Indians had come over to their traps. One was there in a wigwam. Dinsmore tomahawked him, went to the river, found some canoes, and they were about starting in haste, when he, knowing the craftiness of the Indians, and discovering more paddles than canoes, searched and found others which were hidden. They were made of birch. He struck his hatchet through the bottom of all they left. When he reached the river he saw them coming at full speed. He and his companions hastened down the river just in time to escape the bullets which were fired after them. It being now dark they put on until daylight. They lay secreted by day and traveled by night.

They were often hailed by French and Indians on the shore, but Dinsmore, having been with each nation so long, could answer them in their own tongue. Being pressed by hunger they subsisted on the bark of trees all the way (seven days,) and discovering the Indians having a drunken pow-wow, they tried to get something to eat but were discovered and chased. Dinsmore and one other jumped into a hog pen, and lay until the search was over. The other one was never heard of after. Probably he was butchered. One night while going down the river they discovered a French vessel lying at anchor. They went alongside of her, finding all still. Dinsmore said he would go on board of her if the others would follow. He succeeded, and reached the hatchway. One man put his head up, he struck him with his hatchet, and killed him, and bolted the door down. They did not know how to manage the vessel, spoke with the captain, made him promise at the peril of his life to do as directed and let him up. They carried her to Cape Breton or Halifax, and delivered her up to the Government, for which they never received a farthing.

After he returned from his captivity among the French and Indians in 1760 Captain Dinsmore returned home, went to New York and received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Lee and married widow Sarah Willey of that town. Here he resided until the Revolutionary War.

On the 17th of June, 1775, Mr. Dinsmore and his son-in-law, the late Samuel Willey, Esq., started from Lee to visit the American army, then stationed near Bunker Hill. On the way thither they heard the report of the British cannon and hastened on. They arrived there just in time to meet the Americans retreating from Bunker Hill under Gen. Putnam, bearing the remains of Major McLeary, who fell in the action. Captain Dinsmore immediately returned home by way of Exeter, where he received a captain's commission from President Weare with orders to enlist a company of soldiers and march to Boston, then occupied by British troops. This service he soon performed and joined our forces at Cambridge, where he was stationed six months. During this time he performed a most gallant act by crossing on the mill dam over into Boston, and burning part of the British barracks, in which service he received several bullet holes through his clothes; one through the queue of his hair, and one through a handkerchief which he had around his head, as he did not wish to be encumbered with a hat.

After the close of his service in Boston he returned to Lee, where he followed his agricultural pursuits until near the time of the Bennington or Stillwater battle. Then in conjunction with other officers he raised a company and marched to the scene of action. Soon after this he left the army on account of his health and returned home, where he staid a few years and then returned to Conway, N. H. He died September, 1823, aged 85 years, and is buried in the family burying ground at Intervale, near the idelwild, where his great-great-grandsons now live. His second wife was Lydia Runlett.

### Our Flag the Oldest.

IT IS not generally known that the Star-Spangled Banner of the United States is older than any one of the present flags of the great European powers. It was adopted in 1777 by the Congress of the Thirteen Colonies of North America, then at war with the mother country. The yellow and red Spanish flag came out in 1785; the French tricolor was adopted in 1794; the red English emblem, with the Union Jack in the upper corner, dates from 1801; the Sardinian (now the Italian) flag first fluttered in 1848; the Austro-Hungarian flag was one of the consequences of the compromise of 1867; the present German flag first appeared in 1871, and the Russian tricolor is quite a recent affair. The only modification that the American flag has undergone since its origin consists in the addition of a new star every time a new State is taken into the Union. The stars now number forty-five, and, unfortunately for Spain, it is more than likely that they have not yet come to the end of their multiplication.—*Paris Figaro*.

### The "Sentinel of Freedom," Newark, New Jersey.

Printed and published (every Tuesday) by Aaron Pennington and Daniel Dodge, at their printing office opposite the Court House.

September 18, 1798.

Prices current at Newark. Country produce by the quantity.

Wheat Flour.	30s.
Rye Meal.	12s.
Indian do.	10s.
Butter, fresh.	1s. 6d.
Bees Wax.	2s
Indian Corn.	4s. 6d.
Oats.	2s. 6d.

Newark, September 17, 1798.







THE OLD STANTON HOUSE AT PAWCATUCK, CONN.

## JOHN AND SUSANNAH.

A TALE OF THE PAWCATUCK VALLEY IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

BY HARRIET A. STANTON.

**I**F you want a true story given in rhymes,  
I can tell you one of the olden times.  
How blest in 'his valley there labored a twain,  
For their dear native land, nor labored in vain.  
'Twas John, the patriot, Susannah, his dame,  
Proud of her lineage, a Champlin by name.  
Proud of her husband, her girls and her boys,  
For Heaven had given them many such joys.  
A legacy greatly valued then  
By noble women and valiant men.

Born in Rhode Island, at Westerly wed;  
For many long years she pillowed her head  
In the old Stanton mansion at Pawcatuck Rock,  
That her lord had inherited, tended his flock  
Of horses and sheep that roamed on the plain,  
And gathered in stores of well ripened grain.  
Full were his garner when the harvest was made,  
And he sent out his sloops in the West India trade.

When the cry of "For Boston," go help in her need,  
Rang through the country from hurrying steed,  
John seized his flintlock from off of the bar—  
The same he had carried in the old French war—  
And marched on to Boston, marched with a will,  
Where the soldiers were camped on Winter Hill.

The next year with Douglas in Wadsworth's brigade,  
At Long Island fought, at the White Plains laid.  
There a letter he wrote and sent it by post.  
On the King's highway that skirted the coast.  
High up on the hill the office was kept,  
In the old Babcock house where Franklin had slept,  
The wise, and the good, as he journeyed this way.  
Trim, neat and in good order it stands there to-day.

As evening shades on the valley rolled;  
The horses were sheltered the sheep were afold;  
A rider drew rein on his galloping steed,  
His business was urgent, of time there was need.  
He paused but a moment and handed down  
A letter, from John, now wrinkled and brown.  
And thus from its pages Susannah read:

"Dear wife of my heart, since the day we were wed,  
When our country has called me you stand in my stead.  
We are here in the army at the head of the Sound;  
The men grow impatient, they are meagerly found;  
From the Stanton's broad lands there is plenty to spare.  
You will not withhold it; give a generous share.

"The good sloop Beaver with new star and block  
Must ride by her anchor by Pawcatuck Rock.  
For the sea has been smooth and the winds first-rate  
From the time of her sailing up to this date;  
With rum and molasses her cargo was laid,  
And some other things for the West India trade.

"Let nothing be broken from out of her hold,  
Save that our creditors previously sold.  
Then fill up the spaces as soon as you can;  
Our company is hungry—every man.  
Then go to our cousins, Thomas and all,  
And on them to aid you, earnestly call.  
Their harvests were ample; enough and to spare;  
Our soldiers are needing their fostering care.

"Let Robert select from the beeves in the drove  
That run on the commons in Osbrooke Grove;  
Let gammon and bacon be took from the wall;  
On Thankful and Anna, be sure that you call.  
For the cheese of their dairies securely to pack,  
And to stitch up some shirts for the poor soldier's back.  
The captain is trusty, the crew are all right.  
Remember of my house you're the head;  
And send me, I pray you, a baking of bread."

She hushed all her babes to their nightly rest,  
And tucked each one into its downy soft nest.  
John, the oldest one, was just ten years old,  
And Susy and Amos were twins, we are told;  
While Becky and Bridget could knit and could purl.  
Susannah's best treasures were these boys and girls.

Then ordering her household for great and for small,  
She took her long cloak from its nail on the wall;  
And mounting her pacer while Jack held the rein,  
She rode far away over valley and plain,  
To call upon Thomas and William for aid;  
With Robert and Josiah her footsteps were stayed.





To rouse all the Stantons—their country had need  
Of all they could spare the army to feed,  
Of Thankful and Anna their dairies to ask,  
And Sarah and Hannah to fill up the cask,  
With gammon and bacon just from the rack,  
And flannel in shirts a well rounded pack.

Next morn in the valley dim and gray  
There were sounds of hurrying, old folks say.  
Beeves were slaughtered, cooled and packed;  
Barrels were loaded, boards were racked.  
No hearts were laggard, no hands were slack,  
From the mistress down to the chore boy Jack.

"Go, John, take the pacer, and Mingo, old Jack,  
Well loaded down with corn in the sack,  
And over the hillside by ledge and by rock,  
To the old Palmer mill at Wequetequock;  
Make speed with all safety, brook no delay,  
The oven can heat while you are away."

Now, Thomas the First had a kettle, they say,  
Brought from Old England in that early day  
When kettles were scarce the whole colony through.  
Its safety was guarded from sunshine and dew;  
With silver and pewter, with tankard and glass;  
Far out of harm's way this kettle of brass;  
Well polished its surface, and shining like gold,  
A measured half barrel it surely would hold.

In days long past it oft had swung  
Free from cross-bars smoky tongue;  
Surging and bubbling with sauces sweet,  
And fragrant puffs of rich mincemeat.  
Great feasts are kept when heir brought bride  
To that old house by the river side.  
When purpose served the kettle was placed  
Where the shining pewter and bowfat graced.

This day it served as a mixing bowl;  
Into its depths the corn meal rolled;  
While round and round flew the pudding stick,  
With rye and molasses she mixed it thick.  
Dipped into pans, then smoothed well down,  
And set in the oven to bake and brown.

Susannah then turned, "Quick, Linda and Bet,  
Go clear up the kitchen, the table set;  
For the men are weary, they have worked with a will.  
In the larder is plenty; the tables fill.  
Let no soul hunger, small or great,  
That moves to-day on my lord's estate.

In the quiet light of the west front room,  
A web was forming in the household loom;  
For Kitty, the slave, had wove all day;  
The flying shutters had banged the sley,  
While over the cloth beam fold on fold  
The gaining piece had smoothly rolled.

She grasped her shears from the mantle tall,  
And cut that web—and she cut it all—  
Then threading her needle she stitched away.  
She stitched all night, she stitched next day;  
With the maidens about her, till cloth gave out,  
And the shirts were made, they were thick and stout.

The vessel was loaded, her mainsail bent,  
And down by the narrows the Beaver went,  
And up through the Sound with a woman's prayer,  
'Till her voyage ended and she anchored where  
The Brown river rolled through wild wood and glen,  
For the aid and supply of Washington's men.

How that cargo was landed we never were told,  
Save John was the sergeant, the company bold,  
Gave cheers for the Beaver, the voyage she had made,  
And warmed hearts and bodies with "West India trade,"  
It never was written on history's page,  
But came down from lips that trembled with age,  
As the deed of a woman who fed the pure flame  
Of fireside and camp in dear Freedom's name.

## CORNELIUS AMORY PUGSLEY.

CORNELIUS AMORY PUGSLEY was born in Peekskill on the Hudson, a place fraught with Revolutionary tradition and historical association; amidst environments which could not, and cannot fail to inspire men with all that is uplifting. Standing like guarding sentinels in full view are the famous Dunderberg, Anthony's Nose and Bear Mountains. Within sound of cannon from Peekskill were enacted some of the most stirring events of our Revolutionary history. West Point was during the Revolution our most important stronghold. Across the Hudson at Stony Point Anthony Wayne led his memorable night attack upon the fort. In many other places throughout the neighboring country the soil was wet by the blood of contending forces; but aside from such memories there are others of great interest. Washington Irving, the father of American literature, with his magic pen has made famous the region and its early settlers. He has charmingly described the beautiful scenery in his stories of the quaint inhabitants. These mountains and passes of the Highlands of the Hudson are replete with legendry and historic interest. They speak of battles, sieges, treason and intrigue. From all sides may be gathered the lessons of patriotism, and the stimulus to literary culture. The very air that is breathed there is not only filled with patriotic inspiration, but the surrounding visions of nature's handiwork, not seen elsewhere, cannot help but ennoble those who can thoroughly enjoy and appreciate their influence. It was to this feeling that Napoleon so powerfully appealed to the Great Pyramid and uttered his famous exhortation to his army: "Forty centuries look down upon you."

Mr. Pugsley is a self-made man. His early education was obtained at the public and private schools of his native town. But being of a studious nature, an hour in school or two hours with a book was worth more to and accomplished better results with him than a cycle of moons would with other less observing and less ambitious persons.

Mr. Pugsley has been a voracious reader all his life. A remarkably retentive memory and the power to sift out the best and forget the dross has added to the good results. His extensive reading has furnished him with a fund of knowledge. With an ever ready wit, a gift of spice and humor, an excellent command of language, all coupled with a pleasing voice and mien has made of Mr. Pugsley a gifted and forceful speaker, who, when he stands to speak, commands the attention of his hearers and says that which will instruct interest and amuse.

His first contact with the rough edges of the business world was when he was appointed a clerk in the Peekskill postoffice. He remained there but a brief period, but within that time had become assistant postmaster. Upon retiring from his position in the postoffice he was offered a clerkship in the Westchester County National Bank. It was more to his liking, as subsequent events have proven, for to-day he is the president of the bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of the State. The marvellous success and growth of the bank within the last decade is almost entirely due to Mr. Pugsley's indefatigable efforts in behalf of the institution, and to his unerring judgment and extensive knowledge of men and methods of banking.

The Westchester County National Bank, at whose head Mr. Pugsley stands, is one of the oldest banks in the State. It was organized May 27, 1833, and all the original minutes of the early meetings of its directors are still intact and are very interesting. Among its originators and directors then and since were and have been many men of prominence, both in Westchester and adjoining counties. Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt, son-in-law of Vice President George Clinton, was its first president. This Van Cortlandt family had in 1697 a grant of 86,213 acres of land in Westchester County. Isaac Seymour, the first cashier of the bank, was afterwards cashier and president of the Bank of North America, New York city. This bank, with its early prominence, is the institution whose destinies are in the hands of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Pugsley's financial skill and ability have been recognized by the banking fraternity. When Group Seven, now Group Six, of the New York State Bankers' Association was formed some years since, Mr. Pugsley was chosen as its first chairman, and to his guidance and advice is largely due the credit for its having become the banner group of the State.

At St. Louis in 1896, Mr. Pugsley was elected a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association for the term of three years. He was the first member from the State of New York elected by the State Bankers' Associations of the United States in accordance with the amended constitution of the American Bankers' Association. Mr. Pugsley has attended nearly all the Group meetings and the State and national conventions, where he





has become a prominent figure, whose counsel and advice are frequently sought.

At the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association held at Denver, Col., Mr. Pugsley moved that a congratulatory message be sent to President McKinley, congratulating him upon the successful conduct of the war, the brilliant achievements of the army and navy, and the prospect of peace. The motion was heartily commended and applauded and unanimously adopted by the convention.

Mr. Pugsley's ancestral record is an interesting one, of which he may feel justly proud. He is a descendant of the well known family of Meekers of the State of New Jersey. Mr. Pugsley's mother was Julia B. Meeker, the daughter of Cornelius Meeker, the son of Benjamin Meeker, a soldier of the Revolution, from whom the subject of this sketch derives his eligibility (in one line) to the Sons of the Revolution. In Hatfield's history of Elizabeth, New Jersey, the name of William Meeker appears as one of the eighty associates who founded the town in about 1660. Hatfield states that William Meeker is first mentioned in the records of New Haven, Conn., in 1644, and is supposed to have come to Massachusetts Bay somewhere about 1630. William Meeker died in 1690, leaving three sons, Joseph, Benjamin and John. Benjamin had a son Benjamin, born in 1713, died in 1783, whose son, also Benjamin, born in 1747, died in 1828, was the great-grandfather of Cornelius A. Pugsley.

The ancestors of the Pugsleys in the United States and Canada were Matthew and James Pugsley, who came from England about 1680. Matthew married Mary, daughter of Lot Hunt. James married and had a son John, who had children as mentioned in the will as follows: Samuel, Stephen and Gilbert Pugsley, of Dutchess County, from whom descended Jacob J. Pugsley, ex-congressman from Ohio, and Judge Pugsley, of Toledo, Ohio. Also Israel, John, David, Sarah and Phœbe. John Pugsley married a daughter of Sir John Archer, of the Canadian Dominion and removed to Nova Scotia, where his descendants now live.

The will before referred to is said to be recorded in the New York Hall of Records, endorsed as follows:

"Will of John Pugsley, Gentleman, of the Manor of Pelham, Westchester."

Hon. William Pugsley, of St. John, New Brunswick, ex-speaker of the House and member of the Cabinet, is a descendant of the Pugsleys of Westchester County, who went from Westchester County to Nova Scotia, because of loyalty to the British Crown.

Again Mr. Pugsley goes back to the Drakes, another family of Revolutionary deeds. Mr. Pugsley's great-grandfather, Samuel Pugsley, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, married Elizabeth Drake, a daughter of Jeremiah Drake, who commanded a district in those troublesome times. Jeremiah Drake had two brothers, Col. Samuel Drake and Col. Gilbert Drake, who also held commissions and were prominent actors in the stirring events of the Revolutionary period.

Jeremiah Pugsley, grandfather of Cornelius A. Pugsley, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812 and a captain after the war. His

commissions are signed by Daniel D. Tompkins and DeWitt Clinton, Governors of the State of New York at that time.

The esteem in which Mr. Pugsley is held in the community in which he resides is attested by the positions of trust to which he is called. He is a trustee and treasurer of the Peekskill Military Academy, an educational institution whose fame has gone abroad. He is president of the Board of Trustees of the Field Public Library, of Peekskill, and Trustee and Treasurer of the Field Home, of Yorktown, N. Y. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Peekskill. He is also engaged in Sunday School work in New York city, where he resides a portion of each year.

Mr. Pugsley is a member of the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution and chairman of the Finance Committee of 1898. He is a member of the Harlem Club, the Patria Club and the Twilight Club, all of New York city. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York city.

Mr. Pugsley is quite an equestrian. While he enjoys riding behind his spirited pair in a trap or runabout, he much prefers to mount one of his fine steeds and gallop over the mountain roads, which only that part of the country can boast, and which roads have been made immortal by the tread of the hoofs of the horses ridden by such Generals as Washington, Putnam, Pomeroy, Clinton, Van Cortlandt and others.

Mr. Pugsley married the only daughter of John H. Gregory, a retired banker and broker of New York city. They have one son, Chester Dewitt, a bright young lad of eleven summers, who some day expects to be president of a bank, and have his name also inscribed on the roll of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The "New Jersey Journal."  
Elizabeth-Town.

Printed and published by  
Shepard Kollock every Tuesday.

Tuesday, September 4, 1798.

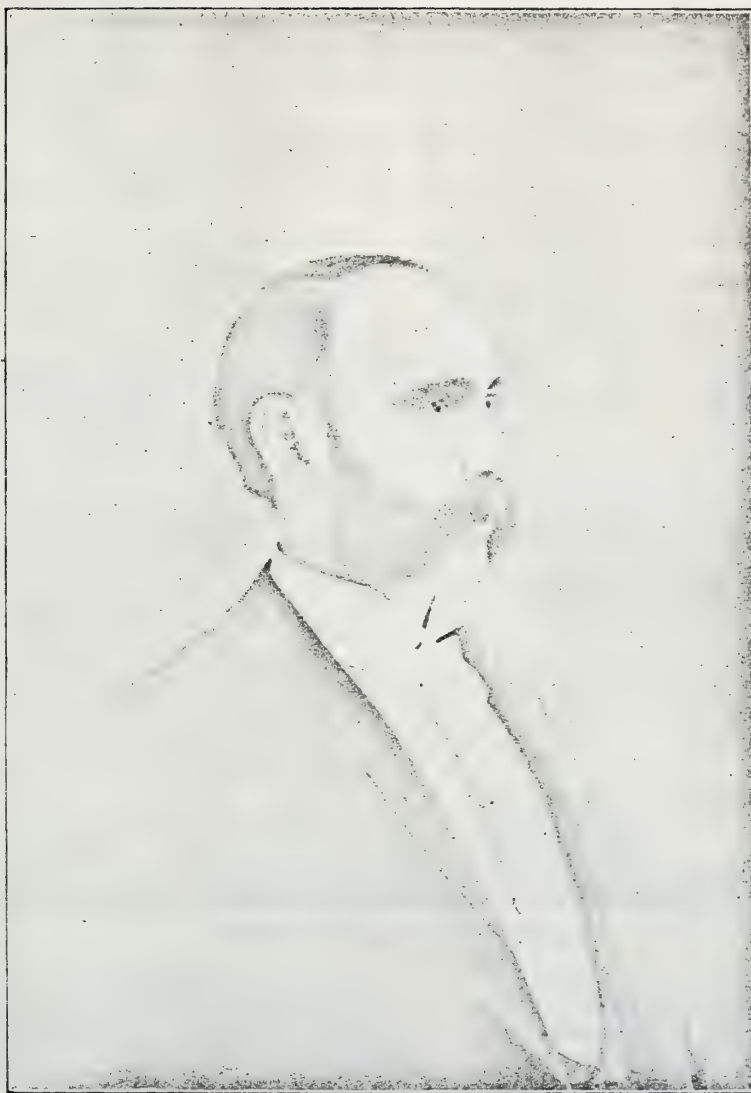
It appears by the Alexandria papers that General Washington has been extremely indisposed; we are happy, however, to say on the authority of Dr. Clark, his physician, that he is recovering. We sincerely hope he is out of danger, and the life and health of this great and good man may be prolonged for the service of the country and the welfare of man.

longed for the service of the country and the welfare of man.

Trenton, September 17.

(Extract from a letter from Philadelphia, dated 9th month 11, 1798.)

Dr. Kinlaid has been in practice here for about two weeks and has discharged fifty well patients of the fever and has yet remaining under his care about one hundred, and of all these I think he says he bled but three. He has them frequently bathed with vinegar, their hands, feet and back; and some have been stripped and wrapped in a blanket steeped in warm vinegar. This is a mode of treatment I do most cordially agree with. It helps to keep up the perspiration, which lessens the fever, and I am very much of the mind, if taken early, and the patient well nursed, there will be little danger of a recovery.



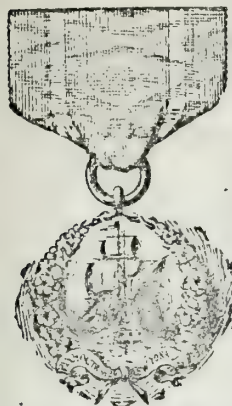
CORNELIUS AMORY PUGSLEY





## SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

The month that has just passed has been of great interest to the Society of Mayflower Descendants. A special congress of that society was held in Plymouth, Mass., on Tuesday, September 6th, but the whole week proved too short for the many excursions that were planned for the entertainment of the members of the society and their guests. On Sunday, September 4, following the example of the Pilgrim Fathers, a company of between thirty and forty spent the afternoon on Clark's Island in Plymouth harbor, the spot where an exploring party from the Mayflower spent their first Sabbath on shore in America. Here, on ground consecrated by the prayers of their ancestors, addresses were made by Mr. Richard H. Greene of New York, Hon. S. V. White of New York, and Prof. Goodwin of Harvard University, and several hymns and patriotic airs were sung, closing with "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."



nus of the French cable.

On Tuesday morning, September 6th, the society attended in a body the dedication, by the Old Colony Commission, of a bronze tablet on the site of the first house built in Plymouth. This was known as the "Common House," and was used by all the Pilgrims until individual houses could be erected, and it was here that the right of popular suffrage was first exercised in this country, when Myles Standish was elected captain of the forces of the colony.

On Tuesday afternoon the congress of the society met in Kendall Hall, on site of the first church of Plymouth. Among the most important

of the proceedings were a report calling attention to the necessity of marking historic sites and relics in some permanent manner, and urging the society to take definite action in this direction, and also a resolution conveying the thanks of the society to all those who took part in the return to America of the manuscript of Governor William Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation.

As the congress was held on the day of the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, it seemed fitting that they should remember how much the Pilgrims owed to the hospitality of Holland before they found a home in this country, and in acknowledgment of their debt the following cablegram was sent to the United States Minister at the Hague:

"The General Society of Mayflower Descendants, assembled at Plymouth, Mass., September 6th, in grateful remembrance of Holland, extends congratulations to Queen Wilhelmina, with earnest wishes for a prosperous reign."

On Tuesday evening the Massachusetts Society tendered a reception to the General Society at the Samoset House.

On Wednesday, September 7th, the whole company, numbering about 140, crossed over by steamer to Provincetown on Cape Cod, where the Mayflower first anchored and where our fore-mothers went ashore to observe their first wash day in a new land. From here a special train was taken to Truro, where

the party became the guests of Josiah Lewis Lombard of Chicago, and after a drive over a part of the route followed by the Pilgrims were delightfully entertained at an old-fashioned "shore dinner" at his country residence.

On Thursday a visit was paid to the home of Mrs. Frederick Alden Barker, a house literally filled with ancient furniture and relics of the Aldens, the Fullers and other Mayflower families.

On Friday a pilgrimage was made to the site of the home of John Howland. Only traces of the foundation walls of the house now remain—situated on a beautiful elevation at "Rocky Nook," overlooking the harbor and about three miles north of Plymouth. To mark this historic spot until a more permanent monument can be erected a pyramid of stones was raised, under which was placed a bottle containing the following inscription:

"September 9th, 1898.

"Society of Mayflower Descendants' pilgrimage to John Howland's home site. On Friday we rested and founded a monument. Not to be disturbed until a bronze tablet is erected."

(Signed) Mr. Richard H. Greene of New York, Historian General of the Society.

Mrs. Greene, Miss Greene, Mr. Marshall W. Greene, Mrs. H. Courtney Manning and Miss H. M. Fisher of New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Webber and Miss Webber of Boston, Dr. Charles H. Vinton, Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel Welch and Mr. Ashbel R. Welch of Philadelphia.

It was suggested that every one who visits this place should add a stone to this monument and thus lend their aid in preserving the ancient landmarks.

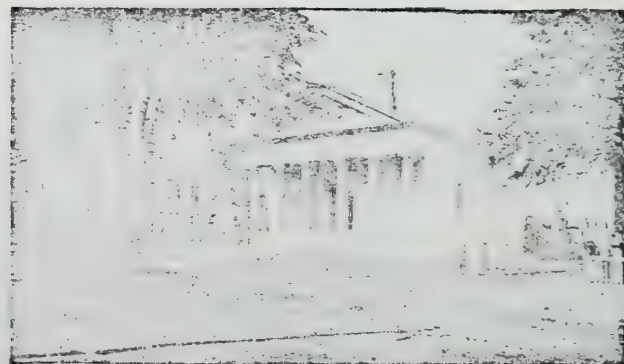
Certainly no more successful meeting of the Mayflower Society has ever been held than the Congress of '98, and those who were fortunate enough to be present are already looking forward to the Congress of '99.

The illustrations on this page and three others in this issue relative to Plymouth, Mass., and some of the belongings of the Pilgrims are from "Historic Plymouth," an attractive little book published by A. S. Burbank, Plymouth, Mass. As we read its pages we seem to see the waves.



NORTH STREET, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

"Still roll in the bay as they rolled that day  
When the Mayflower moored below;  
When the sky around was black with storm,  
And white the shore with snow."



PILRIM HALL, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

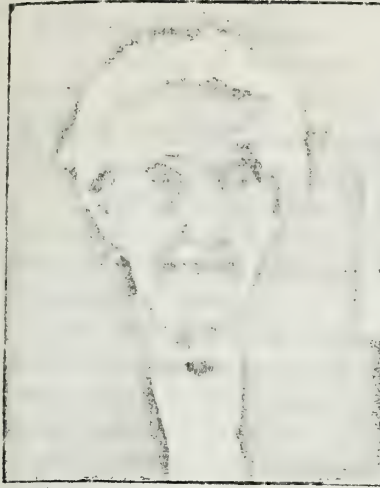




## REAL DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Isabella Litchfield Sturtevant.

THE privilege of holding conversation with a Revolutionary patriot must have been a great pleasure to men and women whose memories extend back to the days when those heroes were still living, but who now have all passed to the silent camp of death. It is only by seeing and talking with the



few remaining daughters and sons of the "Boys of '76" and hearing them relate the deeds of their fathers as rehearsed to their children, that we, the distant descendants of patriot ancestors, living at the close of another century, can bridge over the intervening years and make them seem real to us. One by one these links of Revolutionary time with ours are broken in the chain of kinship, and soon no one will remain to bind us in close relationship to the men who more than a century ago struggled that we may be free, fought that we may win. It has been the rare privilege of the writer to become acquainted with one of these *real daughters*, and

it is a pleasure, and a duty as well, to write a few lines concerning the venerable woman whose portrait heads this sketch.

Caleb Litchfield, father of Mrs. Sturtevant, was one of the sons of Isaac and Hannah (Hersey) Litchfield of Scituate, Mass., and great-grandson of Lawrence Litchfield, the progenitor of the family bearing his name, and an early member of the Ancient and Honorable, Artillery Company of Boston. He was born in Scituate, May 8, 1760, and at the age of sixteen entered Revolutionary service, serving with land and marine forces until the close of the war, and received therefor an honorable discharge and a pension for life. As his father was a rich man, Caleb received a good education, and studied the art of navigation for two years in Boston. The book in which his trigonometrical exercises were set down is preserved by his daughter. Later in life he became the captain of his father's schooner, "Betsey." After his marriage he abandoned the sea, lived for a few years in Milton, Mass., and about 1795 removed to Weathersfield, Vt., where he purchased a large tract of land, and carried on farming until his death at the age of eighty-two. Two of his half-brothers, Barnabas and Isaac Litchfield, were also Revolutionary soldiers.

Caleb Litchfield married in 1789, Betsey Dunbar, daughter of Elisha and Fear (Eldridge) Dunbar, of Scituate. Of the nine children born of this union, Isabella was the youngest, and is the only one surviving. She was born in Weathersfield, July 4, 1810, and has always made her home in that part of New England. Well educated in common school and academy, she was prepared for the life of a teacher, and she followed this vocation from her twentieth

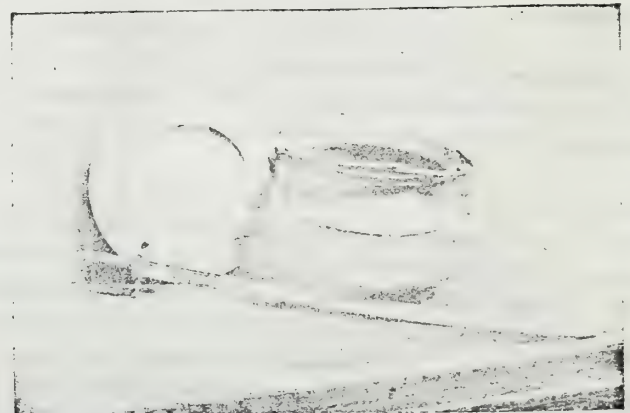
year to the time of her marriage. She was married to Luther Sturtevant of Keene, N. H., September 27, 1837. Mr. Sturtevant, who died in 1872, was a prominent citizen of Keene, and a member of that sturdy and highly respected family which had settled in Keene about 1732. Mrs. Sturtevant still occupies the pleasant residence in Keene where nearly all her married life was spent and which has been her home for fifty-five years. Two sons, Horatio Dunbar Sturtevant of Chicago, and the late Gen. John Sturtevant of Keene, their only children, served in the Civil War, and have occupied many positions of honor and confidence. There have been five grandchildren (of whom three are living) and one great-grandchild. One of these is a member of the class of '99 of Dartmouth College.

Mrs. Sturtevant, as her picture shows, is well-preserved, and still retains much of the beauty of earlier years. She is tall of stature and quite erect, and is able to get about the house quite freely. Although requiring at times some bodily assistance, she is in full possession of her mental faculties, is interested in all topics of local or general importance, and retains, as well, a keen memory of the past. Her eyesight is somewhat impaired, but she has been able, until very recently, to write an interesting and remarkably legible letter. Her other senses are acute, and she is a delightful listener and a ready conversationalist. She possesses a keen sense of humor and is fond of a joke. Her frank, generous, hopeful nature shows itself in every word and act. She remembers her father well, and has much just pride in her family and ancestry. A member of the First Congregational Church of Keene for sixty-one years, while health and strength permitted, she was active in all its religious and social work, and still retains great interest in her church home, although unable to attend its services.

When the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Sturtevant became a charter member. The certificate of membership hangs in her sitting-room and is exhibited with great pleasure by her. A few years ago she was presented with a suitably engraved solid gold teaspoon by the Daughters, who thus manifested a further respect and regard towards a *real Daughter* of the Revolution.

WILFORD, J. LITCHFIELD.

Southbridge, Mass., September 1, 1898.

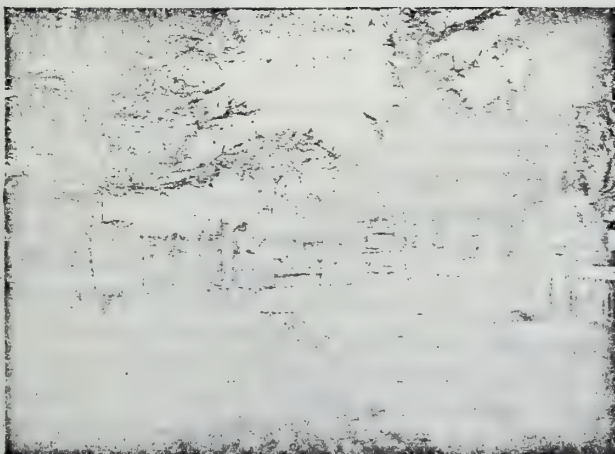


SWORD, POT AND PLATTER OF MILES STANDISH.

## Maps of Valley Forge.

It is somewhat remarkable that the only known maps of the Valley Forge encampment during the winter of 1777-8 were made known to an American as late as last summer, when Judge Pennypacker discovered them in Amsterdam, and that, presented before the Sons of the Revolution on their visit to Valley Forge, they will only become known to the American public when published in the society's year book. The series of maps now in Judge Pennypacker's possession and made originally by a French engineer with the American army include not only careful drawings of the Valley Forge encampment, but plans also of the battlefields of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

It is understood that the plot of the Valley Forge encampment modifies materially the traditions concerning the camp, showing the location of troops where heretofore no troops have been supposed to have had their encampment. The careful Hollander who contributed so heartily to the American cause appears to have contributed the last chapter to the history of the cause by preserving these maps until they fell into the right hands.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.



SITE OF THE WATCH TOWER, PLYMOUTH, MASS.





# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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LOUIS H. CORNISH, Editor and Publisher.

**M**R. FERDINAND W. PECK, of Chicago read an able paper last spring, at the banquet of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, advocating the erection of a monument, in Paris, in memory of Lafayette, to be unveiled during the Exposition in 1900.

Mr. Peck has since been appointed commissioner in charge of the American exhibit, and this will bring him into closer relation with the people whom he desires to honor—for the sake of Lafayette.

A kindred movement is on foot, in New York, the Empire State Society having appropriated one thousand dollars, and appointed a "Lafayette Memorial Tablet Committee," of which Lieutenant Walter J. Sears, U. S. N., is chairman; he was the leading spirit in forming the "Society in France of the Sons of the American Revolution," of which General Horace Porter is president.

It is to be hoped that both of these projects will be successfully carried out, and that all Americans who are in Paris at the time of the unveiling of the monument and tablet will unite with the "Society in France of the Sons of the American Revolution," and others, in a fitting celebration of the event. We hope to be there ourselves in company with many others from the United States.

In connection with the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition, it occurs to us that the people of Europe would be greatly interested in the naval material of war with which the Spanish navy was annihilated. Our manufacturers could make a fine display of models of vessels, guns, torpedoes, projectiles, etc., similar to the display made at the World's Fair at Chicago, and the man fitted in every way to have charge of getting together and displaying this, as an assistant to Commissioner Peck, is Compatriot Walter J. Sears, U. S. N.

**T**HE regular monthly assemblies of the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution will be resumed this Fall with a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, at 8 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, October 17th, the anniversary of the capitulation of Burgoyne in 1777.

Beginning at 8:30 P. M., and lasting about an hour and twenty minutes, an illustrated lecture entitled "Arnold and Andre: The story of the Treason," will be delivered by the courtesy of Mr. William W. Ellsworth. Members will be admitted without a ticket of admission. In order that Compatriots may share the entertainment with their wives or friends, each member is entitled to bring one guest: in

which case, to insure that the accomodation of the Assembly Room may not be exceeded, it will be necessary for each member to obtain a ticket of admission for his guest from the Secretary.

**O**N a bed in a Jersey City hospital lies the shrunken frame, devastated by typhoid fever, of the Advertising Manager of the SPIRIT OF '76. At the call for volunteers he was among the first to respond, joining the Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, because with its prominent Commander he supposed it would be one of the first to be sent to the front. He was ordered to Chickamauga, and there contracted the disease that has laid him up. He came home with his regiment as far as Jersey City and found his way to his sister's home, where he fell unconscious. His place is being held for him on this paper and he will be given credit for any business sent in, in his name.

This is but one incident out of the many concerning the Volunteers, but as it is a little nearer home than others it is brought forward as an example.

If the President should call for volunteers to-day, how many would respond that did before? It would take a shot-gun to get enough of them together to man a maxim battery.

**I**N adding a Genealogical Department to THE SPIRIT OF '76 it is only in line with the spirit of the age, which is much given to this kind of research.

The Astor Library has furnished a room with tables for the convenience of the large number of searchers after family history, and the attendance there attests the popularity of the fad.

There is often heard a sneer at this ancestry research, but generally it will be found that it is one of envy, There are few mortals be they ever so hard headed, but what have a sneaking veneration for an old family name, and if a coat-of-arms can be found to which some of their remote kin had a claim, they are more than proud.

A gentleman was talking with a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and denounced it as an un-American institution and one that should not have been formed in this land of the free; but admitted that he wished that he were eligible for membership. When the contagion hits you it is only necessary to become the owner of one of Bailey's Photo Ancestral Albums and try to fill the spaces. It is a fascinating pastime.

One of the best books to consult for information of the early settlers is "Soldiers in the Colonial Wars," compiled and published by the Rev. Geo. M. Bodge of Leominster, Mass. It contains names of many of our American ancestors and has been of great service to us in tracing family connections.

We propose to publish eight pages of genealogical matter as an incentive to Americans who are eligible, but who have not known where to find proof of their eligibility to become members of the various patriotic societies for which this paper stands.





## Society of the Cincinnati.

The next triennial meeting of the General Society of the Order of the Cincinnati is to take place in the City of New York, beginning with May 13, next year. Nine of the original thirteen State societies will be represented, the others being dormant.



The session will last several days, and among the most important matters before it will be that of the restoration to membership of State societies of New Hampshire, North Carolina and Delaware. The original societies of these States ceased to exist before the close of the last century. They have been provisionally re-organized by descendants of original members and officers of the Continental Line who were entitled to original membership. The General Society has been very conservative about the re-admission of State societies which become dormant. As all State societies in the General Society are equal in voting power, revived societies having but a small membership are discounted. It is thought better in such cases that persons whose *propositi* belonged to the dormant societies shall be members of existing State societies. The revived State society is also required to restore its beneficiary fund. The present officers of the General Society are: President-general, William Wayne (descendant of "Mad Anthony"); vice-president-general, Winslow Warren; secretary-general, Asa Bird Gardiner; assistant-secretary-general, Nicholas Fish. The treasurer-general, Richard M. McSherry, and assistant treasurer-general, Henry Thayer Drowne, have died since the last triennial convention, which was held in Philadelphia in 1896.

## SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI.

IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Organized at Saratoga Barracks, on the Hudson (Schuylerville), N. Y., 24th June, 1783. First meeting in Rhode Island, in the Senate Chamber, State House, Providence, 17th December, 1783. Incorporated by Act of the State Legislature, 28th February, 1814. Act of incorporation amended by the State Legislature, 26th March, 1878. Prescriptive use on Independence Day of the Senate Chamber in either the State House in Newport or in Providence, confirmed by act of the State Legislature, 30th March, 1882. The Senate Chamber, State House, Newport, for special meetings or meetings of the General Society, granted by resolve of the State Legislature, 25th March, 1887. Use of the flags of the Rhode Island Continental Line of the Revolution for Independence Day and other appropriate occasions, granted by resolve of the State Legislature, 30th May, 1878.

Officers—President, Hon. Nathaniel Greene, M.D., LL. D., Newport, R. I.; vice-president, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., New York City, N. Y.; secretary, George W. Olney, New York City, N. Y.; assistant secretary, Thomas Arnold Peirce, East Greenwich, R. I.; treasurer, William Dehon King, Manomet, Mass.; assistant treasurer, William Blodgett, Boston, Mass. These officers constitute the "standing committee."

Chaplain, Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D.D., Ph. D. Member of the standing executive committee of the General Society, under resolution of the General Society at Charleston, S. C., 14th April, 1881, and Baltimore, Md., 9th May, 1890. Re-elected 4th July, 1898, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner.

Delegates to the General Society of the Order, Hon. Nathaniel Greene, Hon. James M. Varnum, Hon. Horatio Rogers, Dr. John Sullivan, William Dehon King.

Alternates, Hon. William Paine Sheffield, Hon. Amos Perry, George W. Olney, Edward Aborn Greene, Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt.

Committee on Publication of Register, Hon. James M. Varnum, Hon. Amos Perry, Dr. John Sullivan, Hon. John Nicholas Brown, Hon. Horatio Rogers, William Dehon King, Henry Russell Browne, William Watts Sherman, George W. Olney.

The annual meeting of 1898 began in the Senate Chamber, State House, Newport, Monday, 4th July last. An adjournment was held to Wednesday, 19th October, 1898, when the session will be resumed at the same place.

### HEREDITARY MEMBERS.

John MacGregor Adams, Chicago, Ill., great-grandson of Colonel George Reid, 1st regiment New Hampshire Continental Infantry.

John Ormsbee Ames, Providence, R. I., great-grandson of Major John Spurr, 6th regiment Mass. Continental Infantry.

Malcolm Henry Angell, Etna, N. J., great-grandson of Col. Israel Angell, 2d regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

Augustus Franklin Arnold, Hyde Park, Mass., great-grand-

son of Captain-Lieutenant Joseph Arnold, 1st regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

John Benjamin, Stratford, Conn., grandson of Lieutenant and Adjutant Aaron Benjamin, 1st regiment Connecticut Continental Infantry.

William Blodgett, A. M., Boston, Mass., great-grandson of Major William Blodgett, Continental Aide-de-Camp.

Henry Jackson Brightman, East Orange, N. J., great-grandson of Lieutenant John Yoemans, 4th regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry.

Hon. John Nicholas Brown, A. M., Providence, R. I., great-grandnephew and representative of Major Simeon Thayer, 2d regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

William Waterman Brown, Jr., Providence, R. I., great-grandson of Captain Zephaniah Brown, 1st regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

James Edward Perry Butts, A. M., Geneva, N. Y., great-grand-grandson of Lieutenant Abel Perry, 2d regiment Continental Foot.

Thomas Vincent Carr, Providence, R. I., great-grandson of Colonel Jeremiah Olney, 1st regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, A. M., D.D., Ph. D., New York City, great-grandson of Colonel William Barton, Additional Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

Moses Douville Coburn, Savannah, Ga., great-grandson of Lieutenant Pierre Douville, Continental Navy.

Edmund Cook Cole, Astoria, N. Y., great-grandson of Captain Thomas Cole, 1st regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

Henry Russell Drowne, New York City, great-grandson of Surgeon Solomon Drowne, A. M., M.D., 2d regiment Rhode Island State Brigade to Continental Service.

Lieutenant William Butler Duncan, Jr., New York City, U. S. Navy. On service U. S. S. "Yankee." Great-grand-grandson of Surgeon Isaac Senter, Continental Hospital Department.

Charles Crooke Emott, A. B., LL. B., York City, great-grandson of Colonel Archibald Crary, 2d regiment Rhode Island State Brigade in Continental Service.

Passed Assistant Engineer Alfred Brooks Fry, Mech. Eng., New York City, U. S. Navy. On service U. S. S. "Stranger." Great-grandson of Captain Benjamin Fry, 4th regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, A. M., LL. D., L. H. D., M.D., New York City, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, retired, Secretary General of the Order of Cincinnati. District Attorney of New York. Great-grandson of Ensign Reuben Willard, 24th regiment Continental Foot. Grandnephew and representative of Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Jonathan Willard, 1st regiment New Hampshire Continental Infantry.

Edward Aborn Greene, Ph. B., Providence, R. I., great-grand-grandson of Colonel Christopher Greene, 1st regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry (killed in action 14th May, 1781). Great-grandson of Lieutenant Job Greene, 2d Rhode Island State Brigade in Continental Service.

Hon. Nathaniel Greene, M.D., LL. D., Newport, R. I., Grandson of Major General Nathaniel Greene, Continental Army.

Rev. William Wallace Greene, Church Creek, Dorchester Co., Maryland, grandson of Lieutenant John Morley Greene, A. B., 1st regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

Henry Hutchinson Hollister, New York City, great-grandson of Major John Hutchinson Ruel, Captain 1st regiment Connecticut Continental Infantry.

Frederick Street Hoppin, A. M., Providence, R. I., great-grandson of Captain Benjamin Hoppin, 1st regiments Rhode Island State Brigade in Continental service.

Joseph Hubbard, Evanston, Ill., grandson of Lieutenant John Hubbard, 1st regiment R. I. Continental Infantry.

Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt, Ph. B., Providence, R. I., ex-Governor of the State of Rhode Island, great-grandson of Captain Charles Lippitt, 3d regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry, afterward Continental Commissary of Issues.

William Dehon King, A. M., Manomet, Mass., great-grandson of Captain Zebulon King, 4th regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry.

David Barclay Kirby, New York City, grandson of Ensign Ephraim Kirby, 1st regiment R. I. Continental Infantry.

Robert D. Macomber, Tottenville, N. Y., grandson of Captain Ebenezer Macomber, 1st regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

Charles Alexandre Marie Celeste, Besancon, France. Comte D'Ollone, Lieutenant 6th regiment of Cuirassiers, French army, great-grandson of Marechal de Camp Pierre-Francois-Gabriel, Comte D'Ollone.

George Washington Olney, LL. B., F.S.S., New York City, Grandson of Captain Stephen Olney, 1st regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.





Rev. Sidney Catlin Partridge, A.M., B.D., Hankow, Central China, rector Church of the Nativity, Wuchang, great-grandson of Captain William Tew,\* 2d regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

Thomas Arnold Peirce, East Greenwich, R. I., great-grandson of Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Arnold,\* Continental Invalid Corps

Rev. Talmon Cornelius Perry, A.M., La Prairie, Quebec, Canada, grandson of Surgeon's Mate Elias Cornelius,\* 2d regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince, A.M., LL. D., Santa Fe, N. M., late Chief Justice and Governor of New Mexico. President Board of Trustees, University of Santa Fe. Great-grandson of Major William Bradford, Jr.,\* Additional Regiment Continental Infantry.

John William Prior, Worcester, Mass., great-grandson of Ensign Jabez Barney,\* 8th regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry.

Sylvanus Albert Reed, A.M., Ph. D., New York City, great-grandson of Brigadier General James Reed,\* Continental Army. Great-grandson of Ensign Sylvanus Reed, 11th regiment Continental Foot.

Hon. Edward Wilkinson Rogers, Lockport, N. Y., late Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Volunteers, grandson of Lieutenant John Rogers,\* 1st regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

Hon. Horatio Rogers, A.B., LL. D., Providence, R. I., late Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers. Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Great-grandson of Lieutenant John Rogers, 4th regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry. Great-grandnephew and representative of Lieutenant Robert Rogers,\* A.B., 1st regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

Charles Howland Russell, A.B., LL. B., New York City, grandson of Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Russell, Additional Regiment Continental Infantry.

Frederick Trowbridge Sibley, Detroit, Mich. Paymaster Michigan State Naval Brigade. Great-grandson of Commodore Abraham Whipple,\* Continental Navy. Great-grandson of Colonel Ebenezer Sproat,\* 2d regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry.

Thomas Aldrich Spencer, Newport, R. I., great-grandson of Lieutenant Micah Whitmarsh,\* 1st regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

Lieutenant Hans Ludwig, Stockholm, Sweden. Count Von Stedingk, 2d regiment Royal Life Guards, Swedish Army. Great-grandson of Field Marshal Curt-Bogislaus Ludwig-Christoph, Count Von Stedingk,\* Swedish Army.

Dr. John Sullivan, Boston, Mass., late Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers. Great-grandson of Major-General John Sullivan, Continental Army.

Brevet Brigadier-General Hazard Stevens, M.D., Boston, Mass. Late U. S. Volunteers. Great-grandson of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Lyman,\* Aide-de-Camp Continental Army.

Hon. James M. Varnum, A.M., LL. B., New York City. Late Paymaster General State of New York. Great-grandnephew and representative of Brigadier-General James Mitchell Varnum,\* Continental Army. Great-grandson of Captain Joseph Bradley Varnum, Continental Commissary.

Surgeon William Argyle Watson, M.D., Newport, R. I., and New York City. Late U. S. Navy. Great-grandson of Colonel John Cooke, A.M., 1st regiment Rhode Island State Brigade in Continental Service.

#### HONORARY MEMBERS.

Hon. Joshua Melancthon Addeman, A.M., Providence, R. I. Late Captain U. S. Volunteers. Late Secretary of State of Rhode Island.

Hon. Elisha Dyer, A.M., Ph. D., Providence, R. I. Governor of the State of Rhode Island. Great-grandson of Captain William Jones,\* Continental Marine Corps.

Hon. Amos Perry, A.M., LL. D., Providence, R. I. Secretary of the Rhode Island Historical Society. Nephew of Captain William Jones, Jr., 2d regiment Continental Foot (died in service at Crown Point, N. Y., July 4th, 1776.)

Brevet Colonel George Engs Randolph, Denver, Colorado. Late U. S. Volunteers. Great-grandson of Major and Brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Lyman,\* Aide-de-Camp Continental Army.

Hon. William Paine Sheffield, A.M., LL. D., Newport, R. I. Late U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

William Watts Sherman, Newport, R. I., great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bicker,\* 6th regiment Pennsylvania Continental Infantry.

Captain William Greene Turner, Florence Italy. Late

U. S. Volunteers. Grandson of Surgeon Peter Turner,\* 2d regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

#### CASUALTIES DURING THE LAST "CINCINNATI" YEAR.

Henry Thayer Drowne, A.M. Born at Woodstock, Conn., 25th March, 1822. Died at New York City, 10th Dec., 1897. Grandson of Surgeon Solomon Drowne, Rhode Island State Brigade in Continental Service.

Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, A.M., D.D., (Dean,) LL. D., D.C.I., Bishop of Iowa. Born at Providence, R. I., 22d January, 1832. Died at Dubuque, Iowa, 13th May, 1898. Grandson of Lieutenant Abel Perry, 32d regiment Continental Foot. Great-grandson of Captain William Stevens,\* 2d regiment Continental Corps of Artillery.

Charles Prior. Born at Newport, R. I., 8th January, 1813. Died at Worcester, Mass., 10th November, 1897. Grandson of Ensign Jabez Barney,\* 16th regiment Massachusetts Continental Infantry.

M. Leonide Prevost De Sansac, Marquis De Traversay, Knight Grand Cordon St. Stanislas 1st Class; Grand Knight Comdr Danebrog, 1st Class, etc.; Brigadier-General 5th Division Russian Cavalry. Born at Cronstadt, Russia, May 1, 1830. Died at Kalisch, Polish Russia, 30th August, 1891. Grandson of Admiral Jean-Baptiste-Prevost de Sansac, Marquis de Traversay,\* Russian Navy, (formerly Capitaine de Vaisseau, French Navy;) Knight of St. Alexander Newski, St. Andrew, St. George, St. Anne, St. Vladimir, and of the Sword of Sweden.

Henry Edward Turner, Jr. Born at Newport, R. I., 16th August, 1851. Died at Newport, R. I., 14th January, 1898. Great-grandson of Surgeon Peter Turner,\* 2d regiment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

M. Eugene Achille Lacroix de Vimeur. Marquis de Rochambeau, Chevalier Leg. Hon. Officier d'Academie. Born in Vendome, France, 25th July, 1826. Died at the Chateau de Rochambeau, Thore, Loir et Cher, France, 2d September, 1897. Representative of Marechal de France, M. Jean-Baptiste, Donatien de Vimeur de Rochambeau, Comte de Rochambeau,\* Knight of the Holy Ghost; Knight Grand Cross St. Louis.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Appointed by Act of the Legislature of the State, approved April 6th, 1898, "to take such action as they deem advisable and necessary in order to remove, with appropriate military ceremonies, from the town of Yorktown, in the County of Westchester, to the city of New York, the State of Rhode Island, the remains of Colonel Christopher Greene and Major Ebenezer Flagg, of the 1st Regiment of Rhode Island Continental Infantry, who were killed on May 14th 1781, on the picket lines near Pine's Ridge, in said County of Westchester, while serving with a detachment of their regiment in defense of this State, and in order to erect in said city a suitable memorial or tablet in recognition of said services."

Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner,	Rev. Dr. Henry Barton Chapin.
" James M. Varnum,	Henry Hutchinson Hollister,
George W. Olney,	Charles Howland Russell.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Appointed by the Governor of the State "to receive the remains of Colonel Christopher Greene and Major Ebenezer Flagg from the Commissioners of the State of New York."

Hon. Nathaniel Greene,	Hon. William Paine Sheffield.
" Asa Bird Gardiner,	" Amos Perry,
" Horatio Rogers,	" Charles Warren Lippitt,
" John N. Brown,	Edward Abon Greene,
	William Watts Sherman.

NOTE.—The Commissioners of both States are members of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

#### A New Patriotic Society.

#### SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO.

A meeting of the Society of the Army of Santiago was recently held in the governor's palace at Santiago. Gen. Shafter was elected president, Gen. Wheeler, first vice-president, and Major Sharp, secretary. The constitution will provide for the eligibility to membership of all officers and men who served with the Fifth Army Corps between June 14, when it left Tampa, and July 17, when Santiago surrendered. It will be a patriotic society, after the lines of the Grand Army of the Republic, etc., and its founders are sanguine as to its popularity and success.

Designs for an appropriate badge are already under consideration. It was suggested that the cross of Santiago, the emblem of the Society of Santiago founded in Spain after the expulsion of the Moors, should be incorporated in the device. A badge of the Spanish society, purchased in Santiago, was exhibited. It is of beautifully ornamented gold, the cross being in enamel.

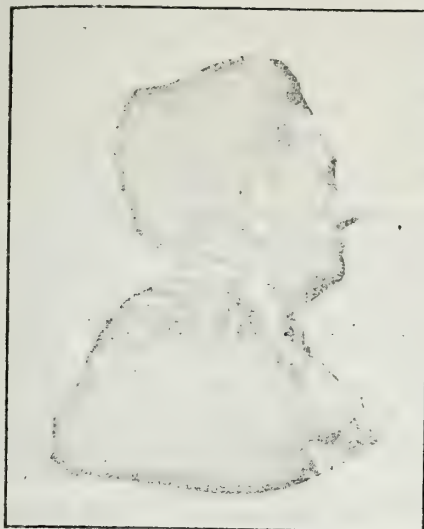
\*Original members of the Society of the Cincinnati.





## General Lafayette Chapter D, A, R.

I wonder if the members of the General Lafayette Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution realize how largely we owe our birth and present flourishing condition to the patriotism, faithfulness and energy of Miss Sarah Doughty and Miss M. E. Bing, our regent and secretary?



MISS SARAH N. DOUGHTY.

Chapter Regent, Gen. Lafayette Chapter, D. A. R.  
Atlantic City, N. J.

The little acorn from which our delightful chapter grew was the following notice inserted in a local paper on February 22, 1895, by Miss Bing: "Miss Bing of this city, who is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, suggests the possibility of the establishment of chapters, both of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution in Atlantic County, New Jersey. Many of the older families are descended from Revolutionary heroes, and much of this territory is of historical interest. The social advantages of membership in these societies and the enjoyment to be derived from the various meetings, combining as they do, both business and pleasure, should be an inducement to those elig-

ible to membership to live up to their privileges, and no better place for the business meetings or the festivities of the local chapters could be found than Atlantic City by the Sea." Miss Doughty saw this notice in Absecon, and started bright and early the next morning to tell Miss Bing that she, too, was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and had been from its inauguration. These two ladies joined forces, and by dint of personal solicitation and influence, the chapter was organized the following July with eighteen charter members, as follows: The Misses Sarah N. Doughty, Louisa H. Carman, Edith H. Nourse, Evelyn C. Glenn, Eliza Scott Thompson, Virginia H. Roberts, Maria E. Scott, Isabel G. Scott, Mary E. Bing, Luella Ingrain, Maria Livingston Ostrander; the Mesdames Samson F. Cremer, Emma S. Roberts, Anna S. Jerman, Charlotte Pitney, Mary S. Cordery, Minnie A. Moore, Mary M. Sherrerd, Elizabeth Murphy, Eleanor M. Hamlin, Grace Pennington Aikman, Ada H. Endicott and Iola H. Perks.

Miss Doughty was appointed regent by the State regent, at that time Mrs. William Stryker, according to the rules of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the other officers were Mrs. Samson F. Cremer, vice-regent; Mrs. Charlotte Petney, register; Miss Mary E. Bing, secretary; Miss Eliza Scott Thompson, treasurer, and Mrs. Mary M. Sherrerd, historian. To our regent, Miss Doughty, we are indebted for our illustrious name, her father, Gen. Enoch Doughty, having been one of General de Lafayette's guard of honor during his visit to this country in 1824. Ours is one of two Lafayette chapters, but the other omits the "General."

The national society in Washington has its founders, three in number, barring Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington, a great-grand-niece of the Father of his Country, Miss Mary Desha and Miss Ellen Hardin Walworth, I think we may call Miss Doughty and Miss Bing our founders, and though we may not have presented them with medals, as the national society did its founders at the recent Daughters of the American Revolution Congress, yet I feel and know we honor and revere them as noble, patriotic women, and enthusiastic workers in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and General Lafayette Chapter proudly proclaims that to their efforts largely we owe our existence. There are other things of which we may be justly proud—that we are the second largest chapter in the State, and yet more of our noble ancestors. It is hard for us to properly appreciate the real bravery of the Revolutionary heroes. Take, for instance, the writer and signers of the Declaration of Independence, a descendant of one of whom, Philip Livingston, is a member of our chapter, Miss Marie Livingston Ostrander. That handful of brave men, who staked their all on so small a chance. They had only their sense of justice and their brave right arms to depend on. What they did was high treason in English eyes, and they would have died a traitor's death if right had not

proved might, and not only *they* themselves would have suffered but their families also, for traitors' estates are confiscated according to English law.

In not one of the original thirteen did the fire of patriotism burn more brightly than in New Jersey. Her sons were among the bravest, as her soil was the great battle ground of the Revolution. See brave Abner Doughty, who turned his back on family love, worldly advancement and social distinction, including all the delights of Tory society in gay New York, and refused his wealthy uncle's request to swear fealty to the Crown, preferring to walk all the long way from New York to Absecon and retain his loyalty, which he proved by enlisting in the patriot army directly he reached home, and serving well and faithfully throughout the war.

And the wonderful bravery of Captain John Schenk; well may his representative in our chapter, Mrs. A. B. Endicott, be proud of her ancestor's exploit at Ringoes. At his utter forgetfulness of self and probable loss of life, and at the strategy he used, stationing each one of his little band of men at a tree in the thickly wooded country thereabouts, and then shouting his commands as though at the head of a large army, till the British really thought he had thousands with him, instead of less than a hundred.

And of Col. Richard Westcott, who proved himself equally a brave soldier, distinguishing himself at the battle of Trenton, where he was wounded, and a noble, philanthropic citizen after the close of the war, and he settled at May's Landing with his family. He retained his philanthropy to the last, freeing his many slaves at his death, and bequeathing a sum of money to build the first schoolhouse in the county. Is it any wonder that such patriotic blood mingled with the patient endurance and persistent bravery found in Nathan Pennington should produce such men as the present representatives of the family, and such patriotic daughters as Miss E. S. Thompson, Miss M. E. Bing, Miss M. S. Scott, Miss Isabel Scott, Mrs. N. S. Jerman, Mrs. H. Cray, Mrs. George M. Roberts, Mrs. James Aikman, Mrs. L. B. Courson, Mrs. Lewis M. Howell?

Among the early settlers of our country no braver men, aye or women either, existed than were found among that people our great poet has immortalized in "Evangeline," the Huguenots.



MRS. MARY S. CORDERY.

(Aged 92). An original daughter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Member of Gen. Lafayette Chapter, D. A. R., Atlantic City, N. J.

The Estells were of this race, and with the same love of liberty which prompted his forefathers to fight for their creed and resist oppression in sunny France, Joseph Estell was among the first men to enlist under freedom's banner, early in 1774, before Lexington was fought, or Bunker Hill roused the world. When the Assembly of New Jersey raised its battalions, in 1777, Jos. Estell, then one of the famous "minute men," was made Captain Joseph Estell, and as such fought at Germantown, Springfield and Monmouth, and endured the dreadful hardships of Valley Forge. We received our vice-regent from this family, Mrs. Cremer, Mrs. James, Miss Carman, Mrs. Bourgeois and Mrs. Perks.

Among the oldest and best known families of this section of New Jersey is the Somers family, and a succession of brave men testify to its patriotism and courage. In Revolutionary times we have Captain James Somers, who served as a private in the Gloucester Co. militia, and was rapidly promoted until in 1777, the second year only of the war, he was made Captain of the Second Battalion Gloucester Co. militia. A little later we find another member of the family, Lieutenant Richard Somers, an intimate friend of gallant Stephen Decatur, distinguishing himself. He lost his life in Tripoli, on the African coast of the Mediterranean, with two other officers and ten seamen. A monument is erected to his memory at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., and the new torpedo boat recently purchased from England by our government has been christened the Somers in his honor. Mrs. Henry Wright and Mrs. M. A. Devine are descendants of these heroes.

Even the staid old Quaker blood was roused by our wrongs and England's injustice, and it is recorded of Matthew Dennis, a good old friend, and the ancestor of Mrs. Josie Ballert, that he was reproved and threatened with that terrible punishment to Friends, being "turned out of meeting" for housing and caring for prisoners of war, and that he willingly gave his two sons to fight for the cause of liberty, and one of them was confined in one of the English prison ships.





Another prominent family in this part of the State is the Scull family. You will find them in every rank of life, doing their duty nobly, earnestly, cheerfully, wherever *that duty* lies. You will find one of them carrying the news of the Gospel to the western wilds of far distant Ohio, and losing his life in the effort. Another testifying his patriotism by converting his great wealth into Continental currency, which through the drains of war became valueless, and at the close of the Revolution he was a poor instead of wealthy man. One dying in one of the British prison ships in New York harbor, which ships were the horrors of the Revolution, as Libby and Andersonville were of the Rebellion. And another, it is told that General Washington himself commended him in the highest terms, saying Major Scull is a young man, but an old soldier. The Scull family is well represented in our chapter by Mrs. J. J. Gardner, Miss Josephine Gardner, Mrs. Stewart Shenn, Miss Caroline Cordery and Mrs. William Lore.

Time fails me to tell of David Blackman and James Nourse, and Parker Clark and John Siltou, and John Bull and Benjamin Rittenhouse and my own patriotic ancestors and ancestress, John Peth Zenger and wife, Catherine Maulin Zenger and Samuel Allen, and others, good men and true, who served their country well and faithfully, whose noble deeds the same hurrying time compels me to postpone the telling until another meeting.

Facts are not *en regle* at a women's luncheon. I know, but may I step over the boundary this once, and in conclusion propose that in clear cold water we drank to the health, long life and happiness to the founders, Miss Sarah N. Doughty and Miss Mary Emma Bing.

M. E. SHREVE,

Historian General Lafayette Chapter D. A. R.  
Atlantic City, N. J., April 20th, 1898.

### In Memory of Roger Ludlow.

The exercises at the dedication of the Ludlow monument in East Norwalk, Conn., June 22, were of a unique character and was planned by the Norwalk antiquarian, Rev. C. M. Selleck, to whose untiring zeal the monument itself is due.

John Winfield Scott called the assembly to order and briefly introduced Rev. T. K. Noble, who gave the invocation. Then there was the reading of the Indian deeds by first selectman F. H. Merrill, and J. R. Marvin read Ludlow's deed to the settlers. The unveiling of the monument was by two pages in white satin colonial costume and cocked hats, Masters Manice Lockwood and Russell Frost. Gen. Frost gave an admirable oration on Roger Ludlow as statesman, lawyer and pioneer.

The monument was formally presented by Rev. C. M. Selleck. He was followed in a speech by Rev. Augustus F. Beard. Dr Seward pronounced the benediction, and the Daughters of Norwalk chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and invited guests of the occasion adjourned to Red Men's Hall.

Lemonade was served to the people as they came in by Mrs. John H. Ferris and Mrs. Upson, and the regent, Mrs. S. R. Weed, made a graceful little speech, welcoming the guests. She said the unexpected was always the most delightful, and she thought they would be most pleased with a picture that had not been advertised, and introduced Dr. Seward to continue the explanation. At the conclusion of Dr. Seward's speech a portrait of Rev. C. M. Selleck was unveiled by Miss Scott, historian of the chapter, and first selectman Merrill made a brief speech, accepting it on the part of the town of Norwalk.

The Tribes of Red Men assembled at the residence of J. R. Marvin on the hill, in all the bravery of war paint and gay feathers, and were most effectually seen against the background of sloping green fields. They came down the hill, marching Indian file, three times around the monument, forming in a square as a guard of honor. The three chieftains, Tomakergo, Tokeweke and Mahackemo, were represented by James P. Francis of Uncas Tribe, Brother Brandt of Ponus Tribe, and Brother Hawkes, of Cocknoe Tribe.

As the people left the grounds the United States flag was run up on the flag staff, and a salute of three guns was fired under the direction of J. Wallace Marvin.

The design of the monument is massive and simple. A great block of granite rests on a low stone base, on which is inscribed "Roger Ludlow." At each corner of the block are polished pillars, supporting a capstone, surmounted by a large polished ball of the same granite, set in a carved socket. On the north side is a bronze bass relief executed by a Connecticut artist, representing Ludlow purchasing the land from the Norwalk Indians. On the south side is a bronze tablet which is inscribed as follows:

"This stone, erected December, 1895, commemorates the purchase from the aboriginal inhabitants, made February 26, 1640, by Roger Ludlow, deputy governor of the colony of Connecticut, framer of its first code of laws and founder of Norwalk, of all the lands, meadows, pasturages, trees, whatsoever there

is, and grounds between the two rivers, the one called Norwalke and the other Soakatuck, to the middle of said rivers, from the sea, a day's walk into the country."

This handsome memorial of Norwalk's founder was erected by Mrs. William K. James on land given for the purpose by J. R. and William Marvin.

The picture exhibition by the Daughters of the American Revolution was varied and of great value. Artistic souvenir books and catalogues of the pictures were given to all visitors.



MRS. JOHN A. WATLING.

Regent Ypsilanti Chapter D. A. R., Ypsilanti, Mich.

### The Ypsilanti (Mich.) Chapter D. A. R.

The Ypsilanti (Mich.) Chapter was organized October 19th, 1896, by Mrs. John A. Watling, regent. Upon her invitation several eligible ladies met the previous July 4th at her residence, celebrating the day with patriotic music and readings, and pledging themselves to faithful service in this great inspiring organization. The regent appointed other officers as follows: Miss Eunice Lambie, vice-regent; Mrs. Caroline Sanders, registrar; Miss Mary Putnam, secretary; Mrs. A. Ainsworth, treasurer. Upon October 19th, commemorating the day of the great victory, over a century ago, the pledged members returned from summer vacations, met again with their regent and formally organized the chapter, with constitution, charter and fifteen charter members, two of whom were *real* Daughters—Mrs. Elvira Wright Williams and Mrs. Abigail Hazeltine Vose. Appropriate addresses, papers and music were enthusiastically given, followed by letters of congratulation from national and state officers. Other charter members were Mrs. F. Johnson, Mrs. Eugene Dodge, the Misses Caroline Sanders, Lucille Watling, Josephine Hemphill, Abby Owen, Jessie Ainsworth, Susan Ainsworth. In 1897 another *real* Daughter was accepted—Mrs. Lydia Ripley Wallace—thus making a chapter at this time of only twenty-five members, the proud possessor of three *real* Daughters. One of these—Mrs. Vose—has since passed away, but her charming personality and ardent patriotism will always be held in happy memory. Mrs. Williams, at the age of ninety years, has the use of all her faculties to a remarkable degree. Most of the membership of the Ypsilanti chapter are of Michigan birth, although Massachusetts and Connecticut are represented by the *real* Daughters, New York by the regent, and Vermont by the treasurer.

The high ideals of the national organization are upheld in the constitution and work of this society, its members seeking to promote the advancement of knowledge along educational as well as patriotic lines. At each monthly meeting the study of





American history and music has in some form been the work of the chapter.

Since the needs of the sick soldiers have been made known, it has devoted itself to providing for their comfort, sending several well-filled boxes to Southern hospitals.

The name "Ypsilanti" is that of the victorious Greek general which rang throughout the land in wide applause when independence was once obtained in that since unfortunate country. The true American recognizes patriots everywhere, and this chapter and the city it represents is proud of its name, from Demetrius Ypsilanti who, influenced by the success of American patriots, was inspired to gain, if but for a few happy years, freedom for his beloved land.

### Daughters of the American Revolution.

On July 12th through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Josephine Walker the formation of a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was accomplished at her residence in Thomaston, Maine. The organization was effected under the personal supervision of the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Helen Frye White of Lewiston. Mrs. White in a clear and graceful manner set forth the principles and aims of the order. The chapter has the name of Gen. Knox Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. The officers appointed by the regent, Mrs. Josephine Walker, whose own appointment was made by the national organization last December, are: Regent, Josephine Percy Walker; vice-regent, Sarah Watts Washburn; secretary, Nettie Mary Levensaler; historian, Mary Stoyell Simpson; registrar, Emily C. Smith; chaplain, Ida Watts Newcombe; Treasurer, Helen Louise Carr; auditor, Eliza Kellogg Levensaler; councilors, Fannie A. Ruggles, Cassandra Vidal Washburn, Margaret Hall Lermond, Lois M. Creighton, Ella M. Crawford.

Mrs. White expressed surprise that so many descendants of the men of the Revolution were to be found in Thomaston. She congratulated the chapter upon being the second largest in the State. A happy feature of the occasion was the greeting to the newly found chapter by Mrs. George Percy, regent of the Oakland, (Cal.) chapter. A committee consisting of Mrs. Fannie A. Ruggles and Mrs. Jennie W. Jordan were appointed to care for the grave of Gen. Knox whose honored remains are in the Thomaston cemetery. In the execution of the trust committed to them the committee will have the cordial support of the public. In the evening Regent Walker in honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a reception at her home from eight to ten o'clock. The reception hall was radiant with national colors entwined and draped over the balustrade with a Dewey knot gracing the newell post. In the upper hall in view from below a portrait of Gen. Knox was suspended with a certificate of the Society of Cincinnati bearing the signatures of Gens. Washington and Knox below it.

The reception was largely attended and will be a pleasant memory for time to come. Capt. Caleb Levensaler, one of Thomaston's oldest and best known citizens, was a guest of honor.

### Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R., Newburgh, N. Y.

The Quassaick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Newburgh, N. Y., recently, by vote, directed its Regent and Secretary to send out the following letter to the regents of all the other chapters. Miss Hasbrouck states that many of those addressed have courteously complied with her request.

QUASSAICK CHAPTER, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Dear Madam Regent:

We desire to call your attention to the new historical and patriotic romance entitled "King Washington," the joint production of Miss Adelaide Skeel an esteemed townswoman and the historian of our chapter, and William H. Brearly of New York city, formerly the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

This charming story graphically relates many of the historical events associated with the last Cantonment of the American Army near this city.

We would appreciate it as a courtesy extended to our Chapter if you will interest your members and friends in giving this book the widest publicity. All patriotic members should read it.

Your members could give very valuable and effective assistance, if they would be willing to distribute a few circulars or enclose them in their private correspondence. If each would take a few the aggregate would be large and important. As many circulars as your chapter could use to advantage will be supplied.

We have no pecuniary interest in the sale of "King Washington," but are anxious that it should receive the attention it deserves. We will appreciate anything you can do to advance its interests.

Yours very truly,

ALICE HASBROUCK, Regent,

LIDA OSIBOM VANAMEE, Secretary.

### Daughters of the Revolution.

The summer months bring a cessation of chapter meetings and social gatherings of the Daughters of the Revolution Society, but never have the Daughters shown greater devotion to their organization, nor given stronger proof of its right to exist than during these summer months of 1898. Wherever there has been a chapter there the members have taken the lead, and organizing aid associations have sent to the soldiers everything needful for bodily comfort, surgical relief and mental recreation. Before another month regular meetings will have begun in many States, but never again shall we have occasion to chronicle a nobler work than has been performed by the women of this country, banded together in our patriotic societies, during the past six months.

The increase in the membership of the Massachusetts State Society never flags. During the summer twenty-seven new members have been admitted and twenty-eight sets of application papers have been verified and await acceptance by the State Council.

The Nathaniel Tracey Chapter of Newburyport held its mid-summer meeting at the "training field," West Newburyport, having with them as guests the "Mercy Savory" chapter of Groveland. An interesting paper was read on the early history of the Bailey family, referring especially to Gen. Jacob Bailey, one of the leaders in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, whose birthplace was within sight of the assembled company.

The Essex County Daughters of the Revolution celebrated their annual Field Day September 3d at Andover, Mass., in commemoration of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with England in 1783. Going by steam cars to Andover, they there exchanged for the electric and took a trolley pilgrimage to North Andover, visiting en route the Ann Bradstreet house, site of the powder mill of Revolutionary fame, the house where "America" was written, and places connected with Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Phelps Ward and Phillips Brooks. A basket lunch was served, followed by literary exercises, and the members voted it one of the pleasantest days yet spent.

The State Regent of Massachusetts, Miss Sarah E. Hunt, who is also vice-regent of the General Society, visited Utah on her way home from the Federation meeting at Denver. She was given an opportunity to speak to the Utah members and created a delightful impression with her inspiring enthusiasm. It requires more time to organize the western chapters, because of the difficulty in obtaining proofs, so far away are they from the New England records. Miss Hunt's visit has reawakened the interest with her helpful suggestions, and we hope before many months to have a flourishing chapter with State organization.

During the past six months the Society Daughters of the Revolution have effected an organization in New Hampshire and State societies in Indiana, Iowa, Utah and Kentucky.

Miss Sarah E. Hunt, State Regent of Massachusetts, has issued a special message to the members of the Daughters of the Revolution engaged in the work for the soldiers' relief as follows:

"Agreeable to the recommendation of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, you are earnestly requested to procure, at as early a day as possible, a full list of soldiers of the present war, who went out from your town. The list should show the name, street address, and rank of each soldier, date of U. S. muster company, regiment, etc., noting the fact of death, where it has occurred.

"This list will be valuable on many accounts, but chiefly as enabling your local auxiliary of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association to learn the condition and needs of each soldier as he returns. The importance of this cannot be overestimated, as many soldiers who seem to have escaped are seized after they have returned."

The message suggests that this list be made in triplicate, one copy for use by the local organization for the soldiers relief, one to be forwarded to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association and the third to be sent to the headquarters of the State Society Daughters of the Revolution, No. 73 Tremont St., Boston.

Other chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution may find this suggestion helpful in caring for their return soldiers.

### The Continental Chapter, D. A. R.

The Continental Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have undertaken a plan to preserve Washington Rock, a picture of which, from an old point, was on the "Boys and Girls" page of our February number. They propose to make it of as much interest to Plainfield and vicinity as it has been to New England and other parts of the country. Dr. Jenkins of Plainfield has a picture of the rock which he obtained from a family in Connecticut. This picture, by an unknown artist, had for years graced the doors of a grandfather's clock.





## YORKTOWN.

BY ALBERT JUDSON FISHER.

[Written for and read at the joint banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution, at the Chicago Athletic Club Rooms on October 19th, 1896, the 115th anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia.]

The tale of a day long gone; you remember the story well;  
The day of a nation's dread; of defeats that were trumpets of  
warning;  
The marches and shock of strife; then the dawn of glad Victory's  
morning  
And peal of the Liberty Bell.

Entrenched on the Yorktown bluffs lie the troops of the British line;  
Behind, to the east and north, on the bosom of bay and river,  
Reposes the fleet of De Grasse, where the signal lights dance and  
quiver  
Like beads on a beaker of wine.

Down flowing from Williamsburg, with the flags of two nations  
afloat,  
The patriot lines advance, as two sinuous streams to the ocean,—  
Washington, Lincoln and Knox, Rochambeau, Lafayette and  
De Lausan,—  
Encircling the town like a moat.

All night, while the torrents poured, did they labor with pick and  
spade;  
All night, while the thunders roared, were ten thousand at work in  
the ditches;  
As silent as sheeted ghosts; resembling an army of witches  
Who danced while the lightnings played.

The dawn of the dusky day saw no splendor of rising sun,  
But blaze of the cannon's mouth, with the musketry's flash and  
rattle;  
Yet the patriots labored on, and they offered no gage of battle  
Nor sounded an answering gun.

Three days in this hail of lead, and their arduous task was done;  
A circle of cannon and trench extending from river to river;  
Then, a belching of flame and death, from whose tempest no power  
to deliver  
Till Liberty's cause be won.

Mid torrent of hurtling shot, and of shell mounting higher and  
higher,  
To paint on the heavens a track like a pathway illumined by torches  
As night after night followed day, the besiegers threw out their  
approaches  
And narrowed the girdle of fire.

Far out on the English left, enfiling the circling van,  
And reaping a harvest of death at each burst of their batteries'  
thunder,  
Two outposts remain to the foe; 'gainst which rises a wall of  
wonder,  
For every stone is a man.

Redoubts to be stormed with steel! Not a patriot shrinks or quails;  
America chooses one, and the Frenchman will care for the other;  
The day of redress has come; the men will fall by the weapon of  
brother  
Like grain that is beaten with flails.

The shriek of the signal shell, and with Hamilton leading on,  
They charge up the steep ascent; and as clematis scales a lattice,  
They mount to the British guns, over parapet, ditch and abattis,  
Nor halt till the struggle is won.

Nine minutes! the fort is ours; and the Tories like deer have fled;  
Five more, and the other falls! Viomenil has made the seizure;  
The bayonet did the work; and now gaily the red, white and azure  
Waves Hail! to the blue, white and red.

Then fiercer again the crash of the guns of the patriot host;  
No spot in the town remained but to besom of death uncovered;  
And over the foeman's camp the Angel of Darkness hovered  
As over the souls of the lost.

No forces of earth or hell could endure such a fusillade;  
No answering volleys came from the desolate fort's defender;  
The Englishman's sun had set; he ran up the flag of surrender,  
And sounded the drum's chamade.

The howitzer's voice is stilled; but the conqueror's mighty shout  
Ascends from the victor's ranks, and is echoed from rock to river:—  
The key note of Freedom's song, and its chords shall resound forever  
Till light of the sun goes out.

A messenger mounts his steed, like another Paul Revere,  
To carry the joyful news to the watchers who wait in sadness,  
To lighten the heavy hearts, for this courier's message is gladness  
While that of the other was fear.

'Tis Washington's aid-de-camp, and he flies from the field as a dove  
Departs from its captor's thrall, or as eagle drops down to his quarry;  
To Congress he bears the word where the multitudes anxious tarry,  
The City of Brotherly love.

The capital silent lies, and the darkness is over all;  
Now reigneth Death's sister, Sleep, and midnight is tolled from the  
steeple;  
Oblivion's grateful hour to the weary and care-burdened people  
Whose rest is a pillow and pall.

A clatter is borne on the air; 'tis the messenger hurrying down;  
He urges his foaming steed, and with hoof-beats the pavement is  
ringing;  
Four days has he ridden thus, his animal's long stride swinging  
Past farm-houses, village and town.

"Cornwallis is taken!" he shouts, as he rides through the echoing  
streets;  
The windows go up at his cry as the populace, startled, awaken;  
With his scabbard he beats on the doors: "Arouse, for Corn-  
wallis is taken!"  
He mingles the shout with his beats.

The jubilant town awakes; people hasten the tidings to tell;  
The watchmen pursuing their rounds catch the news with which  
the city is shaken,  
And call, in proclaiming the hour, one o'clock, and Cornwallis is  
taken!  
Cornwallis is taken! All's well!"

The booming of guns is heard; Philadelphia resounds with acclaim;  
With shouts of thanksgiving and joy, the old bellman is roused  
from his slumbers;  
Slow climbing the belfry's stair, he tolls in no uncertain numbers  
The knell of oppression and shame.

The Liberty bell rings out, proclaiming through all the land  
The Freedom so dearly bought with the blood and the tears of a  
nation;  
Proclaiming in joyful tones the dawn of a new creation,  
Whose work shall forever stand.

All honor to heroes dead, who did battle in Yorktown fray;  
Who, better than all their hopes, this liberty structure founded;  
Whose clarion freedom-note, by those liberty-fathers sounded,  
Rings on to the Judgment day.

## Colonial Dames' Relief Work.

At the annual meeting of the Council of the Colonial Dames, which was held in Washington on the day when war was declared, it was determined to raise money from the members of the various societies for relief work among the soldiers and sailors. The treasurer, Miss Nichols of Washington, has made public the following statement of the receipts and disbursements to September 19. The receipts from the societies of the various states were \$14,616.11, apportioned as follows:

Pennsylvania,	\$1,650 00	Illinois,	\$550 00
Maryland,	533 75	Michigan,	100 00
New Jersey,	998 00	Iowa,	300 00
Delaware,	525 00	Ohio,	328 00
Dis. of Columbia,	378 00	Colorado,	50 00
Virginia,	120 00	Maine,	730 50
Rhode Island,	150 00	Missouri,	25 00
Massachusetts,	501 00	Wisconsin,	280 00
New York,	4,501 45	Tennessee,	73 35
South Carolina,	107 00	Louisiana,	10 00
Connecticut,	1,257 00	Kentucky,	64 00
Georgia,	344 43	Indiana,	100 00
New Hampshire,	639 58	Alabama,	10 00
North Carolina,	125 00	Arkansas,	17 00
California,	30 00		

About \$3,000 was expended on the various hospital ships of the navy, \$4,526.52 in general relief work for soldiers and their families, and nearly \$5,000 was appropriated for the various camps. The balance on hand September 19 was \$1,804.24.





## Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to  
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City.

### How a Little Girl Became Interested in History.

**M**ANY years ago a little girl lived in the western part of New York State, in a village on the banks of the Genesee River, not very far from an Indian reservation. Nearly every day, one or more Indians would stop at her home to sell fancy colored baskets, beaded mocassins, bags or purses.



It was from seeing these Indians that she first became interested in their history, then the history of our country and later in family history.

When she was about six years of age her mother took her to visit her grandfather, who lived in the northern part of New Jersey, in an old stone house built after the Dutch style of architecture, with large square rooms, low ceilings, broad window sills, a wide hall through the center of the house, a fireplace in every room, and best of all an old Dutch oven. This old stone house, with the gable end facing

the road, is said by some to have been built as early as 1767, by others not before 1800. It was in this old house that the little girl was born.

Such wonderful stories the furniture, decorations and old house itself held! The questions as to why one of the outer doors was divided horizontally in the center, why there were shutters to the windows and why the gable ends of the house were made of wood from the second story to the roof, brought replies which, as the little girl grew older and commenced to read made her wish to know more about the Dutch, who were the early settlers of her native State. Excepting the house itself everything at her grandfather's was of New England origin, and the Dutch oven proved admirable for baking the pot of beans for Sunday morning breakfast according to the custom of the Pilgrims.

On the very first visit while playing in the garret, from whose rafters hung sweet herbs and ears of real maize, which were carefully preserved for seed, in and out among which wasps were hurrying to and fro busily building their mud nest, she spied in one corner the family cradle. It looked very much like the one that was used for Peregrine White, except that this one was made of mahogany, and the hood was deeper and not circular but made of panels. Of course the cradle was brought down stairs to rock dolls in,—dolls with china feet that would hit each other, making a quick amputation much to the sorrow of the little girls who possessed them,—but more frequently it held, if I remember rightly, this same little girl of six, and very comfortably, too, for it was a goodly sized cradle.

Once while rocking in this way her grandfather told her the story of Peregrine White and the Mayflower, in which came one of his great, great, great, great grandmothers, Priscilla by name, and of the maize which was given the early settlers of Massachusetts by the Indians, and of which that hanging in the garret was a descendant; another time he told her of the ship "Fortune," which brought to the new world in 1621 Moses Simmons, whose daughter Mary married Priscilla's son Joseph, and again of the ancestor who came in 1636 in the ship "Elizabeth."

On the walls of the hall were old Revolutionary pictures, engravings of several of the early presidents and an old print showing how "Liberty Tree" appeared in 1774. These on the little girl's next visit brought stories of Revolutionary days, all true, which grandfather's father, who was in the Revolutionary war, had told him. Now that she was older, grandfather took from the secretary some old books, histories of towns and biographies, and showed her the early illustrations, also his school books and his copy of Lindley Murray's "English Exercises," bound in leather with wood for the foundation of the cover. Then there were old family letters and records in the secretary of which he told her.

In the store-room, which was a small room on the second floor, lighted by a dormer window, was the old red chest "made in 1812," as the record is given on its back. What a time of delight it was when this was "put in order" on a rainy day! She, who was then the little girl, now firmly believes that this was done solely for her amusement, for, for no other reason could it have needed rearranging so often. Everything was always in just the same order when the lid was raised and held in place by another lid which covered a little compartment which contained silhouettes and a great grandmother's gold beads. There was in this chest samplers that one great grandmother had worked recording her own and her brothers' and sisters' births, a dainty bodice with low neck and long flowing sleeves, needle books, old laces, gloves smoothed and carefully laid away which had been worn by still another great grandmother, homespun blankets, spools very quaint, on which was hand-made thread, a little cap of homespun linen, and oh, so many other things to interest. "This chest was made in the year our second war with England began" were the words—repeated as the key was turned after everything had been returned to its own place.

The little hair trunk in which was great grandmother's calache and other bits of dress of early days was another source which helped to interest this little girl in the study of history. As she grew to womanhood and the records and papers came into her possession together with some of the old books her interest was strengthened not only in searching out her own family history and the history of our country at the time the different ancestors lived, but also the desire to interest boys and girls in historical research—and to this purpose she now devotes her time.

1. Give an account of the battle of King's Mountain. When did it take place?
2. What has this battle sometimes been called? Explain why it was important.
3. What two surrenders took place in October during the Revolutionary war? Give date and year of each.
4. How did Washington aid the Northern army to capture Burgoyne. Give reasons for Burgoyne's failure.
5. Outline the events leading to the surrender of Cornwallis. What was the result?

### Reading for October.

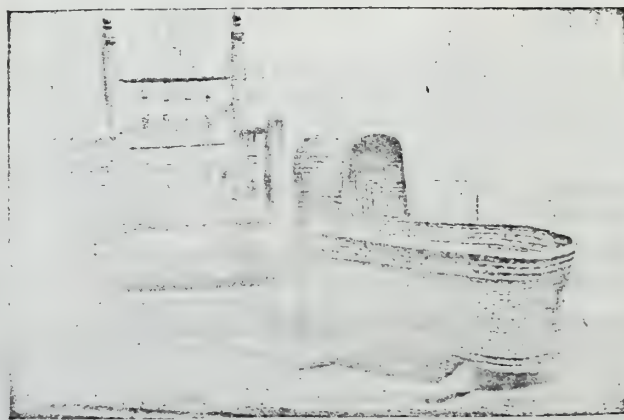
Fiske's—War of Independence.

Drake's—Burgoyne's Invasion.

Willis Boyd Allen's—Navy Blue.

Ella Gale McClelland's—A Daughter of Two Nations.

Memorize—Oliver Wendel Holmes' "Old Ironsides."



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## To Perfect the Family Tree

1. Wanted information as to the descendants of **Sally or Sarah Silsby**, born in Windham, Conn., March 1, 1748-9, married first ——— Coulson or Colston, second, ——— Moulton, and had Sally, William, John, Daniel, Andrew by first husband, and Abigail by second husband.

2. Wanted information as to the descendants of **Henry Augustus Silsby**, son of Seth and Betsey (Cady) Silsby, born in New York State July 12, 1819, married Melissa ———, and died Canon City, Colorado, December 9, 1891. They had Eugene, Seth and Albert or Arthur.

3. Wanted information as to the descendants of **Eusebins Silsby, Jr.**, son of Eusebins and Sarah (Grout--Keyes) Silsby, who married Rebecca Priest, and had Madison, Rebecca, Lucinda and Horace; is supposed to have settled in Western Pennsylvania or Ohio.

4. Wanted information as to the descendants of **Woodward Augustus Silsby**, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Woodward Silsby, born June 22, 1763, married in Acworth, N. H., 1784 to Hannah Whitney and had Polly, Raven, Edward, Jason, Joseph Hastings, Woodward, Elijah, Catherine and Hannah, generally known as "Augustus Silsby," left Acworth 1802-3 for the West.

5. **Silsby--Silsbee.** Every one of this name or whose ancestors bore it is requested to correspond with George H. Silsby, Concord, N. H., who is at work on a family record.

**Soule.**—George Soule of the "Mayflower" had a son, John Soule. Whom did this John Soule marry—Rebecca Simmons, Hester De la Noye, or Esther (Nash) Sampson? Or, if he married all three, who was the mother of his son Moses Soule, who married Mercy Southworth?

**Wallace.**—Wanted ancestry of Margaret Wallace, who married John Hyatt, born at Norwalk, Conn., July 15 1720. They were parents of Dr. Hezekiah Hyatt, born in Norwalk, January 11, 1762, who went to North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., married at Southeast, Dutchess (now Putnam) County, N. Y., Deborah Crosby, and in 1804 settled at Fenner, Madison County, N. Y., where he practiced his profession for many years.

**Crosby, Paddock.**—Bethiah Paddock married ——— Crosby and lived at Southeast, Dutchess County, N. Y., and had a daughter, Deborah Crosby, who married Dr. Hezekiah Hyatt and settled in Fenner, Madison County, N. Y., in 1804. Deborah Crosby was born at Southeast September 12, 1767. What was the given name, and who were the parents of Bethiah (Paddock) Crosby's husband? In this connection, in an article on Enoch Crosby, "The Spy," which recently appeared in "The Spirit of '76," it is stated that Enoch Crosby was son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Crosby, of Southeast, and that he had brothers Benjamin and Jeremiah. It has been suggested that Bethiah Paddock's husband may have been either Benjamin or Jeremiah Crosby. Can some one tell me about this? Deborah (Crosby) Hyatt's eldest daughter was Bethiah Paddock Crosby, born in 1789, married David Trusdell, and lived at Nelson, Madison County, N. Y., and besides sons David and Stephen Hyatt, she had a daughter, Marie Louise Hyatt, born March 9, 1814, at Fenner, who married Simeon De Witt Clough, of Peterboro, Madison County, N. Y., and moved to Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y., thence, in the forties, to Racine, Wisconsin, where she died in 1870 and Col. Clough in 1884. It seems that there must have been some relationship between Bethiah (Paddock) Crosby and the family of Enoch Crosby, "The Spy," of Revolutionary fame, and I will be greatly obliged if some one can inform me in the matter.

**Throop, Clough.**—Mary Throop, born November 29, 1777, married John Clough, born November 7, 1777, and lived at Peterboro, Madison County, N. Y.; they had ten children, among them Walter, Simeon, De Witt, William, Chester and Alfred Clough. John Clough, an orphan, was brought up by Mary Throop's mother. Who were their parents, and where did they live? Mary Throop was probably a descendant of William Throop, otherwise known as Adrian Scrope, one of the Regicide Judges who condemned Charles I.

Respectfully yours, SARAH LOUISE KIMEALL.

## Patriotic Books Reviewed

*Historic Plymouth* is the title of a hand book descriptive of the historic points and localities famous in the story of the Pilgrims. It is illustrated with fifty half-tone engravings and sketches in pen and ink. It has a beautiful cover design in color by Hallowell of John Alden and Priscilla. This little book will be pleasing not only to the members of the Mayflower Society but to all who are interested in the early history of our country. So plainly are the points of historic note described that with the aid of the illustrations, the reader even if unfamiliar with the location can form an excellent mental picture of Plymouth old and new. *A. S. Burbank's Pilgrim Bookstore, Plymouth, Mass. Price 25 cents.*

*Truro—Cape Cod, or Land Marks and Sea Marks*, by Shebna Rich. This volume contains an account of the early settlement on the Pamet river and the native Americans whom the Pilgrims found there, together with the peace and progress of the town of Truro to the present time. A chapter is given to Truro in England from which the new Truro received its name. The churches and early worship at the settlement are well treated as is also Truro geologically. The general history and general outlines of the town are of special interest as are the pages devoted to the people of that locality who took part in the Revo-

lutionary war and the war of 1812. The chapter "How they lived" applies not only to Truro but to other towns settled by the Pilgrims. Some fifty pages at the close of the book contain the genealogy of the early families of Truro. This volume is illustrated and particularly interesting to all lovers of local history and should be found in every public library and historical society. The work is out of print, but a few copies may yet be had by addressing *Shebna Rich, Salem, Mass.*

*Year Book of Colonial Dames of the State of New York.* This annual register of the New York Society of Colonial Dames is a very attractive volume bound in the colors of the society. It contains certificate of incorporation and by-laws of the society, a register of members and list of ancestors of each through whom they became eligible to the society. The frontispiece is a photogravure of the "Van Cortlandt Mansion," erected 1748 by Frederick Van Cortlandt. It was opened by this society May 27th, 1897, as a public museum. The insignia of the society in colors adds to the volume which is well indexed.

*Year Book Knowlton Association of America, 1897.* Compiled by William Herrick Grifflth, Albany, N. Y., Secretary of the Association. The Year Book of the Knowlton Association contains its Constitution and By-Laws, a roll of its officers and members, its early history and organization, its reunions, addresses, etc. As the name of the association implies, its members are those "who before marriage have borne the name of Knowlton and all their lineal descendants of whatever name and all those who have intermarried with persons bearing the name." Its object is to "promote mutual interest and good fellowship; to strengthen patriotic sentiment and to put into permanent form the genealogy and annals of all known members of the family from the earliest progenitor to the present time." These associations, to further the research of family history should be fostered, as they are the builders of patriotic societies in general. The Knowlton Year Book is bound in red and black and bears on the cover the Knowlton coat of arms. The book is full of interest, and the secretary is to be complimented for his work. The poem "Our Knowlton Foremothers" in the August issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76 was from this book.

*The King's Ward*, by Jessie Van Zile Belden, New York State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution. F. Tennyson Neely, Publisher, New York. "The King's Ward" is a prettily told little story gathered from ancient documents, of the events in the life of Charles Norton, from June 24th, 1536, to the Feast of Sainte John the Baptist, 1537. The story opens with the heroine, Jane Armitage, paying her father's yearly rental of one red rose, the terms being that an Armitage should hold Norton Hall, ninety years, "Payeinge yerelye one redd rose at the Feaste of Sainte John Baptiste at the Altar of Sainte John Evangeliste." Although not of our country, yet a revolutionary spirit pervades the pages of this book. The reader's attention is held to the close of the story, which is reached all too soon. Cloth bound and contains frontispiece. Price \$1.00.

*Poems of American Patriotism—1776-1898.* Selected by R. L. Paget. S. L. Page & Co., Boston, Publishers. This volume of patriotic verses contains the noble and popular songs of the past which are endeared to our hearts, and a still larger amount of contemporary verses, many of which are already well known. The book is attractively bound in cloth and will make a pretty gift for the coming holidays.

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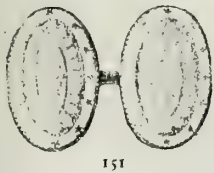




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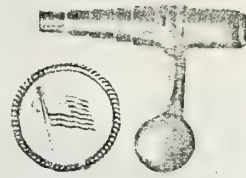
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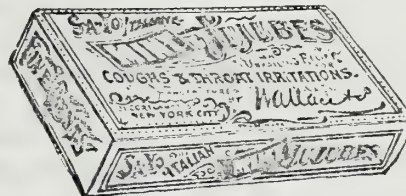
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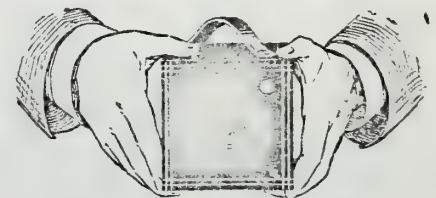
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Vol. V. No. 3.  
Whole No. 51.

Published Monthly by The Spirit of '76  
Publishing Co., 18 & 20 Rose St., New York.

NOVEMBER, 1898.

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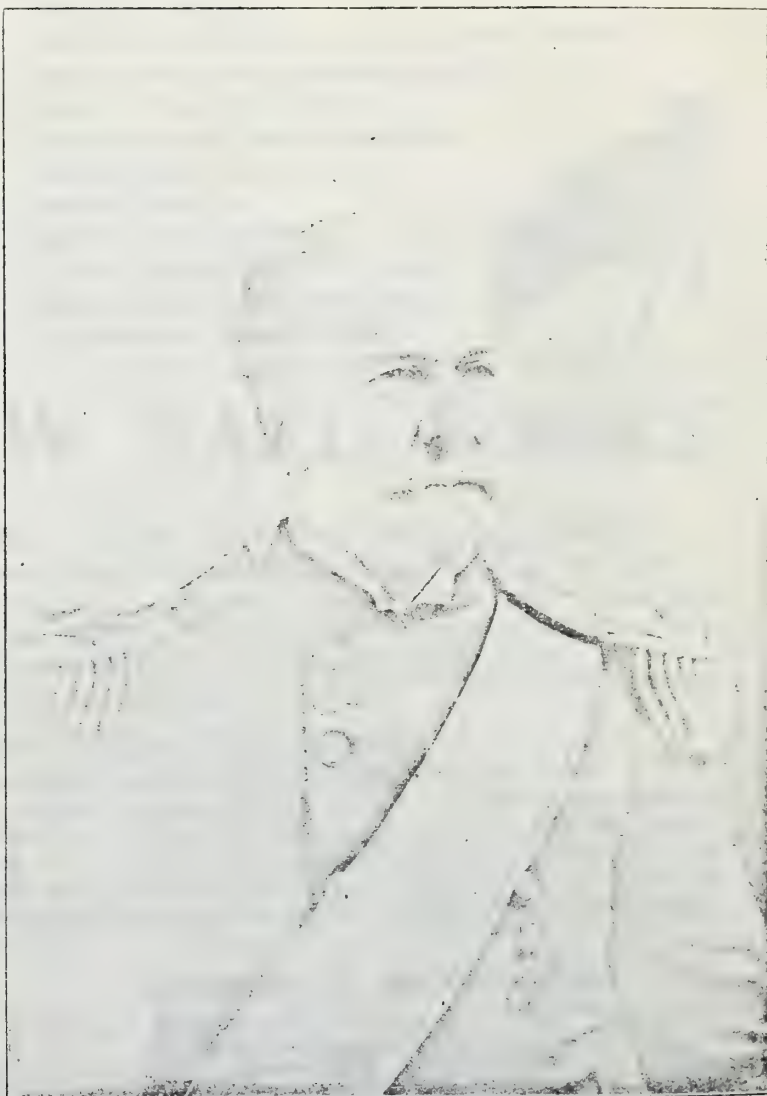
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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### THE SONG OF THE FLAG.

BY AMELIA TRUESDALE.

Part First.—The Building of Our Flag, A. D. 1783.

**A**YE, build a new Flag! A young giant is born!  
Aye, build a new Flag for the birth of a nation!  
The camp fires have lighted his infancy's morn,  
While heroes have nursed him 'midst war's devastation.  
He sprung with a bound into manhood's estate,  
And gave his young strength in a grand consecration  
To "Liberty's" legend, new-blazed for each State;  
Aye, build a new Flag for the birth of a nation.  
Let the new Flag recite, how for Man's holy right,  
Came the red, white and blue by our God-given might;  
While Army and Navy shall prove to the world,  
That this Banner means "Freedom" wherever unfurled.

There was heroes' warm blood when the deep cannon pealed;  
Let the Flag bear the *red* of their lives' sacred portion;  
And the purpose sublime, which those life drops have sealed,  
Shall mark it with *white* for their souls' pure devotion;  
Make the 'scutcheon in *blue*, it is heaven's own shield,  
The patriot dead to ensign to glory;  
And blazon with *stars*, on the deep azure field,  
In records immortal, their valor's bright story.

Let this Banner proclaim, in Columbia's name,  
How its hues emblematic, from life-offerings came.  
Our horoscope cast for this Flag shall prove true,  
When stars like the suns crowd this field of the blue.

### Our Flag's Birthplace.

**A**MONG the many objects of historic interest in Philadelphia is the little homestead in which Betsy Ross made the first national flag. The Betsy Ross house is two stories to the eaves, with eyelike windows and a long sloping shingled roof. The bricks of which it is built came to this country as ballast in the hold of the "Welcome" and were mortared into what was then a pretentious dwelling under the supervision of William Penn.

The fact that Mrs. Ross fashioned the Stars and Stripes under a direct personal order from Washington lends an exceptional interest to the story of her life and handiwork, and the efforts that are now being made to preserve the old homestead intact have already aroused the active interest of patriotic men and women all over the country.

The work of preserving the little house from destruction or removal has been assumed by Charles H. Weisgerber of Philadelphia, assisted by John Quincy Adams and George Clinton Batcheller, of the Order of Founders and Patriots of New York City, and already the co-operation of many historic and patriotic societies throughout the country has been fully assured, while prominent men will lend their support to the patriotic objects in view.

Part Second.—The Triumph of Our Flag, 1898.

**O**UR forefathers' Flag! Still it tells to the earth,  
How humanity's wrongs can arouse a great nation.  
For the Standard they built at the young giant's birth,  
Those veterans' sons have defined a proud station;  
Not a miscreant dare its folds to profane;  
From Manila to Cuba this mighty fleet thunders;  
For the *blue* and the *gray* now have buried their slain  
'Neath the Flag of their sires, while all the world wonders.  
Hallelujah Amen! Hosannah again!  
We're working for God when we're working for men.  
Humanity called for the humbling of Spain,  
By Cuba's great woe and the wreck of the Maine.

Thou Flag, whose broad stripes were the sign of our morn,  
Whose multiplied stars tell our century's story;  
O Flag, built in love, when the nation was born,  
Go, wave round the world in thine eloquent glory;  
Sing together the paean of Liberty's hymn,  
Ye morning stars, grown to a grand constellation;  
Bear the healing of Freedom to ocean's wide rim,  
O stripes, from the blood and the faith of a nation.  
To our Flag then, all hail! Before it *now* quail  
The hordes of Oppression on Tyranny's trail;  
Before it let despots *still* pass 'neath the rod,  
Till in Manhood, they see the image of God.

San Francisco, Cal., August, 1898.

Betsy Ross was born in Philadelphia, January 1, 1752, the sixth daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Griscom. Her parents were members of the Society of Friends, and her father, a noted builder, assisted in the erection of Independence Hall. Betsy was a bright girl and grew to be a beautiful woman, noted for her amiable manner. Skillful with the needle, she was fond of embroidery and other work of that character. In December, 1773, Betsy married John Ross.

When Washington wanted a sample flag made, Betsy Ross was recommended by George Ross. Washington drew from his pocket a small paper on which was a hurried pencil sketch showing the outlines of a flag of thirteen stripes, with a field dotted with thirteen stars. Betsy noticed that the stars as drawn by Washington had six points, and she suggested that they should have only five. He admitted that she was correct, but he preferred a star that would not be an exact copy of his coat-of-arms. It was completed and accepted by the committee, and adopted by Congress June 14, 1777.

In May, 1777, Congress drew an order to pay Betsy Ross £14 12s. 2d. for flags for the fleet in the Delaware River. She soon received the contract to make all the Government flags, and held it for many years, her daughter, Mrs. Clarissa Wilson, continuing it until 1857.





## HERALDRY.

**A** AMERICANS of strongly democratic sentiments are disposed to make light of and often to ridicule anything that partakes of the nature of heraldry, forgetful of the fact that at a very early period this means was adopted by families and individuals for preserving important historical facts. "Heraldry," says Burke, "is no more than an organization of the emblems and devices which had previously existed beyond the memory of man, almost co-equally with man himself."

The children of Israel had this "standard." See Num. 1, 52. "Every man by his own camp, and every man by his own standard, throughout their hosts." Also Num. 11, 2. "Every man of the children of Israel should pitch by his own standard, with the insignia of their father's house."

Our native Indian had his "totem" and our soldiers in our late Civil War were known by their distinctive corps badges, which are worn with honor at the camp fires of the present day.

A well known author on heraldry says:

"In the middle ages, when literature was confined to the inhabitants of a cloister, and the exercise of arms formed the leading employment of the rich and great, heraldry became the symbolic language of the times, and furnished the means of emblazoning the achievements of the valient, the virtuous and the wise. The remembrance of great actions was preserved by exhibiting them figuratively upon the shield of the hero, which not only reflected honor upon the bearer, but stimulated others to the performance of similar exploits, and tended, in no small degree, to the civilization of a rude and uneducated people."

One writer observes: "The graceful art of heraldry began to show distinctive signs of existence a little later than the beginning of the 10th century. Its parentage comes out of a cloud of fantastical romances interwoven with various superstitious skeins of allegorical history."

One account of its origin says that in 1098 the Christians being near Antioch, and the night waxing dark, to give them safety there appeared a white star or "mulette," of five points, which "to every man's sight did lighte and arreste upon the standard of De Vere, there shynying excessively." Hence the De Veres adopted five stars upon their "escutcheon." (From "*scutum*," a leather covering.)

Shields whereon the armorial devices are emblazoned, according to ancient usage, may be either round, square, oval, triangular or approaching the shape of a heart, which last is indeed the most prevalent form amongst us, admitting of an infinity of tasteful variations. The lozenge or diamond shape, however, must be excepted, which is exclusively appropriated to receive the heraldic device of a female.

Supposing the soldier to stand behind his shield for the purpose of protection whilst directing his arrows at the enemy, it will be perceived how certain points of the shield would correspond to different parts of the human figure. Upon this principle the heralds of the old determined to designate the respective points of the escutcheon in the following manner, for the purpose of appropriating to each an intelligible significance:

A, the head, Middle Chief; B, right shoulder, Dexter Chief; C, left shoulder, Sinister Chief; D, breast, Honour Point; E, waist, Fess Point; F, naval, Nombrill Point; G, the ground, Base Point; H, right foot, Dexter Base; I, left foot, Sinister Base.

With reference to these respective points of the escutcheon, the charges of the shield are placed to denote marks of honor; and it is of the first importance to a correct understanding of this science that these points should be remembered, as upon them depends the import of the arrangement of devices, which occupy the shield.

For instance, if a symbolic device be placed in the middle chief, it refers to the head of the bearer, and implies that

the achievement there exhibited has been attained through the exercise of great wisdom. If in the dexter or sinister chief, it is a badge of honor appended to his right or left shoulder, given for some valorous exploit; the dexter of course being more honorable than the sinister. A device placed in the centre or honor point of the escutcheon is held to be of the greatest estimation, as referring to the heart of the bearer, the presumed seat of all that is noble and worthy. Next to this is the fesse point, which being charged, refers to a girdle or sash placed round the body in honor of some important achievement in arms. The same would be understood by devices ranged in an oblique position, extending from the shoulder and passing over the fess point. But the nombrill and the three base points are not cited to receive any remarks of honor; except in the accidental cases of several figures occupying the shield, some of which may perhaps extend to the lower parts.

The terms employed in this science are derived from the Norman French language.

OR, the heraldic name for gold, expresses a metal of all others most brilliant and valuable; "therefore," says an ancient herald, Gerard Leigh (1597,) "for the worthiness thereof, none ought to bear this metal in their arms but emperors and kings." It is, however, very generally borne, and the author only means, as he further observes, that "as this metal exceedeth all others in value, purity and fineness, so ought the bearer to exceed all others in worth, prowess and virtue."

"This metal," says Sylvanus Morgan (1661,) "betokeneth to the bearer wisdom, riches and the elevation of mind; when joined with red, to have spent his blood for the welfare of his country; with blue, to be worthy of trust and confidence; with black, rich, constant and faithful; with green, splendid and virtuous in youth." This metal, OR, is compared to the sun, among the heavenly bodies; among precious stones, it is assimilated to the topaz; and among plants, to the cypress tree; with the astrological and magical properties of all which, the learned in those days pretended to be well acquainted.

ARGENT is silver, but in heraldic painting, always represented by white. This metal, according to the above ancient authors, implies, in the bearer, purity, innocence, chastity, truth, justice and humility. Among the celestial bodies, it is compared to the moon; among precious stones, to the pearl; and among plants, to the lily. Argent combined with gold, signifies that the bearer was a valient Christian soldier; with red, bold and resolutely honest; with blue, courteous and discreet; with green, virtuous and pious in youth; with black, rejecting the pleasures of this life for the study and contemplation of divine things; and with purple, magisterial, receiving public approbation.

Red, in heraldic language, is called GULES, by some authors, to be derived from the Hebrew word "Gulade," red cloth; by others from the Arabic "Gulu," a red rose, but most probably from the French "Gueule," the mouth of a wild beast, in allusion to its reeking with the blood of a slaughtered victim. "Gules," says Gerard Leigh, "is a royal color, and hath long been used by emperors and kings for an apparel of majesty, and of judges in their judgment seats." Spelman observes, that the color red was honored by the Romans, as it had been before the Trojans; for they painted their gods with vermillion, and clothed their generals that triumphed with garments of that hue. This color denoted martial prowess, boldness, hardihood, valor, magnanimity. It is considered to be the most noble of all colors, and is assimilated to the planet Mars in the heavens, to the ruby among stones, and among flowers to the rose.

In Sir John Froissart's Chronicles is given another version of the inception. It states that the "Kynge of France had a bright visyon on a nighte as he lay in his bedde asleepe, of a flyeing Hart, which pleased hym so moche that





when he went into Flanders to fight with the Flemynges he took to his devyse the flyeing Barte."

Another writer says that it originated in Germany about 1010, and it cites the reclining figure of a certain Varmond, Count of Vasserburg, on a monument in the Church of St. Emmeran, at Ratesbon, Anno Domini MX, as the oldest symbolic evidence in existence of architectural heraldry. It may have originated there, but it certainly developed in France, and at once ingrafted itself on the body-politic of Great Britain. It rose in importance and assumed great proportions during the crusades. Every soldier's commander was distinguishable by the devices worn upon his "banneret" and shield. In tournament a knight's identity was thus betrayed, and when he championed the cause of one or more ladies, their insignia was also borne upon his shield in half or quartered sections, which were called "fields." In mediæval times the armorial design represented valorous achievements, the descent of hereditary honors or distinctions appertaining to nobility, and counterfeiting these designs brought severe penalties. In later periods the dignity of these devices became somewhat debased by appearing upon windows, tombstones, carriages, rings, tilings, family plate and other household decorations. It is claimed with some force of plausibility that the heat of the sun was the direct cause of the "cote armoure" (coat over armor.) The heat and glare was often intolerable to the soldier or knight, and a "coat" or "habit" became a necessity, and the devices or "charges" were then transferred to the "coat."

AZURE is the term for blue, representing the color of the sky; and is intended, by the herald, to imply justice, humility, loyalty, and perseverance. Among the heavenly orbs, it is represented by Jupiter; among stones, by the sapphire; and among flowers by the violet.

Colombiere, a French herald, says that this color is preferred to all others by the French, and was therefore adopted as the field of the Royal Arms of France, "for its representing the sky, or heaven, which is the highest of all things created, the tribunal of God, and the everlasting mansion of the blessed."

VERT is green, a color but seldom occurring in arms of the present day, having probably been mistaken in copying ancient shields, which had faded, and erroneously, it is presumed, now represented in some instances by blue, and in others by black. Vert is most pleasing to the eye, resembling the verdure of spring. Among the virtues of this color, faith, hope and charity are implied; it also represents youth, love, and fruitfulness. Vert is assimilated to the planet Venus; among stones it is represented by the emerald; and among plants by the laurel.

PURPURE, the Tyrian purple, is a color anciently borne by a few English families, of whom the greater part, if not the whole, have now become extinct. Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, is supposed to have been the last to whom this color legitimately appertained in arms. It was a noble and royal color, and originally given, says an ancient herald, to none but descendants of the blood royal; so great was its estimation, and so rare its appropriation in arms. The astrological virtues of Mercury were ascribed to this color, and the magic properties of the amethyst; it implied temperance and was said to have many sympathetic virtues belonging to it; purple denoting in the banner jurisdiction and authority equal to princes.

BLACK, termed sable, occurs very generally in heraldry, and being considered as a color, is so employed. However gloomy the appearance of black, it is not to be looked upon as implying anything despicable or base in the bearer, but representing much worthiness. This color imports wisdom, riches, prudence, honesty, constancy, veneration, and piety. Sable is assimilated to the diamond, of all stones the most valuable; therefore sable with gold, says Gerard Leigh, is most rich; with silver, most fair. Sable is

It may be proper here to notice, that a practice has prevailed, and to which some antiquity attaches, of describing the metals and colors in the arms of bishops and other dignified churchmen by the names of the planets; and of princes and nobles, by those of the precious stones; but the arms of all other persons are described by the ordinary terms appertaining to the science.

The names of the Honorable Ordinaries are the Chief, the Pale, the Bend sinister, the Fess, the Chevron, the Pile, the Cross, and the Saltire.

The Chief, which occupies a portion of the upper part of the shield equal to one-third of its entire area, betokens a senator, counsellor, or chieftain.

The PALE stands perpendicularly in the middle of the shield, occupying one-third and represents one of the pales or palisades, anciently used for enclosing a camp. The appropriation of this ordinary should be to that soldier who has succeeded in crossing the enemy's trenches, and by force of arms has gained access to the camp or fortification.

The BEND extends diagonally from the dexter chief down to the sinister base, in the manner of a sword belt, which it is intended to represent and covers one-third of the area of the escutcheon. Some heralds have considered the Bend to imply a ladder placed against the wall of a fortification, for the purpose of scaling it; in which case it implies that the bearer was the first who had mounted upon the enemy's ramparts.

"THE CHEVRON," says "GUILLIM," implies that the bearer hath accomplished some business of moment, as the finishing of some memorable work, assimilated to the completion of a building by covering it with a roof." It has also been considered to represent a saddle, and as such is the symbol of a horse soldier.

The PILE, occupying one-third of the shield, is a triangular figure, like a wedge, its broad part reaching nearly from the dexter to the sinister chief, and its angular sides meeting below in the nombrill point. This ordinary is an emblem of stability, a sure foundation, a firm and undoubted support. He to whom the Pile is adjudged for his heraldic insignia should be a man of the greatest integrity, one in whom confidence can be reposed by his prince or leader.

The Cross is held to be the most estimable of all the ordinaries; referring to that instrument of torture on which the Romans used to execute their malefactors, and being the sign of the Redeemer's Passion, its adaptation, as an heraldic symbol among Christian champions, is too obvious to need a comment.

The last of the nine ordinaries is denominated the SALTIER. This device, though in the form of a cross, was not originally intended which might be driven full of pegs or steps, and used as a scaling ladder to assist the soldiers in mounting the dwarf walls, or boroughs encompassing an entrenched town. It seems, therefore, to have appertained particularly to such as had assaulted, and succeeded in entering a fortified place.

Shields are frequently divided into compartments of equal areas by lines passing across the centre, in directions corresponding with the situations of some of the ordinaries. In such instances the shield is said to be PARTED PER PALE,—PER BEND,—PER FESS,—PER CHEVRON,—PER PILE,—PER CROSS,—or PER SALTIER.

These partitions have their origin in the circumstance of a shield being hacked and broken in combat; such fractures proving the valor of the bearer, and that he had sustained his cause against an enemy in the hottest of the fight. Hence such devices were ever after borne upon the shield as the signal marks of honorable achievement.

EMBATTLED, or as the French term it, CRENELLE, represents the edge of a fortified wall, behind the elevated parts of which the defenders may protect themselves from the shafts of the enemy.





## CAPTAIN HUDDY AND THE FALL OF THE NORTH MINISTRY.

**A**T NO TIME during his long reign was George III so truly a king, according to his own interpretation of the prerogatives of that high office, as during the ministry of Lord North. An able man of easy temper and indolent conscience, a Tory in principle, he was but the instrument of his sovereign. The characteristics of the policy of his ministry were neither his own nor those of the sentiments of the English people, but revealed in their minutest details the animus of the obstinate and haughty ruler of the British empire at that time. A politician of great ability, George III held before his own eyes and beneath his own hands the observant management of all affairs of State from the smallest borough election to every movement of the British army and navy at home and abroad. His fond desire was the subjugation of his rebellious American colonies. He carefully and personally planned or jealously gave color to the plans for each campaign of his forces in America.

The surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga; the irreproachable patriotism of the men who wintered at the Valley Forge; the Treaty of Alliance with France; the evacuation of Philadelphia; the retreat across New Jersey and the battle of Monmouth; convinced the king and his ministers that regular British troops could not conquer the American people. Concentrating the regular British forces in the city of New York, in the north, and later seizing and holding the city of Charleston, in the south, the king through his subservient but disapproving minister, from these two points carried into effect that policy of devastation and intestine war adopted by him; disapproved by the English people and their strongest representatives in Parliament, which left in the hearts of all true Americans an entailed legacy of hatred for tyrants and led to the creation of the world's greatest Republic. That policy remained unchanged until the fall of the North ministry.

The Loyalists or Royalists of New York and New Jersey were many, wealthy and thoroughly organized under the two last royal governors of those provinces—William Tryon of New York and William Franklin of New Jersey, a natural son of Benjamin Franklin. Under the provincial form of government then existing in New York and New Jersey there was no "written constitution" or "fundamental laws," but the governors appointed by the crown were the "representatives" or "deputies" of the king, and were compelled to act in accordance with his royal instructions, assisted by a council, that "participated with him in the executive functions of the government, and constituted the upper house of the provincial legislature." These governors were also "authorized to summon a general assembly of representatives of the freeholders of the province." As the official representatives of the crown Governors Franklin and Tryon were responsible for many deeds of violence and cruelty, of which the hanging of Capt. Joshua Huddy by Capt. Richard Lippincott, probably became the most famous.

In New York city the Board of Directors of the Associated Loyalists, whose chief was Governor Franklin, planned and executed its functions (so represented) of civil authority through its agents in the State of New Jersey. One of their principal depots or posts on the New Jersey coast was the Old Lighthouse Fort on Sandy Hook. There under the command of Capt. George Taylor had gathered a "mongrel crew" of Tories, runaway slaves, refugees and disreputable characters of all kinds. In small parties these desperadoes made constant raids upon the inhabitants of Monmouth County, to procure provisions for the army in New York, to enrich themselves by the sale of ill-gotten gains for good British money and to execute plots for the capture and murder of too zealous patriots.

The militia of Monmouth, from their point of resistance at Black Point, now Rumson Neck, were individually and in small parties engaged in their service of vigilant defense against those marauders. In the skirmishes between these parties, when relatives, old acquaintances and neighbors were arrayed against each other, men fell upon both sides, and personal wrongs drove the combatants to furious deeds of revenge and retaliation. The militiamen most active in these engagements and in endeavoring to prevent the contraband traffic carried on at Gravelly Point on the Neversink Highlands with the garrison in the Lighthouse on Sandy Hook, were marked men, reported to the Board in New York, whose capture or death, became the set purpose of their enemies. During every movement was the life of such a patriot in jeopardy. Moral and physical courage of the highest order were necessary for the persevering prosecution of such warfare.

Abel Morgan, a well known clergyman in Monmouth at that time, every day in his diary gratefully makes the statement that he "was permitted to rest in his own house." The diary was

written in Welsh and the words used to express his gratitude always implied impending danger.

One of the first of Monmouth's patriots to fall a victim to the deliberate plot of his Tory neighbors was Joseph Murray. On June 8th, 1780, while home for a day on furlough to plow his corn he was attacked in the field by a party of refugees from Sandy Hook, was shot, overpowered by numbers and bayoneted—pierced many times after he had fallen. He was buried the next day, and Abel Morgan, who preached the funeral sermon from the text, "Be ye also ready," in noting the event in his diary states that Murray was killed by the "bloody enemies."

In the following September seventy-two men from the Lighthouse, under command of "Col. Tye," a mulatto slave, attacked the residence of Captain Joshua Huddy at Colt's Neck. He was alone with his family and a maid of about twenty years, named Lucretia Emmons. For two hours, assisted only by the young girl, who loaded some muskets left in the house by a guard usually stationed there, he defended himself by firing from different windows, so leading the assailants to suppose the guard to be present with him. His wife tried to persuade him to surrender, but he would not do so until he found that his house had been fired and the flames were increasing. He then yielded upon the condition that the enemy would help to extinguish the flames. When they found that Capt. Huddy had alone so long resisted them they were with difficulty restrained from butchering him and his family on the spot. Plundering his house and taking him prisoner they returned to Sandy Hook. While embarking in their boats, near Black Point, they were fired upon by a detachment of the militia. In the confusion Captain Huddy leaped overboard, and holding up one hand, cried "I am Huddy! I am Huddy!" as he swam ashore to his comrades and escaped with a slight wound.



*View of the Capt. Huddy Mansion, Colt's Neck.*

About one year later Dr. Nathaniel Scudder, colonel of the first regiment of Monmouth, who with John Witherspoon of Princeton had in March, 1781, signed the Articles of Confederation for New Jersey, was shot at Black Point while in pursuit of a party of those same refugees.

The chronological sequence of events in the affair of the hanging of Captain Huddy throws a strong light upon its importance. On March 20th, 1782, Lord North was forced to announce his resignation, by the House of Commons passing a peace resolution offered by Gen. Conway, and the utter refusal of Mr. Fox and his party to accept the co-operation of Lord North in the carrying out of their policy. Weeks passed in those days of slow trans-Atlantic communication before the news of this important change in the administration of affairs in England could reach America. During this interval occurred the capture and hanging of Captain Huddy, as follows:

On March 20th, 1782, Lieutenant Blanchard of the armed whaleboats and about eighty men, with Captain Thomas and Lieutenant Roberts, with thirty or forty other refugee loyalists, set out for Sandy Hook under the convoy of the armed brig "Arrogant." Detained by unfavorable winds, they did not reach Tom's River (their ultimate destination) until midnight of March 23d. This expedition was sent out from New York to capture and destroy the garrison and block-house at Dover (now Tom's River.) Cranberry Inlet, upon which the town is situated, was a place of rendezvous for the very active New Jersey privateers during the Revolution and an American stronghold. Although Captain Huddy, then in command, with about twenty-five men, was prepared on March 24th to bravely repel the attack, he was overpowered by numbers, several men were killed, the block-house and town were burned and Captain Huddy, Daniel Randolph, Esq., Jacob Fleming and others were taken prisoners, carried to New York and thrown into the "Old Sugar House."





On March 30th, 1782, Philip and Aaron White were taken prisoners by a small party of Captain John Walton's troop of light-horse of the Monmouth militia. While conveying the prisoners to the jail in Freehold, Philip White sprang from his horse and attempted to escape into a swamp. As he endeavored to cross a fence William Borden, one of his guards, shot him through the body. He fell, but recovering himself again, fled, when he was intercepted by William Borden and John North, the latter struck him in the face with his sword, while the former felled him with the butt end of his carbine. These men had been ordered to kill Philip White if he attempted to escape. He had participated in the murder of the father of John Russell, also one of his three captors, and had committed other misdemeanors against his former neighbors and associates, for which he expected to be punished and from which he so desperately struggled to escape.

About the first of April Samuel Taylor, a refugee from Shrewsbury, New Jersey, appeared before Governor Franklin and requested him to give an order for the delivery of Huddy, to be executed for Philip White, and of Daniel Randolph, to be executed for Captain Clayton Tilton, then in the Freehold jail. The governor replied that, "He would give the necessary orders if he (Taylor) thought he would execute Huddy; to which deponent (Taylor) replied, "He need not fear that." Taylor also states that, "the Associated Loyalists looked upon Gov. Franklin as their commanding officer and felt bound to obey his orders whether verbal or written; that he considered Franklin's orders for executing Huddy lawful orders." Samuel Taylor having been despatched upon another service, Captain Richard Lippincott was considered a proper person to execute Huddy.

"NEW YORK, April 8th, 1782.

"SIR—Deliver to Capt. Richard Lippincott the three following persons: Lieutenant Joshua Huddy, Daniel Randolph, and Jacob Fleming, to take down to the Hook, to procure the exchange of Capt. Clayton Tilton and two other Associated Royalists.

"By order of the Board of Directors of Associated Loyalists."

"S. S. BLOWERS, Secretary.

"To Mr. Commissary Challoner."

These prisoners, heavily ironed, were thrown into the hold of a sloop, where they were kept until April 9th, when they were transferred to the guardship at Sandy Hook, and still in irons, confined between decks.

In the morning of April 12th Captain Huddy was taken over to Gravelly Point, about one mile north of the Highland Lights to be executed. A crowd of refugees and Tories lined the shore of Sandy Hook, just opposite. That they and the crews of the vessels in Horseshoe Bay might have the pleasure of witnessing the death of a dreaded patriot, a gallows in the form of a tripod made of three fence rails was set up upon the beach. Beneath this on the head of a barrel, in a firm hand Captain Huddy signed his will in favor of his two daughters. The will is said to have been drawn by a Tory, who years later became a schoolmaster and boarded at the home of Judge Jehu Patterson on the Neversink river. When chided by the "Judge" for participating in such a crime the schoolmaster would answer that in war times men could do many things that they could not do in times of peace. His old coat and cocked hat were finally set up in one of Judge Patterson's corn fields as a scare-crow.\*

Amid the shouts of his jubilant enemies, Capt. Huddy swung from the gallows of rails when the barrel upon which his will had been executed was knocked from under him, one of the last victims of the spirit of retaliation fostered by the North ministry. A Mr. Woodhull probably preached the funeral sermon. A great concourse of people gathered, and Capt. Huddy was laid to rest in the Old Tennant Churchyard. No stone ever marked his grave, and its exact location is now lost. To-day no monument honors this true patriot.

When executed the following label was pinned to his breast: "We, the refugees, having long with grief beheld the cruel murders of our brethren, and finding nothing but such measures daily carrying into execution; we therefore determined not to suffer without taking vengeance for the numerous cruelties; and thus begin, having made use of Capt. Huddy as the first object to present to your view; and further determine to hang man for man while there is a refugee living."

"UP GOES HUDDY FOR PHILIP WHITE!"

This label had been shown to Governor Franklin and was used "by his consent."

On April 14th, 1782, the people of Monmouth, County, N. J., sent a memorial, with full details of the hanging of Captain Huddy to General Washington. These papers he forwarded,

with a letter dated April 20th, in which he strongly recommended measures of retaliation to the President of Congress, and stated that he had sent a letter to Sir Henry Clinton, demanding "the perpetrator of this horrid act."

At the headquarters of General Heath, at West Point, on April 19th, 1782, in a meeting of the officers of the army, it was "unanimously" decided that measures of retaliation should be adopted. Congress also unanimously resolved to give the Commander-in-Chief "their firmest support in his fixed purpose of exemplary retaliation."

Sir Henry Clinton on April 25th, in his reply to Gen. Washington's letter, refused to surrender the perpetrators of the murder, "but informed the American commander that he had ordered a court-martial to examine the charges against Capt. Lippincott before he received that letter."

By this time news of the resolution of Gen. Conway, which passed the House of Commons and caused the fall of the North ministry, must have reached New York. It was as follows: "The House will consider as enemies to the King and country all who shall advise, or by any means attempt the further prosecution of offensive war, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force."

About the first of May Sir Guy Carlton succeeded Sir Henry Clinton in command of the British forces in New York. He came with instructions co-incident with the change of policy at home.

In a letter to General Washington he emphatically stated his intention to preserve the "name of every Englishman from reproach, and to pursue every measure that might tend to prevent these criminal excesses in individuals." He did not hesitate to condemn the many unauthorized acts of violence which had been committed. It is scarcely probable that the civil and military colonial officials, appointed by the crown, were totally ignorant of each other's operations. During a period of four years many atrocious deeds of violence had been committed. Could the military commander-in-chief have known nothing of them? Governor Franklin would not have dared to order the execution of Captain Huddy if he had not expected to be upheld or overlooked as he had been in the past.

A bold attempt was made by Captain Adam Hyler of New Brunswick, New Jersey, to capture Captain Lippincott in New York. This attempt and all demands upon British officials proving futile, General Washington, on May 18th, 1782, ordered that it should be decided by lot which of the British captains, who had been surrendered at Yorktown and were held at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, should die in retaliation for the death of Huddy. The lot fell upon Captain Charles Asgill, a youth of only nineteen years, of noble family, handsome and loved by all who knew him. Constantly attended by his faithful friend, Major Gordon, that mere boy spent seven months expecting daily his execution.

In the meantime Sir Guy Carlton, as Sir Henry Clinton had done, refused to ransom that young life by deliv'ring up to justice the real criminal. Captain Lippincott was tried by court martial and acquitted, because the evidence showed that Governor Franklin and the Board of Directors of Associated Loyalists had sanctioned and ordered the execution of Captain Huddy. William Franklin fled to England, where he received no punishment for his "unauthorized acts of violence." The Board, fearing the consequence of their action, when they learned that it was publicly disapproved by the military officials, drew up a paper exonerating themselves and casting the responsibility upon Captain Lippincott. He was about to sign it when he was arrested for his trial. Perceiving their intention to make him their shield he left them to their reward. Their only punishment was disorganization (their services were no longer needed) by Sir Guy Carlton, while still Captain Asgill remained the condemned victim of their crime.

As we have seen, the House of Commons had passed a resolution commanding a cessation of hostilities in America. In his speech at the opening of the Houses of Parliament on December 5th, 1782, George III states that after adjournment of Parliament he had given "orders to prohibit further prosecution of offensive war upon the continent of North America."

The fate of young Captain Asgill and the pitiful appeals of his mother awakened the sympathy and interest of the civilized world. Lady Asgill wrote to Count de Vergennes, Prime Minister at the Court of France, as the friend of General Washington, such a letter as only a mother can write when pleading for the life of her boy. On July 29th, 1782, the Count wrote to General Washington in his favor. General Washington sent that letter with one written by himself to the Committee appointed by Congress to act in this matter. On November 7th "the Commander-in-Chief was directed to set Captain Asgill at liberty." Immediately General Washington himself wrote to inform Captain Asgill of his release and to congratulate him in terms of deepest sympathy and regard.

\*By many it is claimed that Captain Huddy was hung from a limb of an old bass-wood tree which stood until recently upon Gravelly Point.





The execution of Captain Huddy without a trial in the bitterest spirit of revenge for many acts of self-defense was not in itself peculiarly cruel or barbarous. It was the last incident in a long train of deeds, which will ever remain a blot upon the annals, not of the English people, but upon those of King George III and his too amiably loyal minister, Lord North. The deliberate play upon the most savage instincts of the Indians, arousing them to the massacre of innocent, defenseless old men, women and children; the inciting to insurrection of the negro slaves, many of whom were but savages recently brought from the wilds of Africa; the participation in both these crimes by the Tories in deeds of brutality branded by the Indians themselves as worthy only of "old women;" the refusal of Sir Henry Clinton to ransom Major Andre by the surrender of the traitor Benedict Arnold, whose vindictive malice against his own countrymen was too useful in the policy of devastation and destruction about to be undertaken in Virginia; these were far more revolting schemes in that policy, by which the King hoped to crush the Colonists into subjection. The critical moment in which Captain Huddy was executed and the high social standing of the youth whose lot it seemed to be to expiate that crime gave to the event its widespread importance. Although a brave, true patriot, giving to his country all that he possessed or could give, Captain Huddy was not himself renowned. The world's sympathy and interest were not in the man Huddy, but in the events of vital importance clustered about his death.

The fall of the North ministry with its policy of obstinate and tyrannical oppression, resulting in the loss of the American Colonies was the last sharp lesson that taught England her present wise and lenient policy of Colonial government.

M. C. MURRAY HYDE.

### Copy of Capt. Huddy's Last Will.

The original of which is in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, N. J.

*"The Will of Capt. Joshua Huddy, made and executed the same day the Refugees murdered him, April 12, 1782."*

[This was written on back of will by Capt. Huddy.]

"In the Name of God Amen. I Joshua Huddy of Middletown in the County of Monmouth, being of sound Mind and Memory, but expecting shortly to depart this Life, do declare this my last Will and Testament, First, I commit my Soul into the Hands of Almighty God, hoping He may receive it in Mercy & Next I commit my Body to the Earth, I do also appoint my trusty Friend Samuel Farman to be my lawful Executor, and after all my just Debts are paid, I desire that he do divide the rest of my Substance, whether by Books, Debts, Bonds, Notes, or any Effects whatever belonging to be—equally between my two Children Elizabeth & Martha Huddy. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, this twelfth Day of April in the year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven and Eighty Two. JOSHUA HUDDY."

### An Original Daughter.

An interesting event occurred at North Bloomfield, New York, lately, it being the ninety-fifth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Florilla Swetland Pierce, who was born in Sangerfield, Oneida Co., August 25, 1803. Mrs. Pierce still enjoys fairly good health, considering her advanced age, and retains her mental faculties remarkably well, her memory of the early events of this section being quite clear and distinct. A committee from the Willing Workers Society of the Universalist Church at North Bloomfield, N. Y., composed of Miss Julia Simmons, Miss Marian Chambers, and Rev. G. A. Firgan, called and extended congratulations, and on behalf of the Society presented her with a souvenir silver spoon and flowers. Mrs. Pierce is an original Daughter of the American Revolution, her father, Benjamin Swetland, having been with Washington at Valley Forge. She is a member of Ruth Wylly's Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Hartford, Conn., and the proud possessor of a gold souvenir spoon given by that Society.

### A Granddaughter of Patrick Henry.

Mrs. Maria Rosalie Lewis died October 14th, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. W. Branch, Asheville, N. C. She was 79 years old. Mrs. Lewis was a granddaughter of the distinguished orator and statesman, Patrick Henry, she being the daughter of his fourth son, Edward Winston Henry, of Charlottesville, Va. She was also a lineal descendant of Lord Delaware, Sir Alexander Spotsford and Sir William Dandridge. Mrs. Lewis was possessed of culture and refinement, a true type of anti-bellum southern women. Mrs. T. W. Branch of Asheville, and Winston Henry Lewis of Virginia, are the only children who survive her.

### The Last 19 Survivors of the Revolutionary Army

The following is a corrected list:

1. Amaziah Goodwin, died June 22, 1863, aged 104.
2. Jabez Halleck, " Sept. 17, 1863, " 102.
3. Benjamin Miller, " Sept. 24, 1863, " 99.
4. John Goodnow, " Oct. 22, 1863, " 101.
5. Jeremiah Spencer, " Oct. 22, 1868, " 93.
6. Jonas Gate, " Jan. 14, 1864, " 99.
7. John Pettegill, " April 23, 1864, " 99.
8. Peter Bashaw, " May 20, 1864, " 101.
9. Jesse Converse, " July 17, 1864, " 98.
10. Rev. Daniel Waldo, " July 30, 1864, " 101.
11. Adam Link, " Aug. 15, 1864, " 102.
12. John Phillips, " Feb. 25, 1865, " 104.
13. James Barham, " July 18, 1865, " 101.
14. Alexadder Millener, " Mch. 18, 1865, " 105.
15. Wm. Hutchings, " May 3, 1866, " 101.
16. Lemuel Cook, " May 20, 1866, " 106.
17. Samuel Downing, " Feb. 19, 1867, " 105.
18. John Gray, " Mch. 28, 1869, " 104.
19. Daniel F. Bakeman, " April 5, 1869, " 109.

JOHN PHILLIPS died in Sturbridge, Mass., February 25, 1865, aged 104 years, 7 months, 26 days. The son of Jonathan of Charlton, Mass., and was born in Sturbridge, June 29, 1760, and lived there during the whole of his long life. A descendant of Rev. George Phillips of Watertown, Mass. George, Theophilus (2.) Joseph (3.) Jonathan (4.) John (5.) In 1785 he married Miss Love Perry, who was born June, 1767, and died August 8, 1849. They had nine (9) children, five of whom—including the eldest, Edward, born in 1786, survived him. John Phillips was a farmer, and had always enjoyed good health; since he was 14 years old he had no severe sickness, and for forty-five years never had occasion to call a physician. His manner of living had always been plain and frugal, laboring hard on the farm (where he was born and died;) but not to excess. After passing his ninetieth (90th) year he laid up and relaid twenty rods of stone wall. His memory continued tolerably good, but as is usual, his recollections of early life were the most vivid. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, when 16 years of age, he was drafted and served seven weeks as a private in a military company at Providence, R. I. He had the offer, however, he said when 100 years old, of being made "corporal of the troop," but did not accept, for he "never sought office." While at Providence he was spoken of as the largest man in the regiment, and was called out of the ranks by his captain to measure with a soldier of another company. They measured. The other was one inch taller, but not so heavy.

He was a member of the General Court in 1815 and 1816 under the administration of Gov. Strong, of whom he had a most exalted opinion. In religion, a Baptist, and a member of that church 77 years, and a deacon 64 years. His hearing continued as good as that of most old people; began to wear glasses when between 50 and 60, and used them till about 80, when he was able to leave them off, and continued to read without them till within a few years of his death. In 1856 he had an attack of palsy that affected his lower limbs, but he was always a robust, full-sized man, and in 1863 he weighed over 200 pounds. On the 29th day of June, 1860, his friends and fellow-citizens had a celebration at Sturbridge in honor of his "Centennial," in which he took much interest and pleasure. When in his hundredth year he went to Worcester, twenty-five miles, to attend as a witness in a case, and gave his evidence with great clearness. He had voted at every presidential election except that of 1860, and on November 8, 1864, he traveled some two miles to attend town meeting and vote for Abraham Lincoln; this is on the records of the town, as a lasting memorial of his undying patriotism and devotion to country, and as an *incident*, perhaps unparalleled in the annals of our country.

B. A. LEONARD.

Mexico declared war against the United States June 5, 1845; the treaty of peace was ratified May 19, 1848.

Daniel Frederick Bochman lived 85 years, 3 months and 1 day after the close of the Revolutionary war.

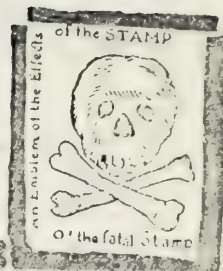
A soldier of the war of 1812 living the same length of time after the close of the war would live until May 18, 1900; a Mexican war soldier, until August 20, 1933.

The publication of THE SPIRIT OF '76 is continued by Mr. Louis H. Cornish as editor and publisher, at 18 and 20 Rose Street, New York. As the organ of the patriotic hereditary societies, it is deserving of general support. It has the greater merit however, of being very entertaining in its own field and worth much more than the annual subscription of a dollar.—*The Triangle, Providence.*





The TIMES are  
Dreadful.  
Dismal  
Doleful  
Dolorous, and  
DOLLAR-LESS.



Adieu to the LIBERTY of the PRESS

Thursday, October 31, 1765

THE

NUMB. 1195.

# PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL; AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

EXPIRING: In Hopes of a Resurrection to LIFE again.



I AM sorry to be obliged to acquaint my Readers, that as The STAMP-Act, is fear'd to be obligatory upon us after the First of November ensuing, (the said To-morrow) the Publisher of this Paper unable to

bear the Burthen, has thought it expedient to stop a while, in order to deliberate, whether any Methods can be found to elude the Chains forged for us, and escape the insupportable Slavery; which it is hoped, from the last Representations now made against that Act, may be effected. Mean while, I must earnestly Request every Individual

of my Subscribers many of whom have been long behind Hand, that they would immediately Discharge their respective Arrears that I may be able, not only to support myself during the Interval, but be better prepared to proceed again with this Paper, whenever an opening for that Purpose appears, which I hope will be soon  
WILLIAM BRADFORD.

## HEAD OF PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE ON STAMP ACT.

It appears from this heading that other Editors have had troubles of their own in the past.

September 7, 1798.

The prevailing disease which afflicts this city has already caused the suspension of three of our public newspapers, viz., Carey's Recorder the Gazette of the United States and the True American; in the office of the Philadelphia Gazette the mortality has been deplorable, and we have to regret that it has not yet ceased in that office, although the paper is by extraordinary efforts published; the office of the American Daily Advertiser has been, we understand, removed to Germantown. Some of the people having been seized by the cruel malady yesterday; the Aurora office has hitherto escaped the affliction, how long it may continue so remains in the hands of Providence. Should the office escape our subscribers will continue to be served as usual; should the untoward fortune of our city also extend to us our friends will make due allowance for what may be inevitable, a temporary suspension of our labors.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

SKOWHEGAN, ME., September 14, 1898.

*The Spirit of '76, New York:*

DEAR SIR—Will you kindly inform me what steps I must take before becoming a member of the Sons of the American Revolution? If so, you will confer a great favor. Thanking you in advance I am

Yours very truly, J. N. MERRILL, JR.

*Spirit of '76 Publishing Co.:*

In the list of our members in the service of the United States published in the August number you misspelt Mr. Bouve's name. It should have been Walter L. Bouve, assistant adjutant general, 3d division, 1st corps, rank of captain.

HERBERT W. KIMBALL, Register.

5131 HIBBARD AVE., CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1898.

*The Spirit of '76, 18 and 20 Rose St., New York:*

GENTLEMEN—Please send THE SPIRIT OF '76 another year to me at above address, and also a copy of the same to Leicester Public Library, Leicester, Mass., for which find enclosed \$2.00. The best paper of the kind issued.

Yours truly

JOHN S. SARGENT

BOSTON, September 17, 1898.

*The Spirit of '76 Publishing Co., New York:*

GENTLEMEN—In renewing my subscription to your valuable publication, it gives me pleasure to express my satisfaction with it, for the purposes for which it is issued, and my surprise that among the great number of members of the various patriotic societies it is not receiving the support it is entitled to. It is the only medium through which full reports of all the societies are published, and ought, therefore, to be taken by every member. Hoping you may have a prosperous year, I am

Yours truly, JOHN G. MOSELEY.

DETROIT, MICH., Sept. 16, 1898.

*The Spirit of '76, New York:*

GENTLEMEN—It gives me great pleasure to enclose \$1.00 to renew the subscription of your paper for Mrs. Theo. H. Eaton, 481 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Yours truly, THEO. H. EATON.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, September 13, 1898.

*Publishers The Spirit of '76:*

GENTLEMEN—I desire to continue my subscription to your valuable paper, and enclose herewith \$1.00 for the same. W. D. ALEXANDER.

31 Nassau Street, New York, Sept. 7, 1898.

DEAR SIR—For my work, 'The Crisis of the Revolution,' I would be glad to obtain portraits and autographs of a number of persons concerned with the arrest and trial of Major Andre.

If any of your readers can assist me in obtaining such I will be grateful, and meanwhile invite correspondence on the subject. I want both photograph and autograph of each of these:

Capt. Ebenezer Boyd, Capt. Samuel Bowman, Dr. William Eustis, Col. A. H. Hay, Capt. John Hughes (Md.), Capt. — Hun (N. Y.), Col. James Livingston, Capt. Ebenezer Smith, Ensign Jabez H. Tomlinson, Dr. James Thacher, Lieut. Samuel Shippard (N. J.), Col. Alex. Scammell, Capt. Jedediah Rogers (Conn.), Major Benjamin Russell, Capt. John Van Dyk.

Of the following I want portraits only:

Capt. David S. Franks, Capt. Jeremias Hoogland (N. Y.), Lieut. Col. John Jameson, David Williams, Joshua Hett Smith.

Of the following I want autographs:

Col. John Laurance, John Paulding.

Very truly yours,

W. ARBET





# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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18 and 20 Rose St., New York.

Telephone: 348 Cortlandt.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Editor and Publisher.

**S**PAIN has thrown herself on the mercy of the American people; she is bankrupted, and if we demand the pound of flesh 'twill be her doom.

An opportunity is given us to apply the Golden Rule to our fallen foe and stand forth before the world as a nation that though slow to anger is invincible when aroused and generous and humane to its vanquished.

The Spanish called us Yankee pigs. The Germans have put an embargo on American hogs. The world thought that in their settlement of the Franco-German war they had hogs enough of their own.

May we not stand forth and be hailed by all Christendom as noble Americans and not as sordid money-makers?

**T**HE lecture "Arnold and Andre." The story of the treason is a worthy successor to "From Lexington to Yorktown," which delighted so many patriots' descendants last winter.

In Arnold and Andre the lecture is confined to but one incident in the war, but that is one that few histories have given much attention to, and therefore the theme is not threadbare.

The lecturer makes Arnold out to be a brave but headstrong man, and follows him from the time he kept a drug store in New Haven, where according to his books the most sought for medicine was rum, to the time of his death in oblivion in England.

"His body rests in an unknown grave in England. On the walls of the chapel at West Point are tablets in memory of the generals of the Revolution. This is Arnold's tablet. His country records only the fact that there was a major-general, born in 1740. There is neither name nor date of death. The name of Benedict Arnold has been stricken even from the rolls of the dead."

The character of Major Andre was a lovable one, and his execution caused much sorrow to his captors.

The lecture was illustrated with 150 stereopticon views from photographs of present scenes and reproductions of rare prints and manuscripts from many famous collections.

Mr. William Webster Ellsworth, the Secretary of the Century Company, is fortunately placed to get together material for his interesting talk, and as he says the task is a congenial one, he has the heart to make it interesting to his hearers.

The lecture was given at the Waldorf-Astoria, before the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution, who with their wives and friends filled the hall; it was also given before the Sons of the Revolution in New York City,

and there is no doubt but that Mr. Ellsworth's new lecture, "Arnold and Andre," will be as largely sought for as was "From Lexington to Yorktown."

## Public Banquet to General Miles.

**T**HE public banquet to be given to Gen. Miles by the citizens of New York on November 11 will be the first opportunity the American people will have had to honor one of the greatest military geniuses of the nineteenth century. That he accomplished an almost bloodless victory at Porto Rico does no less credit to his military genius than if he had lost a thousand or more men in the attempt. The campaign was planned entirely by him, and every move on the chess board was made with a military precision and exactness that did not admit of the possibility of failure. He saw the end from the beginning and was fully prepared for any and every emergency. To what extent he directed the affairs at Santiago may never be known until the secrets of the War Department are revealed by some future Congressional investigating committee, but enough has already been revealed to show that through his timely arrival a great disaster to our army was averted, and the immediate surrender of the Spanish forces to the besieging army was the result.

The discouraging condition of affairs when he arrived there had already been shown by the telegrams of General Shafter to the War Department, and there is no doubt that but for the *stiffening* influences from without, the spinal column of the commanding officer at Santiago would have yielded to the pressure from within.

**T**HE engraving of Gen. Miles was printed from a cut loaned by the Central Bureau of Engraving, 157-159 William Street, New York City. The same is being used in their publication "Our Heroes of the Spanish American War," copies of which can be purchased in any stationery or novelty store or from them direct. Price 25 cents per copy.

**T**HE *Connecticut Quarterly*, which has been published for the past four years, will become a monthly beginning with the New Year. It is given up to Historical Connecticut and handsomely illustrated. The price is but one dollar a year, and is worth several times the money. It is a good thing, and we like to see a good thing come out of Hartford, as we did some twenty years ago.

**T**HE Genealogical Department, which is conducted by Mr. Henry Whittemore, is proving of interest to our readers and quite a demand for the paper is noticeable. The December number will be particularly interesting and attractive. The Adams' coat-of-arms in colors will be the striking feature, a fac simile page of "The Ode to Science," from a song book a hundred years old, followed by a sermon preached in Boston by John Lathrop, A.M., pastor of the Second Church, December 15, 1774—being the day recommended by the Provincial Congress to be observed in Thanksgiving to God.





## Women in the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

The first step towards the organization of a society of descendants of Revolutionary soldiers in New Hampshire was taken on the 15th of April, 1889, when pursuant to a circular issued by interested parties from the New Jersey society, a preliminary meeting was held in the Senate Chamber of the State House in Concord. The meeting was called to order by Edward Aiken, M.D., of Amherst, and Charles R. Morrison of Concord was elected chairman. The interest manifested in the objects of the organization was such that it was voted to proceed with the formation of a permanent society, and a committee was appointed for that purpose, consisting of John M. Hill, Howard L. Porter and Charles E. Staniels, of Concord, Leonard A. Morrison of Windham, and Dr. Edward Aiken of Amherst.

The meeting reassembled April 24, when the committee reported articles of association, and a constitution and by-laws modeled after those adopted by the New Jersey society. These were immediately accepted and were signed by Thomas J. Weeks of Hopkinton, son of a Revolutionary soldier; Henry M. Fuller, John H. Hill, Charles E. Staniels, Charles R. Morrison, Fred Leighton of Concord, Hiram K. Slayton, George C. Gilmore of Manchester, Isaac W. Hammond, Sylvester Dana, Lewis Downing, Jr., of Concord, and Edward Aiken of Amherst.

The organization having been effected under the guidance of William O. McDowell of New Jersey, the society then admitted as associates George W. Hill, Howard L. Porter, Allan H. Robinson, of Concord, Worthen D. Whittaker of Hinsdale, Samuel L. Gerrard of Hollis, Moses French of Manchester, and Leonard A. Morrison of Windham; a board of officers was then elected, Charles R. Morrison being the first president, and Edward Allen the first secretary.

After the call from the New Jersey society for the formation of a national society had been read the following resolve was passed:

That we proceed to elect by ballot delegates as therein suggested, and that said delegates, when chosen, shall be authorized to unite with delegates from other societies, including the State of New Jersey, in forming a national society in furtherance of the general objects for which this society has been formed, to be composed of delegates chosen from time to time by state societies, and to be organized under such name as shall be deemed expedient, but to have no legislative or judicial power over state societies beyond determining its own composition and procedure, and times and places of meeting.

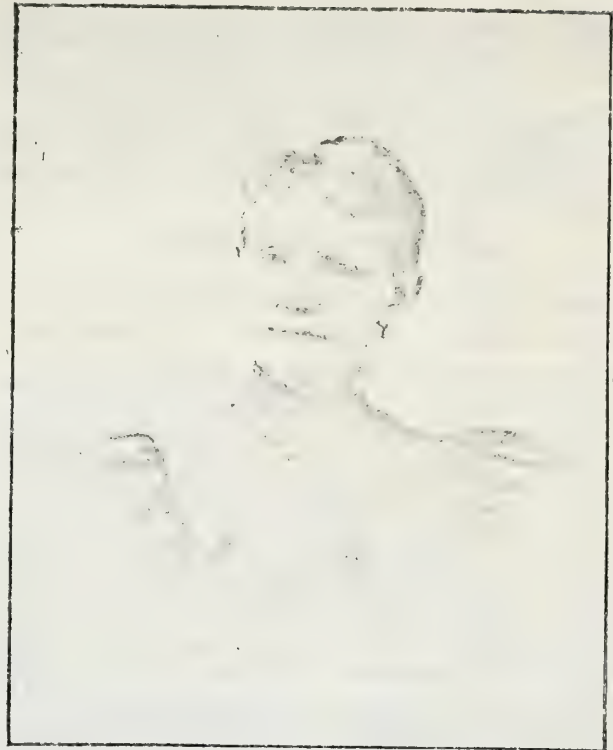
President Morrison, Hiram R. Slayton and Fred Leighton were elected delegates to the proposed convention, and all attended. The first constitution adopted by the society made no distinction between sexes in the matter of eligibility to membership, article 2, defining eligibility, being as follows:

Article 2. Any *person* shall be eligible for membership in this society who is of the age of 21 years, and who is descended from an ancestor who performed military or naval service in the Revolutionary War.

Subsequent proceedings prove that this was purposely done, and was not a matter of oversight. It seems from the vote authorizing the election of delegates to the convention that the idea that the national society was to consist of all the members of all the state societies did not occur to the meeting, but rather that the national society was to consist merely of a board of general officers, a part of the resolve being that the national society "have no legislative or judicial power over state societies beyond determining *its own composition* and procedure, and times and places of meeting."

Judge Morrison was a member of the committee on constitution and by-laws in the convention of 1889, and fought valiantly for his ideas, one of these being the admission of women. The result was that the constitution reported by the committee used the word "*person*" instead of "*man*," with the qualifying clause, "but nothing herein contained shall preclude any state society from prescribing such requisites of eligibility for membership therein within the foregoing limits as it shall deem proper and expedient," thus allowing state societies to limit their membership to men if they chose. At the first annual meeting of the New Hampshire society, held June 17, 1889, Judge Morrison read a paper on the proceedings of the convention, and it is a matter of great regret that this cannot now be found.

Women having been admitted to this society from its organization, it was deemed proper that they should be represented on its board of officers, and the list of vice-presidents elected at the first annual meeting, June 17, 1889, includes the names of Mrs. Adelaide Cilley-Waldron of Farmington, and Mrs. Lydia Morrison Bennett of Alton. These were two of the three ladies who were then members, the other being Miss Ada E. Crosby of Milford. They were admitted at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held June 14, 1889. Mrs. Anna M. Parker of Concord



MRS. ADELAIDE CILLEY WALDRON.

was admitted June 17, the day of the annual meeting. During the year following only one woman, Mrs. Rosalie H. Porter of Concord, made application and she was admitted the day of the second annual meeting, June 17, 1890. At this meeting Mrs. Waldron and Mrs. Bennett were re-elected vice-presidents.

Women were admitted quite freely during the year 1890-91, those entering the society during the year being:

Mrs. Adelaide C. Hayes Granger, N. Y. City, August 7, 1890.

" Martha A. Safford, Farmington, August 28, 1890.

" Mary Fitch Adams, Concord, August 24, 1890.

" Susan Fitch Morrison, Concord, August 28, 1890.

Miss Elizabeth P. B. Stark, Manchester, August 28, 1890.

Mrs. Angeline Ford Hall, Manchester, August 28, 1890.

" Carrie Barr Stark, Nashua, September 3, 1890.

" Sara J. Hammond, Concord, October 7, 1890.

" Sophia B. Morrill, Concord, October 23, 1890.

" Elmira J. Crosby, Milford, March 13, 1891.

In addition to these, August 28, 1890, the following were "approved as honorary members on account of their marital relationship with direct descendants of Gen. John Stark":

Mrs. Sarah E. Kidder, wife of Jos. Kidder of Manchester.

Mrs. Fanny Kidder, wife of J. S. Kidder of Manchester.

Mrs. Edith Furbish Stark, wife of Augustus H. Stark of Manchester.

At the Louisville convention of 1890 the national society had taken a decided stand on the subject of female membership and limited eligibility to men. New Hampshire sent no delegates to this convention, and took no action in that line at its meeting of 1890; but at the third annual meeting, June 17, 1891, the names of women disappear from the roll of officers, though a few were elected to membership during the succeeding year:

Mrs. Sarah Adams Ordway, Concord, June 17, 1891.

" Dora D. Davis, Tilton, June 17, 1891.

" Pernal Clark Wright, Boston, Mass., August 4, 1891.

" Sarah Matilda Childs, Concord, August 4, 1891.

" Mary Albina Tucker, Canaan, August 4, 1891.

Miss Eleanor Gamble, Manchester, August 4, 1891.

" Miss Maria Louise Gove, Concord, April 29, 1892.

The omission of women from the list of officers at this meeting may be considered as the first manifestation of a strong and growing sentiment in favor of union with the national society. This undercurrent of opinion, heretofore hardly given expression and then only in a whisper, was not yet strong enough to exclude women from membership entirely, but no more were elected to office. The meeting voted that it was expedient to join the national society, and also voted to insert the word "American" in the name of the society, and to communicate these proceedings to the secretary-general.





At the fourth annual meeting, June 17, 1892, three more ladies were elected to membership:

Miss Adelaide S. Hill, Concord.

Mrs. Clara W. Hill, Concord.

Mrs. Lena G. Wilson, Concord.

And at the fifth annual meeting, April 12, 1893, three more:

Mrs. Mary E. Alden Jenkins, Claremont.

Mrs. Ruth B. Stanicls, Concord.

Miss Eva March Tappan, Philadelphia, Pa.

These were the last women ever elected to membership in the New Hampshire society. During the year 1893-4 the Board of Managers had the papers of the society examined by the registrar-general, and had effected a union with the national body. At the sixth annual meeting, April 11, 1894, the proceedings of the Board in this matter were reported to the members and approved. The Board of Managers was authorized to recommend to the next meeting of the society whatever changes in the constitution were necessary to make it conform to the provisions of the national constitution.

The Board, instead of trying to amend the old constitution and by-laws, which were very brief and simple, reported a new draft, limiting membership to men, and in all other particulars agreeable to the national constitution. This was adopted by the members at the adjourned annual meeting, May 8, 1895.



MR. OTIS G. HAMMOND.

This ended the matter of the admission of women to the New Hampshire society. Before this was done, however, Mrs. Sarah F. Silsby had made application for admission, and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held October 3, 1894, it was voted that she be advised to send her application to the New Hampshire Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Although women were no longer admitted the society was left with a number on its rolls. Thirty-one in all had been admitted, and of these twenty-five were still members at the annual meeting of 1894, and nineteen at the annual meeting of 1895. It took some time for the Board of Managers to increase its courage to the point of dropping nineteen fair descendants of New Hampshire Revolutionary soldiers from the rolls, but it was done during the year following the adoption of the new State constitution, which made it absolutely necessary. The secretary's report at the meeting of 1896 says:

"After the adoption of the new constitution it became necessary to reform our rolls to correspond therewith, and with great regret we were obliged to part with the ladies who had hitherto been associated with us as members. The dues for that year (1895-6) were returned to those, nine in number, who had paid them. This action was taken with the earnest hope that the Daughters of the American Revolution would add to their rolls those whom we were obliged to lose."

Thus the New Hampshire society fell into line after a long and somewhat stormy existence as an independent State society.

Mrs. Waldron is still living at Farmington, N. H., and has always maintained a great interest in the society. She contributed the poems which were read at the annual meetings of 1894 and 1895. Mrs. Bennett died in Acton, N. H., August 17, 1897, at the age of 97 years and 4 months. She was the daughter of a soldier, and the mother of a soldier, and all serving in different wars, a truly remarkable record. Her father, David Morrison,

fought under Stark in the Revolution; her husband, Benjamin Bennett, served in the war of 1812, and her son, Lieut. John S. Bennett, fought to preserve the Union, and died December 10, 1866, from disabilities contracted in the service.

The relations between the Sons and the Daughters in this State have always been most friendly, and bid fair to so continue. They have attended our meetings, shared our banquets, and we have "seen them home." So may it always be.

OTIS G. HAMMOND.

## MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY

—OF THE—

### SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

FALL FIELD DAY AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H., OCTOBER 19TH, 1898.

The Society having received a cordial invitation from the Paul Jones Club, of Portsmouth, N. H., to hold the semi-annual meeting in that city, which has so many places of historic interest to make it an ideal place for such an occasion, availed themselves of the opportunity. On arrival at Portsmouth a delegation from the Paul Jones Club escorted the Society to the Piscataqua river, where a steamer was taken for a trip down the river, passing the Navy Yard and Seavey's Island, where recently 1500 Spanish prisoners, from Cervera's fleet, were confined. During the Revolution a fort was built and garrisoned on this island, and called Fort Sullivan. The Wentworth House in the distance. Kittery Point, Fort McClary (named for Major Andrew McClary, who was killed at Bunker Hill.) Pepperell House. Sir William Pepperell's tomb. Bray and Sparhawk houses. A mile on the Atlantic Ocean and Fort Constitution on the return.

From earliest Colonial time there have been fortifications on this location. In 1666 a more regular fort was built, and about 1639 it was named after the sovereigns of England, William and Mary. When the Revolutionary troubles began Paul Revere was sent by the Boston Committee of Safety to Portsmouth, December 13, 1774, to advise that troops were embarking at Boston to take possession of the fort. This was months before he made the famous ride to Lexington. Great excitement prevailed in Portsmouth when Revere arrived, and the next day Captain Thomas Pickering, John Langdon, John Sullivan, and their associates, seized the fort, hauled down the king's colors and carried off 100 barrels of powder, part of which was afterwards used at Bunker Hill, fifteen cannon and sixty stand of fire-arms. During the late war with Spain the fort was garrisoned by a battery of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

Returning to Portsmouth, a short walk brings us to the celebrated Rockingham Hotel, owned by the Hon. Frank Jones.

Dinner was served at one o'clock, after which carriages were provided for a ride about the city, giving an opportunity to see its old Colonial houses and quaint streets, among a few of which are the following:

Market Square—location of the old state house where the first legislature was held. The atheneum, erected in 1800; its reading room contains full-length portraits of Sir William Pepperell and Sir Peter Warren, who commanded the British squadron at Louisbourg. The two cannon set up as posts in front of the building were used in the war of 1812. Jefferson Market and Hall. Plumer House, corner of Fleet street, built about 1784. Public Library, built about 1810. Governor Langdon house, Pleasant street, built by Governor Langdon in 1782, and in which the governor resided till he died in 1819. Here Washington was entertained. He regarded it the handsomest house in Portsmouth. Governor Langdon entertained many distinguished guests in his day, among the number Louis Philippe, afterwards king of France. Governor Wentworth house, built about 1769 for the last Governor John Wentworth. Point of Graves, one of the oldest graveyards in this country, in which are many interesting memorials. The first Wentworth house, probably the oldest house in Portsmouth, built about 1670. Liberty bridge, built in 1731—so called because it was the place where the patriots destroyed the stamp agent's commission and erected a flagstaff bearing the motto: "Liberty, Property, and no Stamps." Staver's hotel, for a time the rendezvous of the Tory party; afterwards it was called the Pitt hotel. Here were entertained Lafayette, Hancock, Knox and other worthies. In 1789 here Washington took leave of the State authorities after his visit. Webster house, residence of Daniel Webster from 1813 to 1817. Ladd house, built about 1760; once the home of General William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is a beautiful and spacious edifice. St. John's (Episcopal) church, built in 1808 on the site of Queen's chapel, erected in 1732 and burnt in 1806. It was named after Queen Caroline, who furnished the books for the pulpit, chairs and the plate, all of which are still in use, the flagons bearing the royal arms. Within the chancel rail is a beautiful





font of porphyry, taken by John Tufton Mason at the capture of Senegal from the French in 1758 and presented to the Episcopal Society in 1761. Here also is the celebrated "Vinegar Bible," enclosed in a glass case. In the churchyard close by are buried the royal governors and others high in authority in the Colonial period. The Warner house, corner Daniel and Chapel streets, is the oldest brick house in Portsmouth. It was built in 1718 at an expense of £6,000 by Captain Archibald Macpheddis, whose daughter, Mary, married Hon. Jonathan Warner, a member of the king's council. His descendants still own the house. It is an elegant specimen of the architecture of the last century, and is rich in memorials of old times.

The Raynes and Jackson houses are interesting relics of Colonial architecture; the latter was built in 1604. It still belongs to the descendants of the original owner.

Tickets for the entire excursion, including dinner, were \$3. For only the dinner, \$1. Members had the privilege of inviting guests for this occasion.

Committee—Francis A. Appleton, S. Stillman Blanchard, Prescott Chamberlain, Herbert W. Kimball, Dr. W. O. Junkins, Oliver L. Frisbee, John E. Leavitt, Nathaniel A. Walcott.

### Colorado Society, S. A. R.

The Colorado Society Sons of the American Revolution has arranged the following programme for the season of 1898-99:

October 13, 1898—Samuel Adams, the "Father of the Revolution," October in the Revolution.

November 11, 1898—Thomas Jefferson, the "Father of the Declaration," November in the Revolution.

December 8, 1898—Benjamin Franklin, the "Diplomat of the Revolution," December in the Revolution.

January 12, 1899—Robert Morris, the "Financier of the Revolution," January in the Revolution.

February 9, 1899—George Washington, the "Father of his Country," February in the Revolution.

March 9, 1899—Alexander Hamilton, the "Father of the Constitution," March in the Revolution.

April 19, 1899—Lexington and Concord Day Annual Meeting of the Society.

May 11, 1899—Lafayette, the "Friend of the Revolution," May in the Revolution.

The first meeting of the Sons was held at the residence of Compatriot F. M. Keezer. Mr. E. L. Kelly furnished a paper on Samuel Adams, and Mr. W. M. Speers spoke on October in the Revolution. The beautiful sword which the society has presented to its vice-president, Brig.-Gen. Irving Hale, has been forwarded to him at Manila.

### GENERAL SOCIETY

#### DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

MRS. LESLIE C. WEAD, HISTORIAN-GENERAL.

THE headquarters of the Society Daughters of the Revolution are in New York city, at 156 Fifth avenue. There is always some one in attendance, and all are made welcome. Members of the Society, and those who are interested in looking into its aims and purposes.

The Massachusetts State Society Daughters of the Revolution has fine headquarters in the Tremont Building, Boston. The room is furnished in blue and buff—the Society colors—and filled with old mahogany furniture. Here, every Tuesday afternoon, the state regent, assisted by the officers, receive the members of the Society, afternoon tea being served in blue teacups by members of the several chapters.

The Daughters of the Revolution of Denver, Col., have announced that hereafter they will care for their own needy soldiers and relieve the Soldiers Aid Society of that duty.

The Adams chapter of Quincy was entertained by their regent, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, at Squantum Inn. A large number availed themselves of her hospitality.

The Massachusetts State Society held its annual Fall meeting Wednesday, October 5th, in Boston. It was decided to make it a home talent day, and Mrs. F. B. Nornebrooke, a member of the Sarah Hull chapter of Newton, kindly consented to read a paper on "Anne Bradstreet," which she read before that chapter last Spring. This with a short programme of music and recitations, also by members of the Society, was followed by a social hour, thus giving the members an opportunity to greet each other after the separation of the summer.

The Society has been working in North Carolina slowly but surely, and report a chapter at Raleigh, which organizing with seven members now numbers thirty-four; one in process of formation at Greenboro, and one soon to be organized at Eden-

ton. The officers of the Raleigh chapter are Mrs. Spier Whitaker, regent; Mrs. Alexander Q. Holladay, vice-regent; Mrs. Hubert Haywood, secretary; Miss Mabel Hale, treasurer, and Miss Marion T. Haywood, treasurer. The work in the southern and western states is necessarily slow because of the lack of genealogical and Revolutionary records, but these chapters are located on historic ground, and while it is a well known fact North Carolinians are slow in forming a resolve, but when once the decision is made they firmly adhere to it. So a greater interest and growth are looked for in the coming months. They are the descendants of the authors of two Declarations of Independence, both of which were written and adopted before the National Declaration of 1776. The first called the Mecklenburg Declaration and the second not so well known but well authenticated, the original being on file in the church register of St. Paul's Episcopal parish, Edenton, N. C., and which antedates by fifteen days the national Declaration of Independence, having been written and signed the 19th of June, 1776. The parish is the oldest in the State, and the register is complete since 1701.

The Bluegrass chapter of Louisville, Ky., organized last November, and expect many additions to their ranks this coming year. The chapter is named for a creek which runs outside of Louisville and to which attaches much of historical interest. Last winter the chapter met monthly, devoting its time to a cursory review of the principal events and causes of the Revolution. Late in the year it issued through the daily papers a call for the names of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Kentucky and their places of burial, and thus hope to make a complete record of all such graves, together with any items of special interest connected with the heroes who are buried there. During the coming winter a series of papers are to be given which shall contain accounts of some of the events in early Kentucky history.

The Daughters of the Revolution of Denver, Col., have been sending 25 copies of the morning papers to the Colorado boys in Manila. The subscription having expired they voted at a meeting held September 26th to renew it for three months. At the end of that time the Colorado volunteers shall not have been mustered out the Daughters of the Revolution will see that 25 papers leave Denver every morning as long as the soldiers remain in the field. At this same meeting the Society voted to present the Reform School at Golden, Col., with a large American flag and flag pole.

### Resolutions of the Saratoga Chapter D. A. R.

Saratoga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have adopted the following:

For the second time the angel Death has claimed one of our number for his own, and one most dear, whose noble and attractive qualities of heart and mind will forever make her memory sacred. At the Nation's call to war our lamented associate, Reubena Hyde Walworth, freely offered her services and her life in woman's greatest and best activity, that of a ministering angel amid sickness and suffering. Nor did the danger appall her, for her young heart and veins were filled with the blood of warrior-heroes, and so could know no fear. No soldier dying on the field of battle ever won a brighter crown.

Sometimes we question and wonder why the wormwood is so freely mingled with life's wine, but be content.

"God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold.

We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart,

Time will reveal the calyxes of gold."

Rest, sister-Daughter. Rest from all bitter thoughts and things.

"How many a poor man's blessing went  
With thee beneath the low green tent,  
Whose curtain never outward swings."

*Resolved*, That the tenderest sympathy of the Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, be extended to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and family in this hour of their affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the *American Monthly Magazine* and to THE SPIRIT OF '76 for publication; also that they be spread in full upon the minutes of this Society.

Louise Hill Mingay, Florence S. B. Menger, Loa I. Putnam, Committee.

### Colonial Dames.

The following cablegram was sent to Queen Wilhelmina: "The Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York, descendants of the noble Hollanders, who, in planting the New Netherlands in America, sowed the seeds of freedom in the New World, send warmest greetings and congratulations to Her Majesty, Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands.

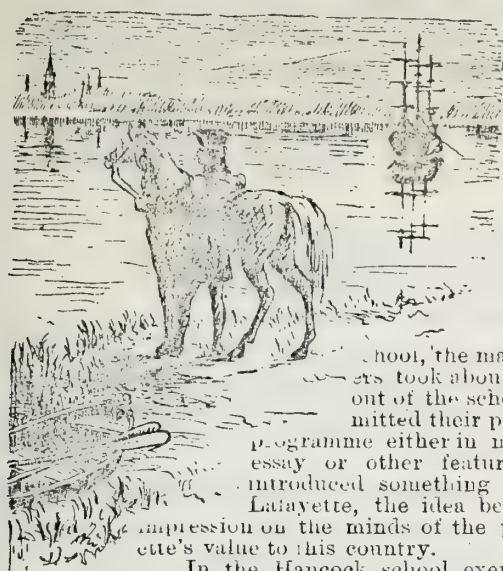
"JUSTINE VAN RENSSLAER TOWNSEND, President."

New York, September 6, 1898.





## LAFAYETTE DAY IN BOSTON.



IN THE Grammar, English, High, Latin, and special schools of the city of Boston, Lafayette day was celebrated, but without elaborate exercises, save in the Hancock Grammar Schools for girls on Parmenter street. With the exception of that

school, the masters of the others took about twenty minutes out of the school day and permitted their pupils to render a programme either in music, recitation, essay or other feature in which was introduced something in reference to Lafayette, the idea being to make an impression on the minds of the pupils of Lafayette's value to this country.

In the Hancock school exercises were held incident to the decoration of the new Paul Revere primary school, on Prince street, by the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution and U. S. Society of the Daughters of 1812.

The exercises were under the direction of Principal Lewis Dutton of the Hancock district, of which the new school is a portion. They consisted first of a tour of inspection through the rooms of the new school.

The decorations of this school are estimated to have cost more than \$100. In the hallway of the entrance nearest Hancock street the first portraits seen are those of Peter Faneuil and Gen. Lafayette, each in beautiful frames, directly opposite the door. On the left wall is a life-size portrait in oil, surrounded by a heavy gilt frame, of Paul Revere. Near the door of room A is hung the alto-relievo of Paul Revere's ride, by Cyrus Cobb.

Inside room A is a brass plate 4x8 inches, with the following inscription:

To Inspire Patriotism and a Love  
for Country  
The Massachusetts Society  
of  
Sons of the Revolution  
Have Presented the Pictures and  
Casts in this Room to the  
Pupils of the Paul Revere School,  
October 19, 1898.

Over the door which holds the inscription is a large picture of the capitol at Washington. Over the platform is a picture of the statue of Col. Prescott. Over the bookcase is a large picture of Independence Hall. At intervals along this wall directly over the blackboard, there is a picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the portrait of Alexander Hamilton, bust of Washington on an eagle pedestal, surrounded with crossed American, and the blue and buff "S. R." flags of the Sons of the Revolution. Next to this is a large portrait of James Otis.

In room B, across the hall, is a small brass plate, inscribed as follows:

To Promote Liberty and Loyalty  
The Portraits and Busts in this  
Room were Given to the  
Paul Revere School  
by the  
Massachusetts Society of Sons  
of  
American Revolution.  
October 19, 1898.

On the left wall, over the blackboard, are portraits of Franklin, Madison, Martha and George Washington, draped with American colors, Thomas Jefferson and John Jay. In recesses between the two windows at the rear, resting on eagle cornices, are busts of Gen. Warren and Gen. Lafayette. Directly over the bookcase is a large platinum-type reproduction of the "Boston Massacre," recently done by Walter Gilman Page. Over the teachers platform is a large picture of the statue erected to the minute men at Concord bridge.

In the hall at the entrance near Salem street, directly in front of the doors, hang two large photogravures of George and Martha Washington. On the right wall is a life-sized oil painting of William Dawes, Jr.

Room F is to the left of this entrance. It contains a highly polished brass plate, which reads:

The Decorations in this Room  
Were Given to the Paul Revere School  
by the  
Daughters of the American  
Revolution in Massachusetts.  
October 19, 1898.

The decorations in this room are not complete owing to some unforeseen delay. On the wall over the teachers' platform is a bust of Samuel Adams. Near at hand is an excellent picture of the Old North Church. In a corner is a large American flag.

Room E has been fitted up exclusively by the Massachusetts Society Daughters of the Revolution. Over the platform is a large picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware." Over the bookcase is a large picture of the "Battle of Lexington;" on the left wall, along the top of the blackboard casing are arranged large pictures of "The Surrender of Burgoyne" and "The Surrender of Cornwallis." In the spaces between the windows are large portraits of Samuel Adams and James Otis.

This completes the arrangement of pictures in the Paul Revere school.

On leaving this school the entire party under directions of Principal Lewis Dutton repaired to Hancock school. Upon the platform in the hall were one hundred and fifty bright-eyed girls of the eighth and ninth grades. The hall was beautifully decorated with bunting, the busts of Washington and Lincoln being draped with American flags.

The programme was as follows:

Singing, "Brothers to Our Native Land," eighth and ninth grades.

Recitation, "Old Glory." Annie Walstein.

Recitation, "Our Flag." Rachel Burnce.

Song, "Beloved America," eighth and ninth grades.

Recitation, Kipling's "Recessional." Esther Zessman.

Class sentiment, ninth grade.

Address, Walter Gilman Page, for the Massachusetts Society Sons of the Revolution.

Presentation portrait of Paul Revere, Mrs. Holbrook, Paul Revere Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

Presentation portrait of William Dawes, Jr., by Rev. Christopher Eliot of Bulfinch Place Church.

Poem, "Paul Revere and William Dawes, Jr.," written by Mrs. Julia Goddard, 89 years old, and recited by Edith Shalt, pupil of Hancock school.

## Colonial Dames.

In honor and commemorative of the inauguration of Major-General George Clinton, who on October 15, 1777, was proclaimed to be the first Governor of the State of New York and Commander of the Army and Navy, members of the Society of Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the Cincinnati and St. Nicholas Society, and Daughters of Holland Dames and the society of New England Women, dedicated a tablet inserted in front of the Ulster County Court House, at Kingston, N. Y., on October 15. The tablet was placed on the Court House by the Colonial Dames, and is of bronze, being five feet long and three feet high, and bears the following inscription:

"The Society of the Colonial Dames of America place this tablet to mark the spot wherein was set in motion the Commonwealth of the State of New York, on the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, by the inauguration as Governor, in the presence of the Council of the State, of Major-General George Clinton of Ulster, seven times Governor of New York and twice Vice-President of the United States."

A figure of Gov. Clinton is on the left of the tablet, and represents him standing with his hand on the Bible taking the oath of office. It is modeled after a painting by Col. Trumbull of Gen. Washington's staff, who made many portraits of the officers in the Revolutionary War. The painting now adorns the Governors' Room in the City Hall, New York. On the right of the tablet near the lower corner is the seal of the Society of Colonial Dames of America. The tablet, which was designed by A. Weinert, is from the foundry of M. J. Power of New York.

The representatives of the historical societies were on a large platform, as were also the members of the Board of Supervisors, Mayor Brinner and the members of the Common Council, and the city and county officials. The programme consisted of an address of welcome by Reuben Bernard.

Following the ceremonies the guests were driven in carriages to the residence of Gen. George H. Sharpe, where they were served with luncheon, given by Mrs. Ira Daveuport, daughter of Gen. Sharpe, who is the only member of the Colonial Dames in Kingston.





## Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winchester Adams, 18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City.

### THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.

"A song for our banner," the watchword recall,  
Which gave the Republic her station;  
"United we stand, divided we fall!"  
It made and preserves us a nation!

The union of lakes, the union of lands—  
The union of States none can sever,  
The union of hearts, the union of hands—  
And the Flag of our Union for ever and ever,  
The Flag of our Union for ever!

What God in His wisdom and mercy designed,  
And armed with His weapons of thunder,  
Not all the earth's despots and factions combined,  
Have the power to conquer or sunder!

GEORGE P. MORRIS.

### THE GROWTH OF A PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

THE children who read THE SPIRIT OF '76 have doubtless learned of the patriotic organization known as the League of the Red, White and Blue. Several hundred children have met the necessary requirements for eligibility and are now enrolled as members. Many chapters have been formed, among which are the Washington and Hamilton chapters of New York city; the General Warren and Liberty chapters in New Jersey; the Fremont chapter in California, and others in Iowa and Michigan. One beautiful feature of this society is that all boys and girls, of whatever nationality or color, may become members. Their ancestors may have lived in foreign countries—rugged Scotland, "Merrie England," sunny France or Italy. They may have borne the oppression of the grim Czar of Russia, or toiled in the peat bogs of Ireland, or lived in wigwags in our own fair country, or toiled as slaves in the rice and cotton fields of the South. The children themselves may have been born on foreign soil; but having made this the land of their adoption, they soon learn to love our beautiful flag and the Republic for which it stands; to revere our free institutions, as well as to learn and sing the songs of patriotism.

But I must tell you of the Betsy Ross chapter, which has been organized in the State Asylum for the Blind at Batavia, New York. You see that not even blind children are excluded from membership. Twenty-five of them have committed to memory and written the six patriotic poems—"America," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Flower of Liberty," "The Red, White and Blue," "Hail, Columbia," and "The American Flag," and will receive their diplomas. Mr. Mills, the founder of the League, has received from the asylum two sets of the poems, one type-written, by Georgiana Heinsburg, seven years old; the other in point-print, by Grace Wilkins, thirteen years old. Think of writing six poems, some of them difficult, by pricking with the point of a sharp instrument called a stylus, all the holes that form words, for example;

... .. .

In point-print these would read: "Patriotic Poems."

How difficult it would be for us to do such printing who can see; but Grace Wilkins, blind though she be, has written many pages by pricking all the little holes that make the letters, words, lines, stanzas, and finally the complete set of the above named beautiful patriotic poems.

Mrs. Julia Fuller, wife of Mr. Gardner Fuller, the superintendent of the asylum, writes as follows:

"For two years a very large flag has hung on the wall of the front hall opposite the entrance. It reaches from the ceiling to the floor. The forty-five stars were sewed on by forty-five different girls, a work not to be thought easy when we consider that it was done by blind girls. When the flag was dedicated an original exercise was prepared by one of the older girls, so that each girl could tell the part that her State had acted in the formation of the Union.

"In the sewing room, while the flag was being made, there was the greatest interest and rivalry, as each star was named for a particular State. As the girls sewed, their teacher read to them the history of the flag. Upon this flag hang the pictures of Washington and Lincoln. As the children pass through the hall they often touch the flag, and always with reverence. They know the history of the flag, always celebrate the birthdays of Washington and

Lincoln, wearing tiny badges, and are fond of marching with flags. A large number of our pupils have expressed a desire to belong to the League. Two songs are sung at the chapel exercises every morning, and one of them is often a patriotic piece. The news of the day is read evenings to the older pupils, and often some historical work besides, as they are very fond of history. We have no vacations during the year, so patriotic days that are legal holidays receive a great deal of attention. Sometimes a pupil writes a dialogue or a drama so that many can take part."

One of the primary teachers writes as follows: "Our boys are especially fond of forming little clubs, as the Band of Mercy Club and others, which have existed for a time. For the past year they have been much interested in history and in learning patriotic songs. Any book or story which has an historical foundation is doubly welcomed by them. Sometimes when out in the playground the boys will form into armies and be the English and French at Waterloo, the Unionists and Confederates at Gettysburg, and so on, working out in their play the ideas they get from the books they are reading by themselves or hear read.

"Since the trouble with Spain began, they have taken the keenest interest in all the war reports. The tree which they planted Arbor Day they called the Dewey tree. They are not only patriotic to the core, but they seem to live in fancy the events which they hear described.

"A number of boys, although among the younger ones of the school, are very familiar with all the leading events in the history of our country; besides this they have committed to memory a number of patriotic quotations and are ready to give them on any occasion. They are fond of taking imaginary journeys to famous battle fields or to interesting historical buildings. The journeys seem almost real to them, and afterwards they tell them over to their little friends."

Is it not touching to think of the interest which these dear sightless children take in the literature of patriotism? They have never seen our beautiful flag; and never will see it. They know not the red, nor the white, nor the blue. With their delicate and sensitive fingers they can feel the stars on the blue field, and the seams where the stripes are joined. Shut out from the beauty and deprived of many of the joys of life, yet they love and reverence our country. As the good work of the League goes on, should we enter into possession of the far-off Philippines and Cuba and plant the flower of Liberty there, who knows but in time there will be a Dewey chapter at Manila and a Hobson chapter at Santiago?

I. A. B.

From the laws passed at the first session of the provincial legislature of the State of New Jersey, which met at Elizabethtown May 26th, 1668:

"If any child or children above sixteen years of age, and of sufficient understanding, shall smite or curse their natural father or mother, except provoked thereto, and forced for their safe preservation from death or maiming, upon the complaint or proof of the said father or mother, or either of them, (and not otherwise) shall be put to death."

### Reading for November.

Lossing's—"Field Book of the Revolution."  
Everett T. Tomlinson's—"Stories of the American Revolution."  
Frank R. Stockton's—"Stories of New Jersey."  
Edward Stratemeyer's—"Under Dewey at Manila."  
Memorize—George P. Morris—"The Flag of Our Union."

1. Write a brief account of the massacre at Cherry Valley, N. Y. When did it take place?
2. When was New York evacuated by the British?
3. When did Great Britain acknowledge the Independence of the United States?
4. How long did the Revolutionary War last? When was the American army disbanded?
5. Write a brief account of the two captures made by Montgomery in November, 1775. Where is Montgomery buried?

### America One Hundred Years Ago.

There was not a public library in the United States. Almost all the furniture was imported from England. An old copper mine in Connecticut was used as a prison. There was only one hat factory, and that made cocked hats. Every gentleman wore a queue and powdered his hair. Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives. Virginia contained a fifth of the population of the country. A gentleman bowing to a lady always scraped his foot on the ground.

—The Universalist Leader.





## Patriotic Books Reviewed.

*A Cape Cod Week*, by Annie Eliot Trumbull. *A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, Publishers.* This little volume of the chronicles of a week on Cape Cod is as restful and refreshing to the mind of the reader as are the marshes, beaches, cranberry bogs and pine trees of the Cape itself to the sojourner in that ideal "Summer Land." The author portrays the humor and quaintness of the people in a style which shows she is familiar with Cape Cod. The dainty bits of verse which precede the history of each day are well chosen—and as we close the book we are inclined to wish we could have had two weeks instead of one. Cloth bound, uncut edges. Price \$1.00.

*"The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta"* at Home and in Society, 1609-1700, by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. *Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York.* This history of "The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta" shows the important part these women took in the Dutch Colonial life in New York. Their early customs, manners, occupations and home life are most interestingly portrayed. The information contained in this volume was gathered from various sources, many of them not open to the public. It is a very readable book and will prove a valuable addition to the Colonial histories of our country. Attractively bound. Price \$2.00.

*"Ye Lyttle Salem Maide,"* by Pauline Bradford Mackie. *Lamson, Wolfe & Co., Publishers, Boston.* This book portrays scenes enacted by civilized people in our own land two hundred years ago. The portrayal is so vivid that we find ourselves transported back through the intervening centuries, living and suffering with the dear little heroine whom fanatics condemned to die to satisfy the spite of one of their own number. We close the book with heartfelt thanks that our lives are passed in happier times. Cloth bound, photogravure illustrations.

*"A Primer of Heraldry for Americans,"* by Edward S. Holden. *The Century Co., Publishers, New York.* This little book will be found to be both useful and interesting to the members of the many hereditary patriotic societies formed and forming throughout the country. Special attention is given to these organizations. The volume is well supplied with plates and contains much valuable information in a condensed form. The reader will be a better American, not a worse, for perusing this book.

*"Stories of the Revolution,"* second series, by Everett T. Tomlinson. *Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston.* These stories based on historical facts are told in so attractive a style that the young readers of them cannot fail to be interested and also have a deeper love for their native land and appreciate the price paid by our forefathers for the liberties they enjoy. These stories will make excellent supplementary reading for schools. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

*"Under Dewey at Manila, or the War Fortunes of a Castaway,"* by Edward Stratemeyer. *Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston.* This story, the first of the "Old Glory Series," presents life as it is found in the modern navy, and the boy readers will follow with interest Larry Russell and his fortunes. The description of the contest at Cavite, the historical and geographical information given, and the chapter telling the story of Admiral Dewey's life will make this book instructing as well as entertaining. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.25.

## The Doorkeeper's Story.

"Early the next morning after news was received in Philadelphia of the surrender of Cornwallis, Congress marched in solemn procession to church, and gave thanks to God for the deliverance of the nation. The aged doorkeeper was so overcome with joy that he dropped dead."—*American History*

IS IT the rattle of drums I hear?  
The whistling of the fife?  
Why is the city at this hour  
Awake and full of life?

What is the news? Good news I know,  
Since many weep for joy!  
Why does each window boast a light?  
And every door a boy?

"Cornwallis" is all that I can hear;  
"Cornwallis," something "done,"  
"Cornwallis taken?" He cannot be!  
And so the end has come!

And so I have a Country now!  
Our soldiers died to have us sing  
In a land of freedom and of youth,  
In a boundless land that knows no king!

Let me but once more guard the door  
In the sacred hall where Congress meets;  
When I see them laugh who were grave  
before,  
Then my tired body may rest in peace.

As they come at the sound of a sacred bell,  
With the faith that they pledged re-  
deemed in blood;  
I shall hide my head till they have passed,  
Or my face will be swept with a joyful  
flood!

\* \* \* \* \*  
With the light of the sun on the thirteen  
stars  
That float from the pole on yonder hall,  
I hasten to witness the feast of Mars,  
That is given for you and me and all.

As I hurry along the noisy street,  
That welcomes a Nation's first holiday,  
I but hope that our drums may always beat  
And our infant cities be always gay.

The door is open and in they come,  
Swiftly walking by ones and twos,  
Were they not our Congress I'm sure they  
would run;  
Their eyes are so bright with the wel-  
come news.

But no, as their number increases they wait  
Till the President says with a solemn  
face,  
That for what has been given our people of  
late  
They must give the Creator their thanks  
and praise.

Then with courtly bearing and measured  
tread  
To church at once our Congress goes;  
With a cheek like a lily one carries his head,  
Another's red temple will match the  
rose.

Quietly, modestly, they advance,  
As to a gift too great to be true;  
A victory not for them alone,  
But for ages to come for me and for you.

Preserved by their defender's hand,  
They must give Him thanks for His  
endless love;  
For there is but one ruler in this land,  
And His throne is high in Heaven  
above.

I sit in a seat behind the rest;  
Livingston, Carroll, Adams and Lee;  
Faithful and patient, I've done my best,  
So the President says to make room  
for me.

"No longer bow to earthly things,"  
Sounds forth across the silent space;  
"Your sovereign is the King of Kings,  
Come court His favor, seek His grace."

With a face illumined as of old,  
The minister towers above them all;  
With the genius that made the prophets bold  
He charges Independence Hall.

## Books Received, Not Yet Reviewed.

"Captain Shays"—Little, Brown & Co., Boston.  
"The Romance of a Spanish Nun"—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila.  
"Washington After the Revolution"—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila.  
"The Second City of the World"—The Republic Press, N. Y. City.  
"The Charming Sally"—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.  
"Anglo-Saxons Onward!"—Hubbell Pub. Co., Cleveland.  
"My Lady"—A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.  
"A Hero of Ticonderoga"—H. J. Shanley & Co., Burlington, Vt.  
"In the Depths of the First Degree"—The Peter Paul Book Co., Buffalo.  
"At You All's House"—Macmillan & Co., New York City.  
"The Pilot of the Mayflower"—D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. City.  
"A Little Girl in Old New York"—Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y. City.

## To Perfect the Family Tree.

Where did Samuel Allen, who settled in Braintree, Mass., emigrate from and on what ship and date of arrival? Address Mrs. E. S. Sweatland, 49 North Main street, Springfield, Mass.

I would like to ask through your paper if there were two Azariah Roots of Pittsfield, Mass., in the Revolution? A. R. was commissioned lieutenant-colonel First Regiment Berkshire County, under Col. John Ashley, Jr., according to records of Boston State House. But my ancestor A. R., who removed to Delaware, Ohio, in 1804, drew pension as *private* according to pension office records. Dudley Wetmore Smith, Detroit, Michigan.

Wanted information as to the ancestry of Betty Stone of Stonington, Conn., who married Daniel Wyman, Jr., Sept. 15, 1763. They are said to have lived in Brookfield, Mass., and at Wales, Vt. Also wanted information as to the ancestry of Lemuel Clark of Pawlet, Vt., who married Lois Averill. He is mentioned in Hollester's History of Pawlet, and also in Connecticut Men in the Revolution. Any information as to his ancestors or those of his wife will be greatly appreciated. Robert O. Bascom, Fort Edward, N. Y.

My great-grandfather, Joel Adams, (John, Jacob, Robert, of Newbury, Mass., first American ancestor,) born in Suffield, Conn., Dec. 25, 1729. Married Elizabeth Fowler July 16, 1761. They had six children. Joel served in the Revolution, having been a lieutenant in the 2nd Co. 1st Conn. Reg. After the close of the war they moved from Suffield, Conn., to Marlboro, Windham County, Vermont. There six children were born: Lucina, born March 31, 1762, married — Hale. Elizabeth, born Oct. 13, 1763, married Arannah Otis, son of Stephen Otis and wife, Lucy Chandler. Bildad, born April 3, 1765, married Mary Haynes. Job, born April 3, 1765, (my grandfather) Joel, Jr., born 1767, married Priscilla Kimoall. Sarah, born May 17, 1768, married — Winchester. What was Christian name of Hale? Whom did Job marry? What was Mary Haynes' father's name? What was Winchester's Christian name? John McKelvey, Sandusky, O.





"Give Caesar's treasure to his own,  
You have a nobler work to do;  
For God demands your time alone,  
To build His new house high and true."

"To keep it pure and clean, and long  
Without regard to methods new,  
Tell to your children, young and strong,  
What God has set for them to do."

"Nurtured from a small beginning,  
This tree will grow beyond our powers;  
Think, while there is hope of winning,  
To straighten it while it is ours."

I see them all, now dim, now brighter;  
Still joining in their ancient hymns,  
I care not, for my heart is lighter;  
Tho' there's a numbness in my limbs.

"Oh! Death! where is thy boasted sting?"  
Comes from beneath, above, below  
"Grave, hear thy victor's triumphing!"  
Tho' faces fade as faint I grow.

Michael, I see thy legions singing—  
"His weak eyes cannot stand the  
glare."

Lord, hear Thy earthly praises ringing—  
"At Liberty, and freed from care."  
MURDOCH GOW.

East Sound, Wash., July 25, 1898.

#### TO EXCHANGE.

The Year Book of the Illinois Society, of the Sons of the American Revolution, contains the records of over 400 members, including in some instances their ancestral lines back to immigrant ancestors. It is illustrated and handsomely bound, and in addition gives the authority for and services of the Revolutionary ancestor. Price, \$3.00, or it will be exchanged for works on genealogy, town or county histories.

Address JOHN D. VANDERCOOK, Sec'y,  
1514 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

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To dose, deluge, and finally de-range your stomach is folly. Ten to one if it cures your trouble, the drugs you have taken will bring on another hardly less serious. Why jump from the frying pan into the fire?

The Electropoise will cure most diseases without medicine, by simply placing the body in condition to receive oxygen enough to purify and keep in health.

We say "most diseases," for the Electropoise will not cure everything; but where it fails to cure it will afford relief that you would not knowingly go without.

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31 Nassau Street, New York.

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Spirit of '76, 18 & 20 Rose St., N. Y.

Powers Early Settlers, Sangamon County, Illinois.  
1876. Cloth \$5.00. By Mail, Prepaid. Limited number.  
EDWIN A. WILSON, Springfield, Illinois.

fall back on in time of need. The letter from Mr. Rockwell, a successful merchant, gives his experience. It follows:—

I am doing considerable talking for the Electropoise, as it has put fifteen pounds of flesh on me since July. Yours truly,

H. H. ROCKWELL.

Wellsville, N. Y.

Unless a person enjoys sound and restful sleep, there is some weakness, which in time is sure to be followed by a well-defined form of disease. Almost the first beneficial effects noticeable after a sound night's rest. Mr. Pritchard, editor of a prominent religious weekly, gives his experience in the editorial as follows:—

But I hold up before you the power of the Electropoise to put a person quickly and naturally asleep, and keep him asleep until satisfied nature awakes refreshed. In my own family in this one respect alone, it has been an incalculable blessing. In this way the Electropoise is a preventer of sickness, and prevention is better than cure. J. W. PRITCHARD,

Editor Christian Nation.

New York City.

Persons suffering from poor circulation will find in the Electropoise a remedy sure and simple. Quick and lasting results follow. Often times by the use of this little instrument cold feet can be warmed quicker than by an open fire. The experience of Miss Wright is given in a grateful letter:—

I have taken two courses of treatment with the Electropoise and have been marvelously benefited. My circulation is so invigorated that I feel a glow and warmth in my veins to which I have been a stranger. I have suffered much from cold feet and hands all my life, but now I am troubled no longer, and an inward trouble of many years' standing seems to have vanished also. I believe in the Electropoise.

JENNIE WRIGHT.

17 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

As a rule physicians look with scepticism on all patent and advertised remedies. This is as it should be, as many concoctions, the benefits from which are only temporary, injure the linings of the stomach permanently. That the

## Capital New Books.

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A Story of Washington's Campaign in New Jersey in 1778. By EVERETT T. TOMLINSON, author of "Guarding the Border," "Washington's Young Aids," etc. With illustrations. Crown 8vo. \$1.50.

This is another of Mr. Tomlinson's stirring stories of Revolutionary days. Two boys have part in important scenes, one acting the hero in the battle of Monmouth; and Washington and other famous persons figure in the interesting story.

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A book of stirring adventure, for boys. Giles Valentine, an English boy, and Jan Verrooy, a Dutch boy, together have a hand in many historical events in England, Holland, France, and America, such as warning of the Gunpowder Plot, sailing with Henry Hudson in the *Half Moon*, etc. The story has good historic background, and is told with great spirit.

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Electropoise can not be classed among such remedies, is clearly and convincingly proven by the following paragraph taken from an article written by C. Colgrove, M.D., of Holland, N. Y., a graduate of the medical department of the University of Buffalo. He says:—

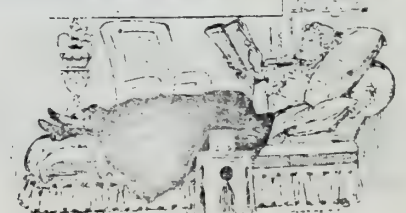
My prayer is that the time may quickly come when the spectacle of thousands dying needlessly may no longer be witnessed, and when the heart, keenly sensitive to the suffering of others, and filled with bitter anguish upon the loss of loved ones, shall cease to be wrung with unavailing and unspeakable grief. Without a doubt the Electropoise has the gift and power to cure multitudes who without it must surely die, and that, too, in early life or in the very maturity of strength, when their loss is most severely felt and the mystery of their untimely death is most terribly difficult of solution.

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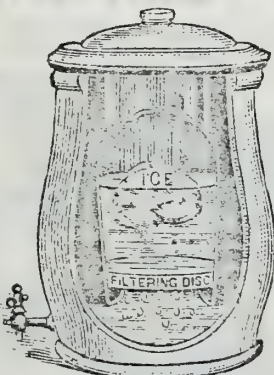
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[From Printers' Ink.]

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In every case where this mark (O) followed the circulation rating in the Directory of 1889, advertisers were assured that the paper so marked possessed some or all of the following good qualities:

Circulates among a prosperous class.

Circulation not forced, but almost exclusively among people who buy and pay for the publication, because they have learned to know and appreciate its special value.

Has a subscription list of paid-up subscribers among the very best of the class to the advancement of whose interest it is devoted.

Has a long-sustained circulation among a regular list of yearly subscribers.

When the character of the circulation is to be considered, papers marked with the centered circle (O) are to be counted as the very best.

They are specially valuable for advertising from having a rich clientele, exerting a special influence, having a long-established hold upon the community, which causes them to be more thoroughly read and more highly esteemed than others.

The practice of so designating certain papers was discontinued after a short trial because every publisher seemed to have an impression that his own paper only should be marked with the bull's eye, and that it was an imposition upon the public to accord that mark to any other paper whatever. Notwithstanding the difficulty there was considerable inquiry year by year for the mark of distinguishing excellence, and recently the editor of the American Newspaper Directory appealed to three alleged advertising experts asking them to go through the book and indicate the papers they believed entitled to the distinguishing mark. They were told that its meaning should be expressed by the following sentence:

"Advertisers value this paper more for the class and quality of its circulation than for the mere number of copies printed."

THE SPIRIT OF '76 circulates among a prosperous class.

The circulation is not forced nor large, but there are two thousand paid subscriptions from people who have taken the paper for four years, and who will continue to take it as long as it is published.

It is to be found on file in over three hundred Public Libraries in the United States, and several institutions have paid five dollars per volume to complete their full sets.

The mail list contains the names of Governors, Congressmen, Generals, Naval Officers, Bankers; also the names of most of the women who are prominent in patriotic movements.

It can be inspected by advertisers.

We want a trial order.

To Our Subscribers—You take THE SPIRIT OF '76 and pay for it; there are two thousand just like you. Do you think that an advertisement in this paper would do you any good?

If you do, will you send in your advertisement or that of your friend that you think would be benefited, and you will do the publisher good.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76,

Published at 18 & 20 Rose Street, New York.

Office D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth Avenue, New York,  
January 24, 1898. Advertising Department.

The Spirit of '76.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiry regarding the results obtained from the one insertion of our advertisement of Appleton's Great Commander Library, Army and Navy Edition, in your Magazine, desire to state with pleasure that I am thoroughly satisfied with the number of orders received, being up to the average of orders received for advertising this way. I am particularly glad to write that the class of orders received from you is entirely satisfactory.

Yours truly,

ROBERT APPLETON.

Marcus Ward & Co., 6th Avenue and 20th Street,  
New York, January 22, 1898.

Publisher of the Spirit of '76.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiry as to how we were satisfied with the results of advertising in your paper, we would say that the advertisement of our Calendar of the American Revolution brought us in replies from all parts of the country, showing that your paper is widely circulated and read.

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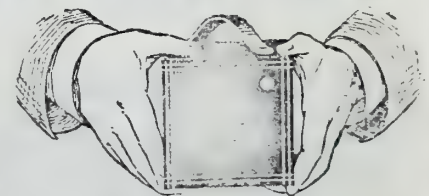
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES, INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76. AND COLONIAL TIMES.

Vol. V. No. 4.  
Whole No. 52.

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DECEMBER, 1898.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as  
second class matter Sept. 1894.

Per Copy, 10 Cents



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ELIZABETH, N. J., COMPLETED IN 1789.

A HANDSOME Bronze Commemorative Tablet, presented to the First Presbyterian Church, and placed on the front of this historic edifice, was unveiled October 19th with appropriate exercises under the auspices of Elizabethtown (N. J.) Chapter No. 1, Sons of the American Revolution. There was a large attendance, especially of the representatives of the old families of Elizabethtown. Front pews on both sides of the centre aisle were occupied by the members of the Elizabethtown Chapter, No. 1, and Boudinot Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The decorations were patriotic and effective.

Prof. Wenham Smith began the exercises in the church by a grand organ prelude, "Hail Columbia." Rev. E. T. Tomlinson, Ph. D., of the Central Baptist Church, offered prayer, and the opening address by Walter Chandler, president of Elizabethtown Chapter, followed.

"This day," said he, "the 117th anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown, has been selected by Elizabethtown Chapter, No. 1, to place a memorial tablet of enduring bronze on the walls of this historical old church, around

which so many patriots rest in their last sleep in yonder churchyard, soldiers and statesman, who went from this hallowed spot and this quiet old borough of Elizabethtown to place their all and their lives, if need be, on the altar of their country.

"It has been the privilege on a number of occasions of Elizabethtown Chapter, with the assistance and co operation of Boudinot Chapter, to place bronze markers at the graves of each known patriot, man or woman, in Union county.

"We desire by these public acts and ceremonies to commemorate the virtues and patriotism of those who went from this sacred place, and to mark the momentous events which took place in old Elizabethtown during the war of the American Revolution."

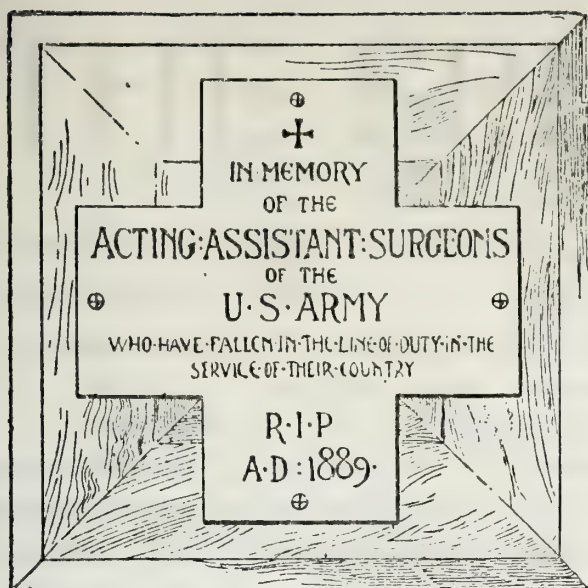
"The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by M. Russling Wood, baritone soloist of Trinity Church, New York.

Rev. Everard Kempshall, D.D., made an eloquent historical address.

A facsimile of the tablet is on another page.







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### EXTRACT FROM A DISCOURSE

PREACHED DECEMBER 15TH, 1774, BEING THE DAY RECOMMENDED BY THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS TO BE OBSERVED IN THANKSGIVING TO GOD FOR THE BLESSINGS ENJOYED; AND HUMILIATION ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC CALAMITIES, BY JOHN LATHROP, A.M., PASTOR OF THE SECOND CHURCH IN BOSTON.

IT MUST be acknowledged, America never saw a day so alarming as the present. The unhappy controversy which now subsists between Great Britain and these Colonies is more painful than any of the distressing wars we have formerly been engaged in. When the savages annoyed our infant settlements, or those who we used to consider as *natural enemies* threatened to invade us, duty and interest pointed us to the means of safety. Our young men offered themselves freely to engage in defence of their country; and being succeeded by Heaven, victory from time to time crowned their endeavors.

But when the parent State is contending with us nothing but the *last* extremity,—nothing but the preservation of *life*, or that which is of more importance, LIBERTY, can ever prevail with us to make resistance.

We glory in our attachment to the house of Hanover. We consider Britain as our native land. We shall, therefore, bear much; we shall suffer many hardships before we can entertain a single wish to the disadvantage of our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic. We *never* will rebel against the Sovereign of the British dominions. However provoked, however oppressed, however threatened with slavery and wretchedness, we will never be excited to any other resistance than what the impartial world shall judge *absolutely* necessary to our own defence.

Britons and Americans, subjects of the same Crown, connected by the ties of nature, by interest and by religion, maintained the most perfect harmony, and felt the purest joy in in each other's happiness for more than a hundred years; and would to God that harmony had never been disturbed.

But by reason of false and injurious representations which were made by some, from whom indeed we might have expected better things, a system of government, not long since, was formed for the colonies in America, too degrading and oppressive for British subjects quietly to bear.

The Parliament of Great Britain, some years ago, passed an Act, declaring "*That his Majesty in Parliament, of right, had power to bind the people of these Colonies by statutes in all cases whatsoever.*" "The import of the words above quoted needs no discount; for the wit of man cannot possibly form a more clear, concise and comprehensive definition and sentence of slavery than these expressions contain."

In this light was the declaratory Act viewed by Americans in general. And by several Acts which have passed *since*, the inhabitants of these colonies have been confirmed in their apprehensions, that the Government at home had determined to treat them, not as obedient children, but rather as servants; and let them know that they held life, and property, and whatever is dear to them, at the pleasure of masters three thousand miles distant; on whose ambition they have no check, on whose power they have no control.

Alarmed it may well be supposed the Americans were, and not doubting but their gracious King would hear their petitions and deliver them from their troubles, they addressed the throne in the most humble and dutiful manner; but their petitions were rejected and treated with contempt. Arbitrary measures were taken to prevent the complaints of the injured and distressed from reaching the royal ear. "Assemblies have been frequently dissolved, contrary to the rights of the people, when they attempted to deliberate on grievances."

"The attacks on our rights were incessant." Not satisfied with taking away our money, in such quantities, and for such purposes as they pleased, the Parliament proceeded, in direct methods, to invade our charters, and threaten us with transportation to Great Britain, in order to be tried, on supposition any resistance should be made, to what the Americans might consider as intolerable oppression.

"Hard is our fate when, to escape the character of rebels, we must be degraded into that of slaves. As if there was no medium between the two extremes of anarchy and despotism, where innocence and freedom could find repose and safety."

Such were our sufferings, particularly in this province, such our fears, and such the apprehension of all America, that it was judged expedient a Continental Congress should be convened as soon as possible to take our public grievances under consideration and point out the most proper means of redress.





Deputies were accordingly chosen by the several colonies from New Hampshire to South Carolina. They entered upon the important business to which they were appointed, as it became men professing the religion of Christ. They made their humble addresses to the Lord of the universe for the influences of His Spirit, to lead them in a safe path, succeed their endeavors to extricate an injured people from their present difficulties and lay a foundation for lasting tranquility, both in Great Britain and America. Many prayers were made for them in our respective churches, and by serious people in their private retirements.

The members who met in that illustrious assembly were men of the first character in the several provinces. Men who best understood the rights of America, and were best able to judge what measures would be most proper for the inhabitants in general to adopt, in order to recover and secure them.

After solemn deliberations on the important subjects which lay before them they came to a result, which has been made known to the world and with which you are all acquainted. We have much reason for thankfulness that the members of the Congress were so remarkably united. Those among us who wished the late oppressive acts of Parliament to be carried into execution were free to declare the Colonies would never unite and endeavored to make us believe the gentlemen who were chosen to represent the several provinces were of sentiments extremely different from each other. Had the Congress dissolved without forming any general plans, or had the members been greatly divided in their opinions, it would have discouraged the friends of Liberty, and perhaps given a fatal turn to our public affairs. But their *Union* has not only expressed the *Union* of their constituents, but had a happy influence to establish many in their friendship to the American cause who were before wavering. Their doings *will*, as they most certainly *ought to*, have the force of laws. The man who ventures to rise in opposition to them opposes both the wisdom and strength of this amazing continent; and certainly no man in his senses will act so foolish, so desperate a part.

The penalty to be inflicted on such, if any such there should be, as in contempt of the *American Association*, determine to pursue their own private emoluments, regardless of the public good, is not immediate death, but it must be confessed, it is very little short of it. You will allow me to repeat some parts of the *resolves* which declare it. Whenever it shall appear to the committees which are, or may be chosen in every county, city and town, for executing the Continental Congress, that any person within their respective limits has violated the Association, the truth of the case is to be published,—“To the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known and universally condemned as the enemies of American Liberty; and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him or her. And we do further agree and resolve that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourse whatsoever with any Colony or Province in North America which shall not accede to, or which shall hereafter violate this Association, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.”

Who would not dread such a punishment as much as any temporal evil that can be mentioned? To be cut off from the privileges of human society and lie exposed to universal contempt, is next if not equal to being cut off from among the living. People may affect to sport with popular resentment as much as they please, when they have a few companions to flatter and encourage them; but when that punishment, which they may ridicule at a distance, or think little of in its beginnings, falls upon them in earnest, they must have fortitude more than human to support long under

it. A man of any tender feelings will be unhappy when he knows a few of his acquaintance are offended with him; how wretched must *he* then be, who is assured the resentments of almost this whole continent are raised against him, and that there is no town or village that he can visit on business or for amusement without being exposed to the indignation of the inhabitants!

I have dwelt the longer on this particular because it appears to me of singular importance. The union which remarkably prevails through this continent at this *alarming crisis* affords great encouragement and requires our thankful acknowledgments to Almighty God.

It is our duty, as we love righteousness,—as we love peace,—as we love our country,—as we love the parent state,—ourselves and millions of unborn posterity, it is our duty to do all in our power to strengthen and perpetuate *this union*. And was I not sure you are ready even of yourselves I would urge you, my friends and fellow-citizens, by arguments which influence my own mind—“To abide by and strictly adhere to the *Resolutions* of the Continental Congress as the most peaceable and probable method of preventing confusion and bloodshed, and of restoring that harmony between Great Britain and these colonies, in which we wish might be established not only the rights and liberties of America, but the opulence and lasting happiness of the whole British Empire.”

I cannot finish this part of the discourse without mentioning another reason the inhabitants of this *town* in particular have for thankfulness, which is a consideration of the unexpected liberality of our brethren toward us since the port has been shut up, by which thousands were reduced to poverty and distress.

Our condition would have been calamitous beyond expression had not the hearts and the hands of our brethren been opened to assist us when suffering in the general cause.

We thank our generous benefactors. We thank the Father of the universe for enabling and inclining them to do so much for us; and we thank those worthy gentlemen who cheerfully devote a great part of their time to take care of the money and provisions which are sent in from various parts and make distributions to the needy among us for no other reward than the consolation of *doing good*.

Thus have we attended to some of the blessings God is bestowing upon us in the course of his providence, which furnish us with proper reasons for praise and thanksgiving.

But as we are called by the alarming situation of our public affairs to sing of the judgments of the Lord, as well as of His mercies, we shall now, agreeable to the method proposed, take notice of the calamities which God has suffered to befall us.

The calamities to which we are more especially called to give our attention are those which arise from “the present controversy between Great Britain and the colonies.”

We are unhappy in being represented to the parent state as factious,—impatient of government, and wishing for independence; when “we can safely appeal to that Being, from whom no thought can be concealed, that our warmest wish and utmost ambition is that we and our posterity may ever remain subordinate to and dependent upon our parent state. This subordination our reason approves, our affection dictates, our duty commands, and our interest enforces.”

Great Britain is possessed of a naval power able to protect our trade and guard our coast against a foreign enemy. And the colonies produce almost every article necessary to support the parent state in her present greatness, and add unspeakably to her future glory.

A celebrated author writing on the advantages which would naturally result from the happy connection between Great Britain and the colonies, was no fatal interruption to prevent, has the following elegant and striking expressions:





"The immense advantages of such a situation are worthy the closest attention of every Briton. To a man that has considered them with attention, perhaps it will not be too bold to aver that if an archangel had planned the connection between Great Britain and her colonies he could not have fixed it on a more lasting and beneficial foundation, unless he could have changed human nature. An Alexander, a Caesar, a Charles, a Lewis and others have fought through fields of blood for universal empire. Great Britain has a certainty by population and commerce alone of attaining to the most astonishing and well founded power the world ever saw. The circumstances of her situation are new and striking. Heaven has offered her glory and prosperity without measure. Her wise ministers disdain to accept them, and prefer 'a pepper corn.'"

Since advantages of this most important nature might be derived to both countries were they to be perpetually united in affection, as they are in interest, how ardently is it to be wished no unhappy controversy had arose between them. But a controversy now subsists which has a threatening aspect on America and Great Britain herself.

Many calamities are already felt, more and greater are much to be feared. Instead of mutual love and a desire of each other's greatness, mutual jealousies are strongly exercised. The unfailing consequence of which will be *mutual endeavors to prevent each other's interest*. A principle of self-preservation, that law of nature which has a uniform influence on the children of men, will excite them to wish the diminution of that power which they suppose is at present engaged against them, or in some future time may rival them. And what they wish they naturally express and will pursue in every measure that promises success.

And can it remain a matter of uncertainty, whether many in Great Britain are jealous of the increasing greatness of the American interest, and wish to check the growth of the colonies, when we are told what opposition was made to the settlement of a new province by a *late* minister of State. When we hear another minister declaring *he will lay the Americans at his feet*. When we hear with application to one of the largest and most important towns on the continent, "*delenda est carthago*,"\* we know how acceptable an earthquake would be to sink some of the colonies in the ocean. That we are thought too numerous. And how much it would be judged for the interest of Great Britain if a "pestilence should sweep off a million and a half of us."

If Great Britain is jealous of the increasing interest of the colonies no doubt she will exert her power to check their growth, or her policy to draw off their riches as fast as they acquire them. And from the measures which have been pursued with unremitting zeal for several years past, the Americans are made to believe that Great Britain does not wish the colonies to make further advances towards "*powerful States*." The business then is to embarrass new settlements to lay such burdens on the colonies now planted as to prevent emigration to them from the crowded parts of Europe, and establish such laws as shall render, not only the money but the *persons* of Americans; the property of the British Parliament or of the crown.

And should I say, this business has been earnestly pursued "since the close of the late war," I should have the authority of the greatest and best men in the nation,—I should have more than nine-tenths of America to support the assertion.

The execution of this business has given rise to the calamities we are this day called to lament. The time would not allow us to go into a very particular consideration of the calamities we now feel, together with those which we fear may be permitted to fall upon us. Let it suffice to mention those which most sensibly affect us.

\*Which is to be interpreted, "*Let Boston be demolished*." The sage advice of Mr. Van, a member of the late Parliament.

Several laws have of late been enacted by the Parliament of Great Britain for the express purpose of raising a revenue in America. Had those laws been executed according to their original design the natural operation of them would have constantly weakened the interest of the people in general, by giving their wealth to the servants or the crown. Had those laws been regularly executed the servants of the crown would have had in their power either to riot on the spoils taken from the honest and industrious or accumulate to themselves great riches. The body of the people being oppressed, would in time be obliged to sell their lands and other estates, and content themselves, if contentment be possible in such a state, to be the slaves of imperious lords on whom hard necessity had taught them to depend for their bread. And should they, remembering their former happy circumstances, grow uneasy and factious, a standing army, supported by money taken from them, would be ready to humble or destroy them. Figure to yourselves all the calamities which are felt by the inhabitants of France and Spain or other parts of the world where depotism is established, and I will be bold to say we could have no security against calamities equally great, unless in the virtue of the reigning prince, were the laws which have been passed with respect to America since the late war fully carried into execution.

If the British Parliament may "of right," without our consent, "give and grant" any particular parts of our property, for any particular purpose, they may the whole. They may with equal pretensions *to right* sell our persons as slaves to what masters they please. For "liberty, life or property, can, with no consistency of words or ideas, be termed a *right* of the *possessors*, while others have a *right* of taking them away at *pleasure*."

That such laws have been enacted and that any of them are now in force we consider as a calamity, and lament that God has in judgment suffered it to befall the American colonies. The laws now referred to have already done unspeakable damage. The struggles which have been made by administration to enforce them, and by the Americans in opposition to them, have not only kept the whole continent in a ferment, but created such an alienation of affections and unhappy jealousies between the two countries as we have reason to fear will never be wholly removed.

It is a calamity that the Parliament have resolved "That colonists may be transported to England and tried there upon "accusations for treason, or concealments of treason committed in the colonies." Should any unhappy Americans be accused of treason and prosecuted according to this act a severe punishment would necessarily be inflicted on them before it could be determined whether they were guilty or not.

It is a calamity that the Roman Catholic religion is established through the vast province of Quebec, when, as a writer observes, "The subject of the bill is to cut off all the liberties of the rest of the colonies."

Should that vast country which is now taken into the province of Quebec be filled up with Roman Catholics, who are by their religion unfriendly to Protestants, and especially to Dissenters, it may be in their power, assisted by the Indians, to do unspeakable damage to the other colonies. We may safely conceive it will be extremely difficult for Protestants, who now have possessions in that part of the world, to live quietly, or for others to settle where the established religion teaches its professors that they may violate the most solemn engagements with heretics and exterminate them from their country when it can be done with safety.

We view it as a calamity that by the Lords Spiritual, that venerable Bench of Protestant Bishops, a warm opposition was not made to a bill brought in to establish a religion in the most important colony of his Majesty's dominions,





which has disgraced humanity and crimsoned a great part of the world with innocent blood.

By the part which the venerable seat of Bishops took in the Canada Act, the unparalleled sufferings of our ancestors by the influence of some *Protestant* Bishops in former reigns are brought fresh to view. And we cannot but apprehend a foundation is laid for like ecclesiastical tyranny, at least in the province of Quebec, should a prince of arbitrary sentiments hereafter be placed on the throne.

We view it as a calamity that our most gracious King was pleased to give his royal assent to the Canada Act, by which he has *grieved* the greatest part of his faithful subjects. But I forbear. That unfortunate prince who was obliged to fly from Great Britain to make way for the *Hanoverian* succession, was charged among other things *with promoting the Roman Catholic religion*. May the reign of our present rightful sovereign be long and happy. May he ever enjoy the full confidence and affection of *all*, and *especially* of his Protestant subjects.

We view it as a calamity that the Parliament have passed an act to alter our ancient method of appointing juries. With a Governor and Council entirely dependent on the crown; with Judges and Sheriffs dependent on the Governor, and all entirely dependent on the people, we cannot suppose there is provision for the impartial administration of justice. But we have the greatest reason to fear should any Americans be so unhappy as to be brought into a dispute with crown officers, or any who, on account of their *good disposition* towards some late acts of Parliament respecting the colonies, are called *friends of Government*, a jury returned by such sheriffs would be under an influence extremely threatening to the lives and liberties of such unfortunate subjects.

The noble Lords who entered their dissent have given a reason, which has respect to this part of the Act for regulating the Government, sufficient to convince every mind capable of feeling the force of argument, and is worthy to be writ in letters of gold. They dissent, "Because the Governor and Council have the means of returning such a jury in each particular cause, as may best suit with the gratification of their petitions and interests. The lives, liberties and property of the subject are put into their hands without control, and the invaluable right of trial by a jury is turned into a **SNARE FOR THE PEOPLE**, who have hitherto looked upon it as their main security against the licentiousness of power."

We view it as a calamity that the British Parliament have lately passed "An Act for regulating the government" of this Province, by which the most important rights of our charter are violated, and the way is prepared for exercising an arbitrary and despotic government over us.

Attempts to execute this act have already flung the Province into a great disorder. The inhabitants consider their charter, granted on the faith of Kings, as sacred, and they cannot be prevailed with, either by flattery or threats, to give it up. Those gentleman who have accepted the place of counsellors on the new plan are viewed as unfriendly to our constitutional liberties. Our Courts of Justice are shut up; and we are nearly reduced to a state of nature. In short we have no security for life or property, or any of the blessings of society, but from the virtue and resolutions of the inhabitants in general.

"To change the government of a people," says the BISHOP OF ST. ASPATH, who is an honor to the *sacred order* and an ornament to human nature; "to change the government of a people without their consent is the highest and most arbitrary act of sovereignty that one nation can exercise over another. The Romans hardly ever proceeded to this extremity, even over a conquered nation, until its frequent revolts and insurrections had made them deem it in-

corrigible. The very idea of it implies a most total and abject, slavish dependence in the inferior state."

That great and good man well knew that attempts to change the government of this Province would be productive of the utmost confusion. "*It will make them mad.*"

The noble Lords who opposed the bill for regulating the government of this Province entered their dissent, "Because, say they, we think the appointment of all the members of the Council, which by this bill is vested in the crown, is not a proper provision for preserving the equilibrium of the colony constitution. "The power given to the crown of occasionally increasing and lessening the number of the council on the report of the governors, and at the pleasure of the ministers, must make those governors and ministers masters of every question in that assembly, and by destroying its freedom of deliberation will wholly annihilate its use."

But the calamities arising from the unhappy controversy at present subsisting between Great Britain and America, with which *we*, the inhabitants of *this town*, are most sensibly and in a peculiar manner affected, are yet unnoticed.

When we look back on our once happy state and compare the blessings of peace and plenty, which we freely enjoyed, with our present distresses, "*the tears are on our cheeks.*" "How doth the city set solitary that was full of people! How is she become as a widow! She that was great among the nations, and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary!"

The God of nature has taught us by the situation and uncommon advantages of this place that it was designed for extensive business. And *here* our fathers planted themselves, that they and their posterity might prosecute those branches of trade and merchandise which give riches and strength to nations and States. And *this*, for many years, has been the peaceful residence of commerce and wealth.

What joy have we felt to see this capacious and safe harbor, *while* with the canvas of our ships, or of foreigners who came to exchange their treasures for the commodities which we had to spare.

But how affecting is the change! How gloomy is the present appearance! Look at our port, and you see it blocked up with British ships of war. No vessels of trade are allowed to enter this harbor. Commerce which gave wealth to many, and the means of a comfortable subsistence to thousands, has now ceased. The well built wharfs are either left naked or lined with transports which have been employed to bring the King's troops to this place. Stores which were designed for merchandise are either unoccupied or strange to relate, turned into barracks! Our public streets—our most pleasant walks—are filled with armed soldiers. The only avenue to the town by land is fortified on each side with heavy cannon and strongly guarded day and night. In short, all things wear the shocking appearance of war. Of war, not with the natives of the wilderness, or those foreign enemies with whom we have formerly engaged with success. But how shall I speak? Of war between Great Britain and the colonies! Between fellow subjects! Between brethren!

But why these strange appearances? Why is the power of Great Britain *so unnaturally* directed against America? Why is this town filled with troops? Why is this port blocked up, and the trade of the place ruined? Certainly we must have been guilty *as a people* of the most daring crimes. Nothing less than an open and generally avowed rebellion against the best of Princes, one would think, could justify such treatment. Have we been thus guilty? Are we thus charged? No! What then is our crime? It is not *pretended* to be any more than a trespass, committed by some unknown persons, on private property. Because a number of people, we know not who, destroyed some cargoes of East India *Tea* this whole community has





been condemned, without trial, and is this day suffering in a manner that can scarcely be paralleled in the history of the world.

It is supposed by the rigorous manner in which the port act is executed, poverty, distress and calamity are brought on 30,000 souls.

Other calamities might have been mentioned, and those we have taken notice of enlarged upon, did the time admit. You will just allow me to say, should the British administration determine fully to execute the laws of which we complain; or in other words, should the Prime Minister determine to LAY THE AMERICANS AT HIS FEET, and should the new Parliament grant supplies for that purpose, we have yet to fear the calamities of a *long* civil war. For, from the spirit now raised through this continent, and the *firm union* which subsists, it may be presumed the struggle would be obstinate.

Americans, who have been used to war from their infancy, would spill their best blood rather than "*submit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any ministry or nation in the world.*"

But we hope in God and it shall be our daily prayer, that matters may never come to this. We hope some wise and equitable plan of accommodation may take place. For the salvation of the parent State, as well as for these provinces, we sincerely hope the measures with respect to America, adopted by the *left* Parliament, and pursued with vigor by the ministry, may be essentially altered by *this*.

We hope the rights and liberties of the colonists may be established on a solid and immovable basis; and this town may emerge from its present distressed and most calamitous state, and be more prosperous, more rich and happy place than ever yet it has been.

Let us then humble ourselves before God on account of our sins. Let us reform whatever is amiss,—“That so God may be pleased to continue to us the blessings we enjoy and remove the tokens of his displeasure, by causing harmony and union to be restored between Great Britain and these colonies, that we may again rejoice in the smiles of our sovereign, and the possession of those privileges which have been transmitted to us, and have the hopeful prospect that they shall be handed down intire to posterity, under Protestant succession, in the illustrious House of HANOVER.”

### HERALDRY.

**E**NGRAILED implies that the bearer, like the holy leaf, is armed at all points in the Christian cause, and he who dares approach in hostile movement may dread the danger of a conflict.

CHECKEY or and azure, is the device of the ancient family of Warren, whose ancestor came into England with William the Conqueror, bearing these arms. “Checkey is one of the most ancient and honorable bearings in arms,” says Colombier, “and ought to be given to none but valiant warriors, in token of their nobility: for the chess-boards, the field of the battle of kings.” It is also the board upon which the game called Draughts is played, and is commonly represented upon the door-posts of ale-houses or draught-houses, no doubt originally indicating that the game might be played there; from which probably this play upon the board of checkers derived its name of draughts.

First of animals, let it be observed that every species borne in arms must be taken as an emblem incites most honorable acceptance, as an allegorical representation of the noble acts or personal worthiness of the bearer; and in some instances, of his having achieved the overthrow of an enemy who bore the like device as his armorial insignia; or who, from his habits and manners, may have been characterized by such a symbol.

And here it should be remembered, in reference to the

bearing of animals of honorable import, that though we may fairly presume a Lion would be understood to imply nobility, courage and magnanimity; an Eagle, imperial authority, power and jurisdiction, and Elephant sagacity and strength; a Dog, watchfulness and fidelity; a Horse, intrepidity, courage and swiftness; a Cock, vigilance, and so on, according to the popular characters of all those noble animals; yet it must be considered that the bearing of a deer, an ass, a boar, a pelican, a serpent, or a bee are to be taken as ignoble devices, or that they are severally intended to stigmatise the bearer as imbued with timidity, stupidity or sloth; voraciousness, venom or instability. The deer is considered to be an emblem of gracefulness, elegance and fleetness; the ass, of patience and perseverance, under difficulties; the boar, of undaunted courage and hardihood; the pelican, of patriotism and paternal care; the serpent of subtlety and wisdom; and the bee of industry, order and munificence.

The lion must be ranked first among beasts as the most noble and heroic; an emblem of strength, courage and generosity; and of all positions, RAMPANT, that is standing erect upon his hind feet, ready for combat, is admitted to be the most estimable.

REGUARDANT, is having the head turned backward, which implies calling his followers whilst he proceeds to the combat.

The lion in a walking attitude, called PASSANT, is entering as advancing with cautious and prudent steps in search of the foe. This is a bearing which occurs often.

COUCHANT, is a sitting attitude, being at rest, but having the head erect and watchful. Such a device the Hebrew Rabbis ascribe to the tribe of Judah, from the prophetic declaration of Jacob: “He couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall rouse himself up?”—Gen. xlix., 9.

The head being the noble part of the body, is in heraldry considered to be the most honorable member, and being erased or torn off, implies superior courage and strength in him whose achievemant is thus figuratively described.

The wild boar is an animal of the northern forests of Europe, and therefore is found most frequently occurring in the arms of German and Scottish families. This animal betokens great and noble courage, and may be derived from hunting expeditions; which in Scotland were formerly attended with all the pomp and preparation of warfare; and which indeed frequently resulted in bloody conflicts; owing to the feuds of neighboring clans.

Wild animals of the forest, of which a great variety of examples might be given, have in early times been assumed as heraldic devices; no doubt to enumerate the chivalrous acts related in legendry tales, in which the bearer is said to have conquered and slain some monster or tyrant thus figuratively represented.

King David I of Scotland, formerly called St. David, being once hunting on Holy Rood Day, near Edinburgh, there appeared a stag, with a cross between his horns, which ran at the king so furiously as to dismount him from his horse, and put him to the hazard of his life, when one of his attendants, Sir Grogan Crawford, came and rescued the monarch from his perilous situation. The pious king, taking this as a reproof for hunting on such a holy day, resolved to erect a church, which he did at Edinburgh, in the year A. D. 1128, on the spot now called Holy Rood, giving the buck's head as the badge or arms of the monastery appended to the church. From this event Argent, a buck's head erased, with a cross betwixt his horns gules, became the armorial insignia of the Crawfords, and with some modification, is born of other names derived from the same stock, both in Scotland and England.

The bull and the ox are emblems of labor, fertility and agricultural plenty. [TO BE CONTINUED.]





## The Story of an Old "Tune" Book.

**B**Y THE curious coincidence of a great and a very small event, on December 24th, 1814, when the Treaty of Ghent was signed, a little maiden at a boarding school wrote her name on the title page of an old "Tune" book. With the elaborateness of an old custom it declared itself to be:

\* "THE EASY INSTRUCTOR;  
OR  
A NEW METHOD OF TEACHING,  
SACRED HARMONY,  
CONTAINING,

I. The rudiments of music, on an improved plan, wherein the training and timing of the notes are familiarized to the weakest capacity.

II. A choice collection of Psalms, Tunes and Anthems, from the most celebrated authors, with a number composed in Europe and America, entirely new, suited to all the Metres sung in the different churches in the United States.

Published for the use of singing societies in general, but more particularly for those who have not the advantage of an instructor. By William Little and William Smith.

Printed, typographically at Albany, by Websters and Skinners and Daniel Steele. (Proprietors of the Copy Right.) And sold at their respective book stores, at the corner of State and Pearl Sts., and a few doors south of the Old City Hall, in Court Street, by F. & J. Swords and Evert Duyckinck, New York, &c., &c."

The date of the first edition was August 15th, 1798. Among the solemn and funereal contents of this musical curiosity is the "Ode on Science," written in three parts—first and second Treble and Base, or Soprano, Tenor and Base. The "Ode" boldly asserts our emancipation from "the British yoke and Gallic chain"—asserts our right to act for ourselves among the nations of the earth. For this reason it was scarcely safe to sing this patriotic "tune" publicly in some portions of the United States during the years preceding the close of the War of 1812, when sentimental sympathy for France and selfish commercial interests with England were dividing the young American Republic into bitter sectional parties. The facsimile copy of "The Ode on Science," produced in this number of THE SPIRIT OF '76 shows the "system" of notes used by Messrs. Smith and Little to make the art of singing "easy." The round notes were always "Sol," the square "Law," the diamond "Mi," and the triangular "Faw."

A quotation from the long preface of the "Easy Instructor" states that:

"The human mind is not only capable of extensive knowledge, but is incapable of being entirely in a state of su iness. This thirst for happiness implanted in the human breast, must have some object for its pursuit; and we find if improvements are neglected among young people their manners at once verge toward heathenism. And since it is impracticable for any enterly to separate their children from meeting among young people, those who wish to promote civilization will see the importance of bending the young mind to something that will ornament and refine society."

The list of hymns and tunes selected to awaken the youthful mind to a refined ecstasy of delight contains many funeral and judgment hymns and anthems. Could the contemplation of such a collection possibly satisfy the "thirst for happiness" in the breast of a laughter-loving young girl of just fourteen years on a Christmas eve at a boarding school? Such a child was little Mary Crawford—a fair-haired, blue-eyed, rosy-cheeked empire maiden—when she wrote her name in that quaint old musical instructor. Born in 1800, the few years of her childhood had overreached the full glory and fall of Napoleon's empire.

In 1792 George Crawford purchased the farm and mansion owned by John Taylor of Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, who had been sheriff of Monmouth under the crown and who had been appointed one of the Peace Commissioners by Lord Howe. His sons had been bitter partisans and had served as officers in the British army during the Revolution. After the close of the war John Taylor, for these reasons, was unable to hold property in Monmouth, therefore he had sold all to his friend George Crawford, who had been a patriot. Then they went into business together and lived together for a number of years in the large and handsome house which John Taylor had built in 1760. During that time George Crawford had married twice and his four little daughters were born. In about 1803 John Taylor moved to Perth Amboy. The survey and deed transferring the property from John Taylor to George Crawford was signed by William Bainbridge as chain-bearer. He was the son of Dr. Absalom Bainbridge and Mary Taylor his wife; the grandson of John Taylor, and later be-

came Commodore Bainbridge, so well known in our troubles with the Tripolitan Pasha and during the war of 1812. A peculiarly strong attachment existed between Commodore Bainbridge and his grandfather, whom he always visited in Middletown when home from his eventful voyages.

Mary Crawford was the eldest daughter of George Crawford and Eleanor Schanck, his second wife. As each baby daughter reached four years of age a little black maid was given her to be her constant attendant. A Scotch governess was employed to instruct this quaint band of little ones. The fair little ladies in their short-waisted white empire gowns and blue ribbons, and their black attendants, must have presented many a pretty picture in that fine old mansion with its carved wood-work and great tiled fireplaces.

In 1814 the two older girls, Mary and Ann, were sent to Miss Sophia Hay's boarding school in New Brunswick, N. J.; then a fashionable finishing school for young ladies. The following bills are interesting as they display by contrast the changes that a century has made in the education of women:

Miss Mary Crawford—	
One year's board,	\$40.00
Washing,	5.00
Drawing,	12.00
Dancing,	12.00

\$69.00

Miss Ann—	69.00
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May 6th to July,	\$138.00
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Cash received,	\$138.00
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August 16th, 1815.

" Brunswick.

" Received of Mr. Crawford one hundred and thirty-eight dollars in advance. S. HAY."

" October 6th, 1815.

Miss Mary Crawford—	
White Florentine (silk),	\$ 1.75
Cambric lining,	.50
Embroidery Silk and chenille,	7.00
Two footstools,	5.00
Sundries in Mr. Barker's bill,	15.84
	\$30.09

Miss Ann,	\$15.18
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\$45.27

Received contents.

S. HAY."

New Brunswick, Oct., 1815.

Miss Hay—

To John J. Barker, Dr.

To One Quarter's Instruction of Miss A. Crawford in	
Drawing,	\$12.00
To painting Faces, &c., on Embroidery,	3.00

\$15.00

New Brunswick, Oct., 1815.

Miss Hay—

To John J. Barker, Dr.

To One Quarter Instruction of	
Miss M. Crawford in Drawing,	\$12.00
To sundries furnished during quarter—	
Viz., White Velvet,	\$3.34
Fancy Work-box,	2.00
Ornamental paper & finishings,	3.00
Painting Faces, &c. on Embroidery,	3.00

\$13.84

\$13.84

25.84

On Oct. 6th, 1815, a leather bound copy of "The Shipwreck," by William Falconer, was "A premium presented to Mary Crawford as a testimony of approbation for her improvement, by her affectionate friend, S. HAY."

Brunswick, N. J.

The embroidered pictures, footstools, etc., mentioned in these bills are still in the possession of the descendants of Mary and Ann Crawford. Two years after leaving Miss Hay's school Mary Crawford married William W. Murray of Middletown, N. J. The young bride beautifully embroidered her own short-waisted white lawn wedding gown, which is now in the possession of her grand-





daughter. Mary Murray's children and great grandchildren wore the exquisitely embroidered linen lawn caps made by the young mother so many years ago.

But in spite of "The Easy Instructor," she never sang nor could either of her three children ever carry a whole "tune" through from beginning to end. Declaring that this boy "went to sleep to be rid of the noise," her son would sing, as a lullaby, the old seafaring song, "Cruising Down on the Coast of Old Bar-baree," taught him in his childhood by sailors who had served in the Mediterranean with Commodore Bainbridge.

M. C. MURRAY HYDE.

### A REVOLUTIONARY MAID.

[A STORY OF THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.]

THE latter part of the year 1776 was a gloomy period for the Americans. Their cause seemed tottering on the verge of ruin, and Washington realized that a blow must be struck to revive the courage of the people. The English had stationed fifteen hundred Hessian soldiers at Trenton, and after careful deliberation this point was conceded to be the best place for the Americans to make an attack and strike a blow that should be felt. The Hessians celebrated Christmas in right royal style. Eating and drinking was the order of the day. When evening came on they caroused through the streets, singing and swearing in their native language and terrifying the people of Trenton with their drunken orgies. The night wore on and the streets were deserted except for the soldiers who held undisputed sway over the city. As the old bell-ringer in the church tolled the hour of twelve an American soldier disguised in a long dark cloak stole quietly into the city and made his way slowly and carefully down a street until he came to a big square house with sharp angles and peaked roof faintly outlined in the darkness. Slipping around to the side of the house he stopped beneath a small lattice window, and drawing back into the shadows took from his pocket a little pebble which he threw up at the window. In a few minutes the casement was opened and a sweet voice almost whispered, "John Bradford?" "Yes, Dorothy," came the answer in guarded tones. "Let me in at the back of the house," and as he softly moved away the casement was quietly closed. In a few minutes John was inside the house and clasping his sweetheart in his arms. What a picture they made in the candle light; she in a long, loose gown of soft blue wool, which had been hastily slipped on, dark wavy hair hanging down to her waist, and from under the hem of her gown her little feet peeped forth, encased in gayly beaded slippers, the work of an Indian squaw; and he in his striking uniform, with high boots and cocked hat, from beneath which the powdered hair was visible. A veritable picture of the times—she representing peace, with her pure, sweet face, and gentle, trusting ways; while he with brave, noble countenance and soldierly bearing, with musket in hand, was a typical vision of war.

As they stood clasped in each other's arms the troubles of the day were forgotten and naught but their love filled their hearts. But the spell was broken as the sounds of the Hessians' revelries were borne to their ears, and the maiden asked as she clung to her lover, "John, dearest, how did you ever reach here? The city is full of those terrible foreigners who would have shot you as quickly, aye quicker, than though you had been a wild animal."

In a few words he described how the army under General Washington crossed the Delaware river, full of floating ice, which threatened every minute to dash their boats to pieces and plunge them into the cold, seething waters. "We are camped," he went on, "four miles above the city, and only waiting until the Hessians have had time to become stupefied after the festivities to make a raid on them. I was sent as a spy to see how the land lies and to get a friend to send a message whenever it is safe for us to make the attack. I, myself, must go home as soon as possible to report to General Washington, and sweetheart," he added sadly, "I hardly know who to trust to safely bring us the word. There are traitors all around us. A man can scarcely depend upon his own brother in these troublous times when the recent defeats have filled all hearts with fear. Even your father, whom I believe is perfect at heart, is recognized as a royalist and is afraid to come out boldly on the side of right and freedom."

A brave light shone in the maiden's eyes, and she exclaimed fearlessly, "I will carry the word to General Washington. You can trust me, John." "You!" He looked at her in amazement. "You little Mistress Dorothy Greene?" and he glanced amusedly at the slight figure before him. "Ah, if men but had such spirit, methinks we should soon drive these blustering red-coats across the seas;" then slowly shaking his head he added, "Your brave words shall not be forgotten, my sweetheart, but for you the danger is too great. I could not risk you," and he drew her closer to

him. "Let me do it," she implored as she slipped out of his arms and drew herself up proudly before him. "I fear not the dangers. I love my country and *would die for it*. Oh! John let me do it. Give me a chance to aid my country, to do a little of what my father should be doing," and the tears rolled down her cheeks as she clasped her hands entreatingly.

Few men are proof against a woman's pleadings, and John Bradford was no exception. He reluctantly consented, although grave doubts assailed him, and gave her minute directions for finding the American camp. "Wait," he said, "until all is quiet, 'till not a Hessian is visible, then jump on the swiftest horse and God guide you safely to us."

After many loving embraces they parted and John stole quietly away through the darkness.

Miss Dorothy slipped back to her room, and after clothing herself for her long, cold ride, sat down by the window to wait until the Christmas revelries were over.

The sounds, at last, grew faint and fainter, and finally ceased, and as the hour of three rang out upon the winter morning the maiden stole from the house, and leading Black Bess, a big black charger, out of the stable quickly mounted, nothing but a blanket serving for a seat, and with a little chirrup to her horse she was off. On, on she flew like the wind, the sharp wintry air mercilessly stinging her face. The roads were frozen hard and rough and it was with difficulty that she kept her seat as the horse sped swiftly on. Once a horseman crossed her path and commanded a "halt!" but friend or foe there was no time to parley and she dashed madly past like some apparition of darkness. Again a drunken soldier staggered up from the roadside and mechanically fired a shot after her, then sank down again in a maudlin heap. A sharp driving sleet set in and soon covered her with a crust of ice, and she urged her horse still faster. At last her quick ear detected the neighing of horses in front of her and soon she was in the midst of the camp, stiff from exposure and fright. Her message was promptly

### Colonial Dames of New Jersey.

The commemorative meeting of the New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America was held at Jersey City, October 26. In spite of the pouring rain more than one hundred Dames were received in the spacious and elegantly appointed Carteret Club House, by the president, Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, and the members of the reception committee.

During Mrs. John L. Scudder's address of welcome she presented Mrs. Bedle with a magnificent bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums, tied with blue ribbon. The eloquent response of Mrs. Craven, of Salem, was followed by Mrs. Bedle's gracious greeting, the patriotic sentiments of which were frequently interrupted by applause.

Mrs. Talbot K. Chambers' exquisite rendition of "Sands o' Dee" delighted her auditors. Mrs. James F. Rusling read a charming paper descriptive of the Nashville Centennial. Mrs. Gerry Slade of New York brought the greetings of the New England Society and the Daughters of 1812.

Mrs. Yardly represented the New Jersey Federation of Clubs, and Miss Beaston surpassed herself in her brilliant talk upon the Constitution of the United States. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung and the Dames were invited to the Old Dutch Church, when, after a sumptuous collation, the afternoon exercises began.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Charles Herr, and Mrs. Matther's comprehensive and instructive paper, entitled "Our Dutch Kin," was read by Mrs. John Moses. Mrs. Putnam's greeting from the Huguenot Society; Rev. Cornelius Brett's paper, "Colonial Days in East Jersey;" Hon. Flavel McGee's address, "Our Recent Victories," and the beautiful solo and quartette were all highly appreciated, and after singing "America" the guests dispersed, all enthusiastic in their expression of the never-to-be-forgotten delights of "Dutch Day" in Jersey City!

### Texas Society of the Colonial Dames.

One of the numbers on the programme of the State Fair will be a meeting of the Texas Society of the Colonial Dames of America, October 12. This will be the second meeting of this society, which was organized at Austin last February, on Washington's birthday. The officers are Mrs. S. M. Welch of Austin president; Mrs. John Lane Henry, regent of the Jane Douglas Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Dallas, first vice-president; Miss Julia Pease of Austin, second vice-president; Mrs. A. S. Burleson, recording secretary; Miss Carrie Cargill of Houston, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Sawie Robinson, treasurer. The thirteen colonies are represented by the twenty-four members of this branch of the National Society, as follows: Virginia, seven; New Hampshire, four; North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Maine, two each; Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, one each.





# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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LOUIS H. CORNISH, Editor and Publisher.

## PARIS IN 1900.

THE publisher of THE SPIRIT OF '76 proposes to get together a party of Americans to visit the Exposition at Paris in 1900, and attend the patriotic ceremonies to be held there July 4th. The regular trip will be for one month, the accommodations first-class on steamers and at hotel in Paris during this period.

The idea is to get a party large enough to make favorable terms with one of the first-class lines and by combination save considerable expense and at the same time have congenial companions on the voyage.

A definite proposition will be given soon in this paper.

As to the feeling the French people have for us we quote from a correspondent in Paris who knows whereof he speaks:

"The Government here acted in as friendly a way as any one could naturally expect.

"The newspapers which were for a time inimical to the United States, in no wise represent the Government here or the mass of the people. As to insults in the streets, snubs in French society, ill-treatment in stores, etc., they have no foundation in fact, and were manufactured for sentimental purposes, to a great extent.

"The French are taking a great interest now in our participation in the Exposition of 1900, and treating us in the most friendly manner."

THE donations of the school children of the United States toward erecting a monument over the grave of Lafayette in Paris, France, has reached \$100,000. In nearly every State of the Union, October 19 last was observed as Lafayette day in the public schools, and donations were received from the pupils.

Commissioner-General Peck, who has been representing America's interest in the work preparatory to the Paris Exposition, says that the monument, which will be probably placed in the Garden of the Tuileries, will be unveiled on July 4, 1900—United States day at the Paris Exposition.

THE Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, have appointed a committee to make all arrangements for the National Congress to be held in Detroit on May 1st, 1899. Extensive preparations are to be made for entertaining the delegates. Several distinguished men are to be invited, including President McKinley, who is a member of the Ohio Society; General Nelson A. Miles, Chauncey M. Depew, and others of national reputation. The banquet, to be given on the second day of the Congress, will be the most elaborate ever given in Michigan.

There is now every indication of a larger attendance at the Detroit Congress than any of the past. THE SPIRIT OF '76 will announce the full programme in a later issue.

At the last Congress there was very little accomplished, as the minds of the delegates were on the Spanish-American war. As that has been settled it is hoped that the societies will send their full quota, and that something may be done to further patriotic sentiment in the minds of the people.

COMPATRIOT ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT said to the War Investigating Committee: "We have furnished you the facts, showing you the brutality, cruelty, neglect, indifference; how men whom the Government was under every obligation to protect, and who were especially helpless because they had to rely on such protection, were starved even in a land of plenty, were uncared for when sick, left without attention when wounded, were abused, maltreated, in some cases practically murdered; and we have shown you an indifference, too, and belittling of human sufferings which continue even now. \* \*

It is not for you to make the feeble excuse that our committee, a mere voluntary association, with no legal power, no legal existence even, shall shoulder this responsibility for you."

AMONG the families who married into the Bradford family during the first three or four generations are the following:

Bartlett, Baker, Barnes, Belch, Chandler, Cashman, Chipman, Child, Cole, Clitman, Fitch, Finney, Foster, Fessenden, Gay, Gilbert, Gray, Gannett, Greenwood, Gilbert, Holmes, Hebard, Johnson, Jarvis, King, Kennedy, Lane, Lee, Le Baron, McFarland, Morse, Norton, Norman, Nash. Oldham, Partridge, Porter, Paddock, Pease, Prince, Parkman, Richards, Ripley, Rogers, Stetson, Steele, Stanford, Spooner, Sweatland, Thomas, Warren, Waters, Wiswell, Whitney, Wadsworth, etc.

Persons who are able to trace their descent from any of the above and other families may be eligible to the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

We shall soon publish some interesting facts of the Bradford Family, and persons interested will do well to begin their investigations at once. We expect a large addition to our subscription list through this, and every subscriber should see that his or her friends are supplied with THE SPIRIT OF '76.

ARNOLD AND ANDRE. Mr. William W. Ellsworth's historic lecture will be given at Sherry's, Fifth Ave. and 44th St., Saturday afternoon, Dec. 17th, 1898, at 2.30 p. m., for the benefit of the Barnard College scholarship, under the auspices of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Tickets \$1.00. Students' tickets 50c., may be obtained at the door.

The flag presented to the gunboat Princeton was made by Messrs. Annum & Son, who have made most of the presentation flags used during the late war.

Mr. Edward Frossard, the dealer in antiques, has issued Part III of a catalogue of his Revolutionary collection, which will be sent free upon application to him at 108 East 14th Street, New York.





## A Criticism of an Editorial.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 4th, 1898.

To The Spirit of '76:—

Referring to the editorial in your October issue, in which, because you had personal knowledge of one sick soldier coming home from the camp at Chickamauga, where he had contracted disease, I, as one whose ancestors in various organizations from the "minute men of '76" to the "Final Formation of the Connecticut Line" in 1783 did well their part to establish this nation, and who from 1862 did his own part as an atom of that grand army of the Union, to preserve and maintain it as a sacred inheritance bequeathed to us, respectfully object to its concluding clause, and to the estimate of the standard of patriotism of the American soldier. "If the President should call for volunteers to-day how many would respond that did before? It would take a shotgun to get enough of them together to man a battery."

As a Compatriot in that Society one of the objects of which is "to keep alive among themselves and their descendants, and in the nation, the patriotic spirit of the men of '76," I decidedly object to such statements as quoted above appearing in the editorial columns of a semi-official organ of such society. I have a loftier, a more exalted, a more enduring opinion of American patriotism and American *grit* than that there portrayed.

I take it that when the sick Continental soldier was fortunate enough to be sent home, say from the snow-encompassed camp of dread Valley Forge, although not transported in palace cars nor sustained with chicken broth and every other to-be-thought-of delicacies furnished by Red Cross societies, while en route his patriotism was not dead within him, nor did his friends and relatives seek to make the world believe that his spirit was broken and his limit of endurance in a great cause reached.

When, after three years of such warfare and sacrifice as the brief conflict with Spain cannot approach, with thousands and tens of thousands of shattered and mutilated wrecks of heroic strife scattered all over our land: when the haggard cheeks of the fever-wasted frames, and often the starved, idiotic stare of the lack-lustre eye of the exchanged prisoner, were familiar household objects throughout the North; where the knowledge was universal that alone in the ten great battles of Shiloh, Seven Days' fight, Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Stone River, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Chickamauga, 157,873 had been killed, wounded, captured or among the missing, and that in all of the engagements up to January 1st, 1864, 196,919 of their brothers in arms had either been so killed, wounded, captured or among the missing; with the full realization of the awful horrors and sufferings of the prisons and prison pens of the South in which 30,000 of the boys, husbands, brothers, etc., from northern homes died; with all these object lessons of war mutilations and anguish, its enormous losses and unspeakable sufferings patent as the day, was patriotism then killed in the hearts of the people, or its flame quenched in the breasts of the surviving boys in blue? Not a bit of it! For, quoting from "Fox's Regimental Losses," pages 523-527, we find that "nearly all of the three years' regiments that enlisted in 1861, re-enlisted in January, 1861, for another three years' service," and "many of the three years' men who were discharged for physical disability or other reasons," (the sick and wounded object lessons above referred to,) "enlisted again in other regiments before the war had closed." And can we doubt that if it had been necessary, in order to maintain and preserve the government handed down to us by our Revolutionary sires, these hardy veterans of '61 to '65 would have re-enlisted again and again, showing to all the world the most sublime example in history of suffering and death that a nation created for the uplifting of humanity might not pass away?

Bearing in mind the seven long years of constant struggle and endurance by our forefathers in establishing this government, and the four years of heroic, bloody and gigantic warfare to maintain it—a warfare that cost 360,000 loyal lives, that made nearly 500,000 boys in blue cripples for life, and left more than a million devoted mothers, widows, sweethearts and orphans to mourn for their loved ones who did not return, what shall we say of the pluck and endurance of the volunteer soldiers of to-day, who, after only a few months of almost bloodless strife in the field and peaceful life in the camp, the whole loss in which from all causes does not equal a third part of the number killed and wounded within the space of one hour—mostly in the space of ten minutes—in the assault of Grant at Cold Harbor, or one-fourth of the killed and wounded on Chickamauga's historic field (where lately your patriotism-killing example sickened); or one-sixth of the brave boys whose bodies were stricken down in the three days' death grapple at Gettysburg, where the full flood tide of decision was met and the currents of Fate set running southward, if we are to believe what we hear and read, are, through letters from their wives and mothers, by regimental notes, by petitions, letters, telegrams and cables to their re-

spective congressmen, senators and governors, appealing and begging to be mustered out and sent home, regardless of the fact that it is not known whether the war for which they enlisted is over or not? In the light of all this can we keep asking, "What is the matter with the boy in blue of to-day? Has the American volunteer lost his pluck; has "sand" become eliminated from his composition?"

All this seeming evidence of lack of grit and endurance, too, with the knowledge that, in spite of much incompetence in high places and low; of the appointment to staff positions of too many degenerate sons; of the procuring of commissions for inexperienced civilians through political favoritism, etc., (all legitimate objects of your editorial criticisms,) no other army ever sprang into existence so fully equipped, outfitted and instructed for withstanding the dangers of camp and field, climatic changes, and all the conditions that render camp life precarious to the boy just from the home nest. No other army ever went to the front so universally cheered and encouraged by the prayers and God-speels of the people, by the sympathetic devotion of lovable and loyal women, whose ministrations have caused angels of mercy to materialize in its every field, camp and hospital with all manner of delicacies and nourishments for its sick and wounded, and all lacking supplies for its strong.

Bearing in mind the great piles of amputated limbs, so dreadfully familiar a sight after every battle in the Civil War; remembering the thousands and tens of thousands of seemingly slight wounds that, in the great hospitals of that war, after weeks of torture by the probe, by the daily dressings, the burning away gangrenous flesh with the cruel creosote, finally led to death, we realize that, viewed in the light of new methods in surgery and treatment of the sick, *miracles have been wrought for minimizing the horrors and fatalities of the battle field and the hospital, and for ameliorating all the hardships incident to warfare in this our conflict with Spain.* As for instance, in the battle before Santiago, while 1584 men were wounded only 12 amputations resulted, and in their after treatment in hospital, even in that tropical climate and most adverse sanitary environments, thanks to modern methods and antiseptic dressings, but two cases of gangrene were noted, one of which proved fatal. Is it too much to say that 35 years ago out of 1584 wounded as above 500 would have later, after weeks of torture, succumbed to disease-infected wounds?

Also for the first time in the history of war the Roetzen Rays have been harnessed into service and every part of the bony framework made visible and the exact treatment necessary to relieve and to save life clearly indicated.

Therefore is it not clear that in this war the hardships, the sufferings, the fatalities cannot equal those of former wars? And shall we, dare we, touch upon the causes leading up to the greater part of the sickness and suffering from disease in this war? From personal observations, and not dwelling upon the seeming fact that no officer, from highest to lowest, (there must have been exceptions,) having in charge, and being responsible for, the health and lives of the 20,000 stalwart men and rosy-cheeked boys that rendezvoused in this city last summer, knew how to, or did perform the simple duty of "caring for a soldier," no other body of troops (there were of course many noble exceptions) more willingly, more eagerly, more self-determinedly plunged into all manner of dissipations, indulgences, roisterings, riotings and licentiousness, and all with the knowledge aforethought that such actions and dissipations would bring certain results. The same actions, evidently unrestrained by officers in command, probably prevailed in every camp, and with same results, and seemingly accompanied our soldiers everywhere and at every move. Witness the disgraceful scenes at Tampa, in Honolulu and elsewhere. Witness the head lines from the daily press—"Many soldiers drunk at Manila. Pay-day led to a wild debauch!" Col. Brett, just returned from the Philippines, says: "The Nebraska troops there are sick with dysentery because of their indiscretion in drinking vile soda pop and eating half rotten bananas the natives sell." Before the War Investigating Committee General Sanger says: "At Camp Thomas there were 60 licensed hucksters." Comment is unnecessary as to the effect upon the health of the troops in that camp by their daily support of 600 camp peddlers, to say nothing of worse indulgences. Col. Hoff testifies of the sickness at Chickamauga that "he thought that two-thirds of it was due to the negligence of the men themselves," and that "in his own command men who were temperate and reasonably careful of their health remained healthy."

In the light of all this, while it is a serious question, and one for those high in authority to ask, *why* subordinate officers have deliberately and unrestrainedly allowed the men under their charge, in such great numbers and in so short a time, to become *hors de combat* in the camp, as much to be condemned as wholesale, useless and criminal slaughter in the field, it still remains for the people to ask: What has become of the "thinking bayonet" and the "reasoning saber" in our volunteer





service? Why, with all the instructions, warning, preparations and preventives against diseases incident to this war, have so many deliberately inflicted themselves?

In spite of all these things, patriotism is not dead, nor is its unquenchable flame diminished in the hearts of its fathers and mothers. It will yet again and again purify and ennoble all of our boys in blue and cause them to prove themselves worthy descendants of the brave men and women whose exalted heroism created and maintained this nation, through long years of suffering and patient endurance. Our faith in the true manhood of the American soldier still remains, and well we know that in the future, as in the past, in keeping our glorious banner, with all its sacred memories and traditions, high uplifted, he will count no sacrifice too costly, no devotion too exacting, no suffering too sublime. For well we know that these are they who shall yet be torn by shot and shell, shall look upon or go down before, many a leaden hail, defend many a little Round Top, be slaughtered in many a "bloody angle," climb with winged feet a mountain's side to "battle above the clouds," be bulwarked against many a fierce assault, pine and wither and pass away in many a hospital and prison—going proudly to death everywhere; at home or abroad; on land and on sea; counting their lives as naught in upholding, for country and humanity, "The ensign of the free—the Stars and Stripes of Liberty."

JOHN JAY SCOVILLE.

### Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

I send you herewith the report printed in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* relative to the dinner of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. On account of the Chicago Peace Jubilee exercises (in part) occurring at time of Yorktown anniversary, and also because the troops (Spanish war veterans) to whom we tendered the reception, were many of them at that time not yet in good physical condition, we deferred our usual Yorktown dinner, and this year recognized as appropriate the anniversary of the disbandment of Washington's army, November 2, 1783, and had our dinner and reception fall upon the evening of November 2. There was a very full and very enthusiastic attendance, and the affair was in all respects a pronounced success.

ALBERT JUDSON FISHER, Chairman Press Com.

The banquet hall of the Chicago Athletic Club was a mass of patriotic colors. Flags and banners dating from Culpeper's white emblem of 1775, with the rattlesnake rampant above the challenge, "Don't Tread on Me," to the beautiful Stars and Stripes torn by Spanish bullets on San Juan hill, covered the walls. Portraits of Admiral Dewey and General Miles, draped with the colors of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Chicago Continental Guards, looked bravely down upon the banqueters.

The Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was banqueting the heroes of the Spanish-American war on the anniversary of the disbandment of Washington's Continental Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel George V. Lauman of the First Illinois Infantry, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, presided. At the president's table were: President Lauman, vice-president L. S. Blackwelder, Colonel Henry L. Turner, First Illinois Infantry; Captain and Surgeon Thomas E. Roberts, First Illinois Infantry; Charles Kingsbury Miller, Lieut. Paul W. Lineberger, Young's cavalry; Historian Albert Judson Fisher, Lieut. W. J. Wilson, U. S. navy; Lieut. J. W. Young, First Illinois Infantry; Alfred S. Northup, U. S. regulars.

At a guest table directly opposite the president were: Captain Oliver A. Olson, quartermaster First Illinois regiment; Major James M. Eddy, Lieut.-Col. C. L. Withrow, Tenth U. S. volunteer infantry; Captain Hedley A. Hall, First Illinois Infantry; Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant Fred A. Brooke, First Illinois; Dr. C. Bruce Walls, First Illinois Infantry, and others in uniform. Among the soldier members of the Sons of Veterans present were: John A. Jameson, paymaster United States steamship Niagara; A. T. Osgood, corporal First Illinois Infantry; H. P. Johnson, private First Illinois Infantry; Earl D. Thomas, captain U. S. regulars; H. H. Humphries, major U. S. regulars; Alfred S. Northup, private troop H, Sixth U. S. cavalry; Captain O. A. Oleson, and Major J. M. Eddy, of the First Illinois Infantry.

When the guests were assembled Trumpeter Prescott sounded mess call. President Lauman then read a part of Washington Irving's description of the disbandment of Washington's forces.

Charles Kingsbury Miller was the first speaker, his subject being "Flag Bill Legislation." He made an eloquent plea for keeping the American colors free from commercial uses, and said that every civilian should have the same respect for the Stars and Stripes that was shown by soldiers who always uncovered under its folds.

Albert Judson Fisher, historian of the society, read a beautiful and stirring poem entitled "Pax Vobiscum." It was

eloquent of the struggles of Cuba for centuries and glowed with patriotism. The lines stirred his hearers to frequent applause.

Colonel Turner was the next speaker. When he rose to speak some one cried out, "Three cheers for right forward, fours right." They were given with a will. Mrs. Turner was not present, but at mention of her name the cheers were repeated, with the addition of a tiger.

Colonel Turner said that the Nation had a greater responsibility in its new possessions than could be measured by the rule or the yard stick. Any government, to be legitimate, he said, must make for the highest good of the greatest number, and there was no question but that the inhabitants of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines would be far happier, more progressive, and come quicker into the state of self-government under the care of the United States than if left to themselves or turned over to be ruled by any other country. "Duty, profit, and the good of all their people," he declared, "demands that we retain these islands." The sentiment was received with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs.

Major H. H. Humphries of the Tenth United States Infantry, whose command was in the trenches of Santiago, and relieved by Colonel Turner, was the next speaker. He recited in a pleasing way the adventures of his regiment in Cuba. He said the quartermaster made a mistake in the measurement of his men, for the bunks on the transports measured only four feet six inches, and the American soldier was generally much larger than that.

Other speakers were Captain Funkhouser, Surgeon Roberts, Lieutenant Lineberger, Lieutenant Wilson, Lieutenant Young and A. S. Northup.

There was a reception from 6:45 to 7:45 o'clock, followed by a banquet.

### PAX VOBISCUM.

[A PEACE JUBILEE ODE.]

GOD of the Earth and the Nations, Who ruleth the day and the darkness,  
Measuring History's tread by the trend of Thine infinite purpose,  
Calm on the throne of the Heavens, Thou watchest the paths of Thy children,  
Strong in the might of Thy power, Thou hearest the cry of the helpless;  
Just, and the Author of Justice, Thou markest the way of oppressors;  
Righteous and merciful ever, Thou makest a way to deliver.  
Out of the conscience of man dost Thou fashion Thy weapons for judgment;  
Out from the depths of men's souls Thou dost summon to warfare and scourgings;  
Quick, at the word of Thy mandate, Thy followers hasten to battle;  
Victory leadeth Thine armies, and Liberty follows Thy banners.  
Thou, in the roar and the flashings of conflict inditest a message;  
Written in blood of the fallen and sealed with the tear of the orphan;  
Thundered in ears of Earth's masters who rule with a sceptre of iron;  
Uttered to courts and to princes, that wise ones may listen and profit;  
"Judgment is mine," saith Jehovah, "and Justice my throne's habitation;  
"I will bring down the oppressor, that Mercy be built up forever;  
"I have commanded my hosts; I have mustered the host of the battle;  
"Silence before me, O Islands; his rod who didst smite thee is broken;  
"Lo, I have broken the staff of the wicked, and sceptre of rulers;  
"I am thy Rock and thy Fortress; Thy God and the Rock of thy Refuge."

Marvelous isle of the sea, the queen of the purple Antilles;  
Guarding thine insular flock like a shepherdess decked in her kirtle;  
Land of the orchard and harvest, and fairest of all of Earth's gardens;  
Flowing with milk and with honey, with blood of the vine and the olive;  
Fanned by the breezes of Southland, and kissed by the breath of the waters.  
Keeping the gateway of Commerce, and feeding a world from thy bounty;  
Old as the hills are thy sorrows, and centuries old is thy yearning,  
Bondwoman thou to another, whose reaping has been of thy sowing.





Waiting a Moses to lead thee from under the modern Egyptian;  
Watching the dark of the East for a dawning delayed in its coming.

One has come out of the North, as a combatant forth to the  
tourney;  
Armored and armed for the onset, the chosen knight-errant of  
Freedom;  
Bearing on banner and buckler a Liberty-cap as his token;  
Red, white and azure his colors; his crest is the sun-daring eagle.  
Rapid and fierce is the fray with the scion of Philip the Cruel;  
Hot and impetuous charging of steeds, and the clash of the  
weapons;  
Sudden and awful the shock in the meet of the onrushing  
foemen;  
Red run the sands of the lists with the blood of the fallen Cas-  
tilian;  
Sharp sounds the blare of the trumpet, announcing the combat  
is ended;  
Loud roars the multitude's plaudits, proclaiming the name of  
the victor.

Islands, your travail is ended; the bondwoman's fetters are  
broken;  
Over thy capes and thy headlands the dawn of a new day is  
breaking;  
Peace, like the dove of the Jordan, upon thee at last is  
descended;  
Hushed is the noise of the battle, and dried are the tears of thy  
weeping.  
Silent those mighty death-angels which parted thy shot-rough-  
ened waters;  
Silent those thunderous voices that wakened San Juan's rugged  
hillsides;  
Guasyma's thickets are vocal again with the matins of song-  
birds;  
Mountain and valley no longer re-echo the bullet's death-rattle.  
Vanquished and sullen, the foe from thy joy-wakened shores are  
departing;  
Spectre of cruel dominion is leaving thy borders forever.

Thanks be to Him who hath summoned our navies and armies to  
triumph;  
Sealing with infinite blessing the wisdom of rulers and people;  
"Making a way in the deep, and a path in the mighty of waters;  
"Leading captivity captive, and opening the doors of the prison."  
Honor to those who have led us on battleship, field, and in  
trenches;  
Planting the ensign of light o'er the lands that have slumbered  
in darkness;  
Praise for the soldier and tar who have followed the lead of  
"Old Glory;"  
Cheers for the heroes returning, and chaplets of bay and of  
laurel;  
Tears for the brothers who fell; on the wave, in the camp, or the  
battle;  
Tears for the silent who sleep, where the cypress and myrtle  
co-mingle.

ALBERT JUDSON FISHER.

Read at the banquet and reception of the Illinois Society of  
the Sons of the American Revolution tendered the returned  
Spanish war veterans at the Chicago Athletic Club on Novem-  
ber 2, 1898, the anniversary of the disbandment of Washington's  
army, 1783.

### California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Society commemorated the 117th anniversary of the  
Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown by one of the most bril-  
liant banquets in the history of the California Society of the  
Sons of the American Revolution, Wednesday, October 19th.  
It was given at the California Hotel. The menu was most ac-  
ceptable, and intellectually the banquet was worthy of the occa-  
sion and the patriotic organization. J. C. Currier, president of  
the society, and who enjoys the additional honor of being com-  
mander of the Loyal Legion, opened the intellectual feast with  
a timely and pertinent review of the war with Spain and paid a  
fitting tribute to the army and navy.

"Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow in American History"  
was the topic discussed, and very ably, too, by E. P. Deering,  
who held that the absorption of the Spanish territory, acquired  
by conquest, was an imperative necessity, and that we could  
not, if we would, yield a single inch of the ground consecrated  
with American blood.

A very thoughtful address on "The American Surgeon on  
the Modern Battlefield" was delivered by Dr. James W. Ward.  
Dr. Ward handled his subject in a masterly manner and was fol-  
lowed with keen interest. His address was interesting, instruct-  
ive and independent. Rabbi Nieto aroused the wildest enthusi-  
asm with an oration, a pithy, pointed and apposite oration, in  
which he demonstrated that American manhood had a mission  
to perform, and that the acquisition and moral and intellectual  
development of the Spanish colonists was merely part of that  
mission.

Horace H. Platt, in an able address on "American Imperial-  
ism; or, Our New Colonial Policy," demonstrated to the satis-  
faction of an interested and enthusiastic audience at least, that in  
Americanizing Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the people  
of the United States were simply doing their duty, a duty, by  
the way, that they owned the world. Major Edward Field,  
Second Artillery, U.S.A., spoke to the toast "The American  
Army at Yorktown and Santiago," and as usual caught the fancy  
of his hearers. He paid fitting tribute to the regulars, and the  
touch of pathos in his reference to the devotion of the regular to  
duty, the devotion in time of peace as well as in time of war, in  
the home camps and garrisons as well as at the front, was thor-  
oughly appreciated. And when he said that the regular soldier  
had a large share of the hard work all the time and too often  
only a small share of the glory of war, and dwelt on the moral  
courage that sustained the regular soldier, his hearers saw the  
point and were prodigal with their applause.

Major Field was followed by Colonel Little, commanding  
the Kansas Volunteers, who was one of the surprises of the even-  
ing. The colonel is a dashing, handsome soldier, truly an offi-  
cer and a gentleman, and although called to fill a gap and to  
speak of the navy, he made one of the most graceful speeches of  
the evening and did full justice to his subject. He admitted  
that prairie schooners were the only vessels known to his region,  
and waxed facetious over the absurdity of a volunteer army offi-  
cer from the prairies responding to a naval toast, but in a  
short time he showed remarkable familiarity not alone with  
deeds and needs of the United States navy, over which he  
grew eloquent, but also an intimate acquaintance with the  
social, political and commercial affairs bearing on the great  
dominating issues of to-day. He favored territorial expan-  
sion, as a present necessity, in the interest of justice and hu-  
manity, and urged a large increase of the navy. He dwelt  
forcibly on the influence of sea power. The scope of his ad-  
dress was necessarily wide, and, of course, after saying much  
for the navy he very naturally spoke for the American volun-  
teer soldier.

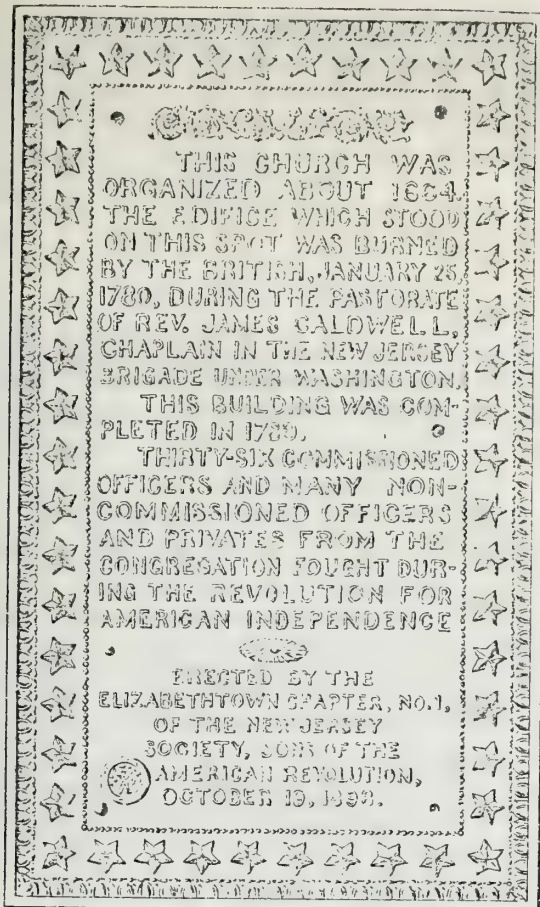
A paper entitled "Imperial Democracy; or, Shall We Hold  
the Philippines?" by David Starr Jordan, was read by Dr.  
Fetter. President Jordan opposes territorial expansion, is  
against American occupation of the Philippines and wishes  
Americans could steal away in the night and leave the islands  
to their fate.

All the speakers of the evening favored the retention of  
the Philippine Islands, and several of them made the point  
that in retaining the islands the United States would not be  
violating the principle laid down by Washington in his fare-  
well message, and later by Monroe in what is come to be known  
as the Monroe doctrine. By invitation of the president, Wm.  
M. Bunker announced that the Puerto del Ora Chapter of  
the Daughters of the American Revolution had announced a  
course of eight lectures upon American history, covering the  
critical period of our national life, from 1781 to 1836. These  
lectures are to be delivered by professors from the Stanford  
University and the University of California, and will be of great  
value to all persons interested in a better knowledge of the  
growth of the financial and constitutional policies of our Gov-  
ernment and its industrial development. The ladies of the chap-  
ter have arranged this course with the view to offering the  
students of history in our city a rare opportunity to study a  
period not usually dwelt upon, but a knowledge of which is  
perhaps more valuable than any others. Believing that every  
one interested will desire to attend each lecture, the tickets for  
the course are placed at the nominal sum of \$1. The lectures  
will begin Tuesday, October 25th, at 3.30 p. m., in Golden Gate  
Hall, 625 Sutter street, and occur every Tuesday thereafter for  
eight weeks.

Shortly after midnight the gathering sang "Auld Lang Syne"  
and the banquet ended. The committee in charge of the ban-  
quet was: W. H. Jordan (chairman), Arthur G. Towne, Irving  
F. Moulton, Zenas C. Dodge and Paul R. Jarboe. The officers  
of the society are as follows: Colonel J. C. Currier, president;  
Hon. Horace Davis, senior vice-president; William M. Bunker,  
junior vice-president; Edward Bonnell, secretary; Colonel A. S.  
Hubbard, registrar; Charles H. Warner, treasurer; T. A. Per-  
kins, marshal; Robert Vandercook, E. K. Head, Charles A.  
Sumner, Gen. S. W. Backus, M. L. Requa, Chas. D. Haven.







The Tablet erected upon the walls of and presented to the First Presbyterian Church by Elizabethtown Chapter, No. 1, Sons of the American Revolution.

The Elizabethtown Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, unveiled a tablet October 19th. The tablet is imbedded in the wall at the left of the centre or main entrance to the church. It was concealed by the folds of the Stars and Stripes while the presentation address was made by Mr. Chandler on behalf of the Elizabethtown Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. It was an inspiring scene—the front of the historic edifice, far above the heads of the crowd, from the old steeple, floated the Stars and Stripes.

The tablet is 3x5 feet in size, appropriately designed, cast in bronze by Cabarat. The architect was W. Gedney Beatty, 111 Fifth avenue, N. Y.

Mr. Chandler made a stirring address, filled with historical reminiscences. The response on behalf of the church was eloquently made by Ira B. Wheeler.

At the close of Mr. Wheeler's address and joining in and swelling the applause which followed it, the bell of the old church rang out a merry peal.

The officers and committee of Elizabethtown Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, who participated in the arrangements and ceremonies are as follows:

President, Walter Chandler; vice-president, Charles H. K. Halsey; secretary, Miller C. Earl; treasurer, Bauman L. Belden. Managers—Edward M. Wood, Erastus C. Putnam, Augustus S. Crane, Edward S. Atwater, Walter B. Timms, C. Symmes Higgins, George C. Tenney.

Tablet Committee—Bauman L. Belden, Charles H. K. Halsey, Augustus S. Crane, C. Symmes Higgins, Edward M. Wood, Edward S. Atwater, William P. Barber.

When the tablet was placed in position a copper box, containing records of the church and of Elizabethtown Chapter, together with copies of the city newspapers and other things, was set in the wall back of it.

Paul Jones Club S. A. R. of Portsmouth, N. H., elected the following officers for the coming year, November 1, 1898:

President, O. L. Frisbee; vice-president and secretary, J. E. Leavitt; treasurer, Capt. N. A. Walcott; historian, W. H. Smith; auditor, Hon. Frank Jones; chaplain, C. E. Hodgdon; board of managers, ex-Mayor Jenkins, W. A. Hodgdon, M. L. Raynes, F. S. Towle, Benjamin Daniels, H. J. Durgin, F. S. Clarkson. This club had as guests the Massachusetts Society S. A. R. on October 19th. President O. L. Frisbee delivered an address before the Paul Jones Chapter D. A. R., at Mechanics' Fair at Boston on October 28th.

## Remarks of Wm. A. Marble in Presenting Flag to Harlem Y. M. C. A., Nov. 7, 1898.

If there is any time or place in which the pulse of every true American should beat more rapidly or the spirit of patriotism become more stirred, it is on an occasion like this when we are met together to do homage to our Country's Flag. The Rev. Dr. Faunce, in a recent speech, said that "devotion to country and the flag and love to God stood side by side in his creed." This is a sentiment to which I most heartily say "Amen." In view of this sentiment what place could be better suited to fly the Stars and Stripes than this beautiful building of yours, erected to God and devoted to the moral, mental and physical improvement of His children! I think, as a matter of fact, that we are too apt to look upon the flag as an emblem of war, rather than the symbol of liberty and freedom.

From our early childhood we have been taught the thrilling story of Lexington and Concord, of Valley Forge and Monmouth, of Princeton and Yorktown, where our noble ancestors gave their lives and their all that we might enjoy the blessings which our flag represents; and the heroic deeds of the "boys of '61," who dared to do and die for the defence and preservation of the flag—these are matters of history so deeply engraven on our hearts that time can ne'er efface the record—our children and our children's children shall tell with pride of the patriotism of their sires. But there is another lesson which the flag teaches us, and to which I would call your especial attention to-right—it is the message of universal love, liberty and freedom which it bears to the world whenever and wherever its folds are unfurled. On an occasion similar to the one which has now called us together a friend of mine expressed this sentiment so aptly and sweetly in verse that I give you his words:

"Not to us is she telling  
Of an upward path to fame,  
Through the sulphurous smoke of cannon  
And the musket's deadly aim."

"But she teaches a sweeter lesson  
And she tells of a higher plan—  
Of the comity of nations  
And the brotherhood of man."

And now voicing the sentiment of the poem, I present to you "Old Glory":

"Flag of the free hearts hope and home,  
By Angel hands to valor given,  
Thy Stars have lit the welkin dome,  
And all thy hues were made in Heaven."

## Society of Colonial Wars in Washington State.

The six gentlemen now belonging to the Society of Colonial Wars living in the State of Washington, and as many others as were eligible to membership, organized a State Society under the direction of Colonel J. Kennedy Stout, the State Secretary, and signed a petition to the National Council for a charter. The governor of the society is J. Kennedy Stout; secretary, Dr. George T. Doolittle; treasurer, George S. Brooks, president of the Fidelity National Bank, and among the other officers are Judge M. T. Hartson, H. L. Wilson, the United States Minister to Chili; W. S. Jameson of Port Gamble, A. G. Avery, Frank H. Graves, Frank T. Post and H. Burns Ferris.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, NEW YORK, U.S.A.,  
September 14th, 1898.

Sir Thomas Lipton:

DEAR SIR—As an American citizen, and as a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I desire to express to you my grateful appreciation of your generous gift in aid of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors.

While England avenges Gordon's death, and makes in her own peerless way a sure pathway for civilization in benighted Africa, and while America inflicts upon corrupt Spain, a lesson of suffering for four hundred years of spoliation, it seems to be the mission of such men as yourself,—men who believe in the tie of human brotherhood,—to make by your generous acts still more firm and lasting that bond of kin and destiny of purpose which now seems naturally to unite America to the motherland.

I hold that a Divine Providence has appointed the Anglo-Saxon race the peculiarly noble task of providing an honest and humane government for peoples who alone and unaided are unable to throw off the rule of tyranny and misrule, and I feel that by your very constitution of mind and life work, you are, my dear sir, one of God's instruments in the carrying out of a mighty plan of ministering agents to a higher and truer civilization.

It is my prayer, as I believe it to be that of all my fellow-compatriots, as well as of every suffering American soldier and





sailor, that you may have in your life no end of what Shakespeare calls "sunshine days," and when called up higher will receive from the Master the reward which you so justly deserve. I deem it an honor to have been appointed by my esteemed friend, Mr. Sumner, as one of his aids in the disposition of the gift you have placed in his hands, and which through his diligence has already assured the early return to his home of many a sick and despairing soldier or sailor.

With much respect and esteem,

I am, my dear sir, faithfully yours,

J. C. PUMPELLEY.

LIPTON (Limited), CITY ROAD, LONDON, E. C.,

October 19th, 1898.

*Josiah C. Pumpelly, Esq., Union League Club, New York:*

MY DEAR MR. PUMPELLEY—I have been out of town for some little time, and on my return have received your very kind letter of the 18th ult. I can assure you I am proud to receive such a very beautifully expressed letter, and one which I will always carefully treasure. It has made me happy to think that the mite I sent has been of service in relieving the sufferings of those gallant fellows who so nobly braved the dangers of war and a most sickly climate at that particular season of the year. There could be no kindness too great to show them on their return, and they are worthy of every possible care and attention which can be bestowed upon them. It must be a source of very great satisfaction to all concerned in the welfare of those brave soldiers and sailors that they have so able and willing a friend as Miss Helen Gould, whose kindly interest in their behalf, as well as in many other good works, is a great and noble example to others.

Mr. Sumner and his friends deserve to be very highly appreciated for the great trouble they have taken in placing the funds in the proper channels; and they have done the work splendidly.

I hope when I cross next summer that I will have the pleasure of thanking you personally for your kind expressions towards me, and which I most heartily reciprocate.

With best wishes, I am, yours faithfully,

THOMAS LIPTON.

### Mrs. John Ritchie, of Maryland.

WHEN a noble American woman, in the fullness of middle life passes suddenly from the broad sphere of her influence, she leaves a void which can never again be filled by a single individual; but, far-reaching and wide-spreading that influence will extend into the future, perpetual and immortal. Such a woman was the late Mrs. John Ritchie, of Maryland. The granddaughter of a Revolutionary hero; the daughter of an honored Union officer of the War of the Rebellion; the wife of a judge and statesman; the mother of sixteen honorable, virtuous and brilliant living children; a woman of high principles and remarkable intellectuality, it is impossible to estimate or over-estimate the influence of her life during a half century.

Born in 1839, in Carroll County, Maryland, she grew to womanhood amid the troubled scenes preceding the Civil War. Her patriotism grew strong and deep—coeval with her filial, her conjugal, and her maternal love, and in the fullness of her broad nature no duty of either was neglected.

The following is a list of the positions held by Mrs. Ritchie at different times in the performance of her patriotic duties: Vice-president of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maryland; first and last regent of Frederick Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution; a Colonial Dame; officer of the Historical Society of Frederick, Maryland; member of the Board of one of the State Charities of Maryland; an organizer and most efficient member of the Francis Scott Key Monument Association, and one of the committee who obtained from the Maryland Legislature an appropriation of \$5000 for that monument; (she lived to see it but once after its completion); and one of the promoters of the plan to establish a University at Washington in fulfillment of the will of General Washington. She was also one of the representatives of the State of Maryland at the World's Fair in 1893.

The State of Maryland expressed its appreciation of the loss of one of the most noble women by the official presence of Gov. Lowndes of Maryland and members of the judiciary attending the funeral of Mrs. Ritchie—an honor seldom conferred upon a woman.

The best and highest tribute to the motherhood of Mrs. John Ritchie is paid to her memory by the lives and characters of her many children, the widest known of whom is Mrs. Donald McLean, the brilliant and beloved regent of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. John Ritchie was the daughter of Emily Nelson and William Pinkney Maulsby of Maryland, and granddaughter of

General Roger Nelson, of the Revolution, and Betsy Harrison of Maryland. General Roger Nelson ran away from William and Mary's College when a mere boy to join the Continental Army. He was commissioned as lieutenant (his family possess the commission, also his chaplain and crimson sash,) and later was promoted by General Washington to the rank of General, for distinguished bravery. He served in many engagements, coming to and fighting valorously in New York State. Returning to the Southern campaign of the Revolutionary War he was left for dead (his wounds were so many) upon the field of Cowpens. A British soldier passing him as he lay on the battlefield, wantonly struck him with his hand so that it was lame for life. He was found by his own men ere life was really extinct and nursed back to health. On returning to his home in Frederick, Maryland, he was sent to Congress and from thence to the Bench. One of his sons, Madison Nelson, followed him on the Bench. Another son, John Nelson, was Attorney General of the United States and Minister to Italy. Upon the latter's return to America he built the family place on which Mrs. Ritchie died.

Emily Nelson was the daughter of Gen. Roger Nelson; she was a gifted writer, when women writers were rare; and was the wife of Judge William Maulsby, and they were the parents of Mrs. Ritchie. Judge Maulsby was in public life from the time of his majority—a lawyer, State Senator and on the Bench of the Court of Appeals. He offered his services to the United States Government upon the outbreak of the Civil War and raised his own regiment. A monument to Col. Maulsby and his command stands on the field of Gettysburg. His house was a magnificent Colonial place, known as Prospect Hall, Maryland.

There Mrs. Ritchie's first child, Emily Nelson (Mrs. Donald McLean), was born in 1839, her mother having married John Ritchie in 1858. Judge Ritchie was a prominent lawyer of Maryland, the State's leading orator, whose reputation spread throughout the country, until his premature death in the full vigor of his powers. He had served his Church and his State and was a Member of Congress before becoming Chief Justice of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Maryland and a member of the Court of Appeals.

Although but fifty-nine at her death, Mrs. Ritchie's life was perfectly rounded in her heroic performance of duty, domestic and public. She was the mother of eighteen children, sixteen of whom survive her; her youngest child and her eldest grandchild (Mrs. McLean's daughter) being practically of the same age. To each one of her children and grandchildren she was the incarnation of beauty of character and face—the object of her utmost devotion and admiration. She reared the former to full knowledge of their "duty toward God and their duty toward their neighbors," and was an ardent lover of her Church—the Episcopalian—in whose full communion she passed from this life to a "far better."

In social life Mrs. Ritchie had ever been a brilliant figure. The house of Judge and Mrs. Ritchie was the house of hospitality. She was with her husband in Washington, in the capital of Maryland—wherever his official positions led him—and exercised her peculiar charm to add to the happiness and gaiety of those around her.

In public affairs, wherever a woman *should* be, there she stood—broad-minded, highly gifted, of inviolable honor; she promoted the patriotic interests of her town, her State and her country.

### National Society Colonial Dames of New York.

National Society Colonial Dames of New York. Mrs. Howard Townsend, president. During the months of July, August, September and October the following work was done by the New York Society: Pajamas, night shirts, bedding, underwear and socks, bands and handkerchiefs, all sorts of canned goods, cereals, hygeia waters, meat and fruit jellies, malted milk, articles for hospital use, such as bed-pans, feeding trays for sick, candlesticks were sent to the hospitals at Fort Monroe, Chicamauga, Tampa, Montauk Point, Santiago and Havana, the Presbyterian hospital, New York hospital Bellevue and Roosevelt hospitals and Bedloe's Island. An appeal for food for the "well men" in Santiago was met by the response of a large case of supplies for distribution among men *not* on sick report but who need better food than the ordinary issue. Goods sent to Gen. Leonard Wood. A request for drugs for sick "Reconcentrados" at Havana was also responded to by a case of drugs sent to care Lieut. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N. *Two cases* were provided for use of Leiter hospital at Chicamauga. The families of many soldiers are being cared for. Many soldiers are being looked after in the city hospitals. *This* is the work of the New York city "Dames." Each town and city in New York State is doing and has been doing a like work. All packages have been received and acknowledged. Respectfully submitted.

KATHERINE BOBERT ROE, Temporary Chairman War Com.





### General Society Daughters of the Revolution.

The Daughters of Philadelphia gave their semi-annual luncheon on October 15th, at the Roman, Atlantic City. Covers were laid for fifty and the tables were handsomely decorated.

At a meeting of the Bancroft Chapter of Worcester it was voted as the sense of the meeting that the reading of formal papers and theses be dispensed with and social gatherings be held instead during the coming winter.

The Hannah Pearl chapter of West Boyford, Mass., was organized September 13th. This, the youngest State chapter in Massachusetts, held a harvest supper and entertainment recently, the proceeds of which, about twenty dollars, they voted to send to the Massachusetts Vol. Aid Association.

A large party of the Massachusetts Daughters met October 19th on their fourth historic pilgrimage. Andover being the objective point, where at noon luncheon was served to one hundred persons in the famous Wayside Inn. The Daughters after leaving the train at South Sudbury were taken in coaches to visit the historic spots with which this region abounds.

Prospect Hill chapter of Somerville, Mass., held its first meeting of the season with Mrs. C. E. Moore October 31st. After the business papers were read by Miss Maria S. Delano and Mrs. Young on their Revolutionary ancestors and an original poem on "The Old Powder House," by the regent, Mrs. S. H. Libby, tea was served by the hostess assisted by members of the chapter.

The Josiah Bartlett chapter of Amesbury, Mass., is arranging for a loan exhibition, to be held in that town October 27th and 28th. This locality is rich in old furniture, china, etc., and articles of great value and antiquity will be exhibited. Among the valuables to be seen is a book printed for George Whitfield in 1798, containing a sermon preached by John Wesley, before the college at Oxford in 1744.

The first Chicago chapter is in process of formation. Mrs. H. W. Clair, 344 E. 57th street, having been vested with power as an organizing regent. This chapter will occupy rooms in the Masonic Temple. Among the charter members will be Mrs. H. W. Clair, Mrs. D. F. Williams, Mrs. S. P. Richardson, Mrs. C. C. White, Mrs. M. B. Bales, Miss Hannah Barnard, Miss Emma Beers, Miss Y. Stevens.

Miss Anna Colby, historian of the Josiah Bartlett chapter of Amesbury, gave a talk to the pupils of the public school on "Progress in Methods of Lighting our Homes." This was illustrated by the use of the tinder box, and the regular gradation of candles, sperm oil and camphine lamps, showing the wonderful evolution from the primitive methods to the present system of illumination by gas and electricity.

The Mercy Savory chapter of Groveland, Mass., have just added to their number a real daughter in the person of Mrs. Lucy Thorndike (Steckney) Pillsbury of Georgetown, whose father was Paul Steckney, a Revolutionary soldier. He was baptized at Rowley, February 9th, 1745, married in Limebrook parish on March 24th, 1778, to Elizabeth Pike, and afterward to Betsy Cheney in 1811. He was a man of means.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Society was held at Raleigh October 7th. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year. Regent, Mrs. Spier Whitaker; vice-regent, Mrs. Alexander Q. Holladay; secretary, Mrs. Alexander Cameron; treasurer, Mrs. Sherwood Higgs; registrar, Miss Mary Hinton; managers, Miss Marian Hayward, Mrs. Martha Hayward. The society is in a flourishing condition and doing good work.

**New York State War Work.**—After the first installment of pipes, tobacco, soap, paper, etc. sent to the home camps and to Tampa and Chicamauga, the New York State Daughters went "right on" in the good work. In June soups, jellies, etc. were sent to Tampa, and to Falls Church, Va., also a special gift from the Genesee chapter of Rochester, N. Y., and of stamped envelopes, paper, books, etc., sent to Falls Church, Va., and Tampa. In July another box containing lemons, malted milk, calves-foot jelly went to Chicamauga, Ga.

The Judith Badger Cogswell chapter of Haverhill, Mass., held the first meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. W. H. Underhill. The regent, Mrs. Oliver Taylor, gave an account of the work done for the soldiers during the summer. Every Friday morning sewing meetings were held, by means of which aid and comfort were given to both soldiers and sailors. A paper on "The Bridge Family in America" was read by Miss Emily Bridge, and also one on Capt. Benjamin Gage by Mrs. Charles E. Kelley. Two songs by Miss Alice Morse followed, and the meeting closed after a report on the field day at Andover by Mrs. Titcomb by the singing of "America."

The Sarah Hull chapter of Newton, Mass., held its first meeting of the season October 27th at the home of Mrs. Edwin B. Rogers, Newton, the fine weather bringing out a large attendance. The rooms were bright with bunting, flowers and October sunshine. The regent, Mrs. Forris, gave the chapter a cordial welcome and a delightful literary and musical programme followed, consisting of an interesting paper on her work and experiences at Camp Wikoff, by Mrs. Ella Wingate Ireland; reading of "Fighting Joe" by Anna Bailey, and several local selections by Miss Harris and Miss Rowe. After the singing of "America" by the chapter members, refreshments were served and a social hour closed a most enjoyable meeting. The Massachusetts state regent, Miss E. Hunt, was present.

The first meeting of the season of the Mary Warren chapter of Roxbury, Mass., was held at the residence of the regent, Mrs. P. O. M. Edson, on October 18th. In pursuance of a plan suggested last year that the members write sketches of the part taken by their ancestors in the Colonial days, Mrs. William H. Mackintosh presented the first paper, giving an interesting account of the life and work of her ancestor, Gen. Peter Gansevoort of New York, and also something of Major Thomas Melville of Boston, whose character and quaint personal appearance in the old-time cocked hat and knee breeches, which he wore until his death, suggested to Oliver Wendell Holmes his poem of "The Last Leaf." A report was read of the work done by the Roxbury branch of the Volunteer Aid Association, organized under the auspices of the Mary Warren chapter, songs sung by Miss Smith of Brookline brought the meeting to a close.

The opening meeting of the Rufus Putnam chapter of Dorchester, Mass., was held at the home of its regent, Mrs. Robert T. Swan. After a report of the work of the Volunteer Aid Association, Dorchester branch, organized under the auspices of this chapter, an entertaining letter was read by Miss Celeste Albright describing the occasion of the first brewing of a cup of tea in Nantucket. This was followed by a social hour. The chapter chose for its contribution to the Paul Revere school of Boston, which has been decorated by the various patriotic societies, a picture of Gen. Lafayette, which was placed in position in time for the dedicatory exercises on October 19th—Lafayette's Day. The chapter will devote the winter to historical study under a chosen committee.

The work for the sick soldiers which is being carried on by the Long Island Society D. R. has taken the form of furnishing recreation for the convalescents in the hospitals.

The nurses in the hospitals said the men had enough to eat, drink and smoke, but what they wanted and needed most was to be entertained, taken out of themselves.

This work was taken up, committees were formed to make the work systematic, and the following ideas carried out:

Trolley rides, giving to the men the sight of green fields, and to many a western man who never saw the ocean, a glimpse of the breakers at Coney Island; theatre parties diverting their minds. This was made possible by the generosity of Col. Sinn, manager of the Brooklyn theatres, who said "there was nothing too good for the men who suffered in their country's cause;" steamboat parties, taking them around New York harbor, and showing all the points of interest they had read of but never thought to see; the wonderful Brooklyn bridge, Governor's Island, Statue of Liberty, Grant's tomb, etc.

The poor fellows, some with heads or arms bandaged, all emaciated and feeble, appealed very strongly to the Daughters escorting them. On one of the trips one poor man acknowledged upon the pressing inquiry of the lady with him that he *did* have a longing for something special to eat. Upon being urged to tell what it was he said he did "so want something sweet." They had had so much hard tack and salt junk.

The lady in question promptly stayed home from an important meeting the following day and devoted herself to making cake and candy, which with fresh *sweet* fruit, she sent to the men. The army matron said her only criticism was that, either she must make the cake not quite so good, or else a great deal more of it. And that it was amusing and pathetic to see the men dividing the goodies share and share alike. Evidently their systems craved and needed the sweets.

The beneficial results of the efforts of the recreation committees were soon apparent. The men brightened, lost that dreadful listless, apathetic look; appetites and color improved, and they showed they had had a decided lift on the hard road to recovery.

I must mention also that two dairy men, not able to help in any other way, volunteered to supply milk for the men for two weeks. Two prominent livery stable keepers provided carriages for the feeblest men who could not endure the rough motion of the cars. Thanks are also due to the supervisor of the port of New York who provided a tug for a month.

The Daughters are delighted with the results of their work in the recreation line, and will continue while there is need of it.





## Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to  
MISS M. WINCHESTER ADAMS, 18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City.

### TO LAFAYETTE.

Here's to France's patriot son;  
Friend of our Washington,  
Brave Lafayette;  
How he boldly crossed the wave,  
And generous succor gave,  
Our freedom's cause to save,  
We'll ne'er forget.

Ours to hand the story down,  
Bringing ever fresh renown  
To Lafayette.  
Children's children know it well,  
And to theirs in praises tell,  
Thus grateful hearts, as ages swell,  
His fame beget.

Here's to all from o'er the sea,  
Who served to make our country free,  
With Lafayette.

Among our own great heroes famed  
Shall they ever more be named,  
Their loving service still proclaimed  
A nation's debt.

EUNICE ROBINSON WRIGHT-WALLING.

### Arrival of the Army at Morristown, Dec. 14, 1779.

General Greene had reported two places at Morristown as being suitable for winter quarters; they were Aquaknock and Kimble Hill. He preferred the former, and was chagrined when his Commander-in-Chief, with the wiser judgment, as was afterwards proved, settled upon the latter.

On the 7th of December, 1779, he wrote to Governor Livingston from Morristown: "The main army lies within three or four miles of this place," and on the 15th he ordered Generals Greene and Duportail to "examine all the grounds in the environs of our present encampment for spots most proper to be occupied in case of any movement of the enemy towards us," the positions to be large enough for the manoeuvres of ten thousand men.

On the morning of the 14th of December, 1779, the American forces commenced to arrive and pass through Morristown on their way to their winter quarters on Kimball Hill, "a wilderness," three miles from Morristown.

Mrs. Silas Lindsley, then about six years old and living in a house next east of the Ford Mansion, said that the portion of the army which came from the north through Pompton and Whippany occupied an entire day in passing her father's house, and that the scene was most exciting.

The pioneers with their axes, the squads of officers on horseback, companies and battalions of infantry and artillery, long trains of baggage wagons drawn by horses and oxen, the beating of drums, the floating of flags and the shaking of the earth, at times, under the heavy roll of artillery and tramp of horses; all combined, must have made a deep impression upon the minds of a people whose hearts were so permeated with the enthusiastic spirit of freedom.

It has been truly said that from the time the Revolutionary contest assumed its true proportions until the final stroke at Yorktown, New Jersey was the headquarters of American resistance, the strategic centre, the chief battlefield of the war. Washington seemed to consider it the hub of a wheel whose radiations would alike threaten the Hudson, keep New York under alarm and so place Howe that he could not attack the American army without risk to his own base.

The historic hills of Morris proved a most welcome and providential retreat; and here Washington made a truly scientific use of natural forces and geographical relations.

No part of the State can be named whose citizens did as much as those of Morris, in proportion to its wealth and population, to feed the American army.

The forests gave wood, the barns furnished provender and horses and oxen, and the granaries and cellars furnished food for the soldiers; and for all this the owners received only a piece of paper as a voucher that the supplies were duly received. Nor was this all; there were hundreds of families who took the half-clad soldiers into their homes, where the women knit stockings and prepared clothes for them and nursed those who were sick back to health again.

Patriots they were, those plain yeomen, and their hearts were upheld by the spirit of freedom which brooded over mountains and rested in the fertile slopes of our valleys. And it was here among these patriots that the American army arrived December 14, 1779.

J. C. PUMPELY.

### The Old Pear Tree,\* Truro, Mass.

Tell me, is the story true,  
Which tradition gives of you?  
"That you sailed across the sea  
To this Land of Liberty,  
In the Mayflower long ago;"  
Tell me, is it really so?

Who, of all that Pilgrim band  
Placed you where you now do stand,  
As they went in search of springs,  
Where the Pamet River sings?  
In the valley they selected,  
You've been surely well protected.

You are now a goodly sight,  
And in the spring your blossoms white,  
Make you look a mound of snow;  
On your bark the lichens grow.  
Tell me did an Indian maid  
Ever rest beneath your shade?

Forty miles o'er Cape Cod Bay,  
Did the Mayflower sail away,  
All but you who came, are dead,  
Speak, and tell me what they said,  
As they planted you that day  
Ere they sailed across the bay.

Keep your silence, if you will,  
You're a grand old land mark still.  
If tradition proves untrue  
Yet is Truro proud of you,  
Live, and flourish in the land  
By the ocean breezes fanned.

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.

\*This pear tree, known to be growing when the town (Truro) was settled, is still flourishing in the old orchard of the late Hincks Gross. It is in a deep valley, protected by the surrounding hills, its roots striking deep into living water springs. In 1812, as it had not borne fruit for twenty years, it was proposed to cut it down. Better council, however, prevailed. In gratitude for its preservation, for more than sixty years it has never failed a bountiful yield. The tree is tall and symmetrical, giving no sign of decay, and when in full blossom is a mountain of beauty. Concerning this tree, there is a tradition that one of the *Mayflower* party brought it from England, promising to plant it in the New World the first opportunity. That during the second visit to Truro, on the journey up the river in pursuit of fresh water springs, perceiving a favorable spot, they fulfilled their promise. In favor of this story it may be said that the tree is but a short distance from the river banks, and the path of the company must have been a few rods only from the place. The property now is in possession of Dr. O. R. Gross of New York. (From "Truro—Cape Cod"—by Shebach Rich.)

### Reading for December.

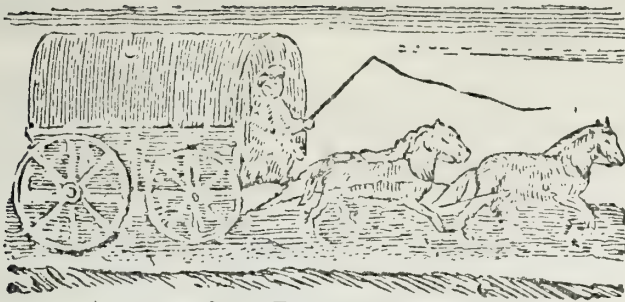
Abbot's—"Captain Myles Standish."  
Henry Hoyt's—"Faith White's Letter Book, 1620-1623."  
Hezekiah Butterworth's—"The Pilot of the Mayflower, a Tale of the Children of the Pilgrim Republic."  
Amanda M. Douglas's—"A Little Girl in Old Boston."  
Memorize—Felicia Heman's—"The breaking waves dashed high."

1. Who were the Puritans? Who were the Pilgrims? What are the points of difference between them?
2. Why did the Pilgrims wish to come to America? When and where did they land?
3. Give a brief account of their first winter. What were their relations with the Indians?
4. Where did the Pilgrims first make their laws? Who was chosen Governor?
5. Write a short story about the Pilgrims, answering the questions, and send it to THE SPIRIT OF '76, to the address at the top of this page.





# THEN and NOW.



**To the PUBLIC.**  
**THE FLYING MACHINE,** kept by John Mercereau, at the New-Blazing-Star-Ferry, near New-York, sets off from Powles-Hook every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, for Philadelphia, and performs the Journey in a Day and a Half, for the Summer Season, till the 1st of November; from that Time to go twice a Week till the first of May, when they again perform it three Times a Week. When the Stages go only twice a Week, they set off Mondays and Thursdays.\* The Waggon in Philadelphia set out from the Sign of the George, in Second-Street, the same Morning. The Passengers are desired to cross the Ferry the Evening before, as the Stages must set off early the next Morning. The Price for each Passenger is *Twenty Shillings, Pro.*\* and Goods as usual. Passengers going Part of the Way to pay in Proportion.

As the Proprietor has made such Improvements upon the Machines, one of which is in Imitation of a Coach, he hopes to merit the Favour of the Publick.

JOHN MERCEREAU.

*New York Gazette 1771*

FLYING MACHINE.

\* "Proc.": Proclamation-money or lawful money according to the proclamation of Queen Anne in 1704.

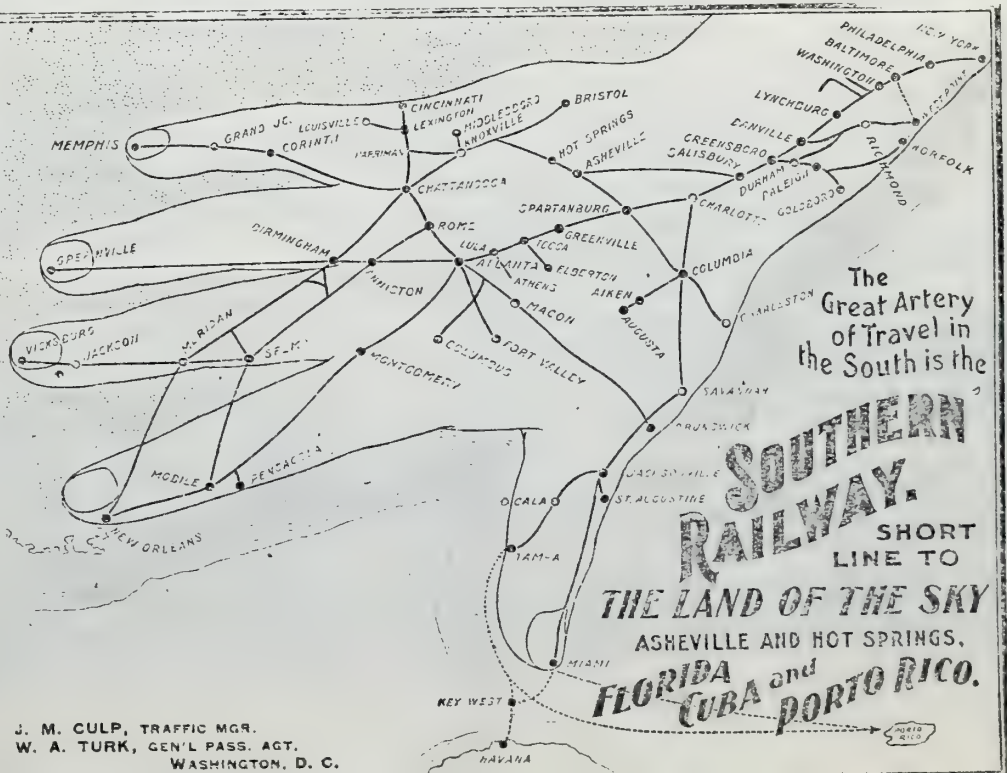
## "THE WASHINGTON and SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED."

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## To Perfect the Family Tree.

This department is free to subscribers who have queries to make concerning their ancestors.

To those unable to consult the references found in the Genealogical department we will copy and send them any one reference mentioned, for a fee of 50 cts.; each additional reference 25 cents.

November 20th, 1898.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Will you kindly insert the enclosed in the next number of "The Spirit of '76"? As it is the only date I lack in order to become a member of the "Society of Mayflower Descendants." I have attempted to obtain it through two Genealogical Bureaus as well as through two professional Genealogists and failed. My other call through your monthly brought me the information, not only from Maine but from Iowa, and hoping to be equally fortunate I intrude again.

Can any one give me the address of any descendant of Nathaniel and Innocent (Head) Church or the death and place of residence of Caleb Church (their son) who was born April 25th, 1728 at Little Compton, R. I. Mrs. A. P. Linn Cochran, Springfield Ohio.

Wanted information as to the ancestry of Rachel Dean, who married Jonathan Ferris. Jonathan Ferris was born at East Chester 1732, and died at Peekskill, N. Y., August 8, 1794. Also ancestry of Jesse and Mary Owen, whose daughter, Jane Owen, born Aug 24, 1782, married Jonathan Ferris, Feb 13, 1800. Mary Owen died March 23, 1826.—Caroline F. Clark, Geneva, Kane County, Illinois.

Information wanted as to who was the father of Abraham Peirce or Pears; married Isabel Witherspoon in 1687.—I. Newton Peirce, 82 Upham Street, Melrose, Mass.

Desired the names of the parents of Polly and Joel Winchester of Chenango County, N. Y. and formerly of New London, Conn.—Mrs. John A. Watling, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Information Wanted—Abraham Peirce (or Pears) and Isabel Witherspoon, both of Boston, Mass.; married March 11, 1687, at Watertown, Mass., by Rev. John Bailey, settled in Salem, Mass., where they lived for a number of years and had a son Samuel. Who were the parents of Abraham and Isabel? The above information is desired by I. Newton Peirce, 169 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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We have inserted this notice that our wife, who presents us each Christmas with a bargain counter box of cigars, will see it and purchase this brand, which we have tried and found all right.—EDITOR.

## Patriotic Books Reviewed.

*The Spirit of Seventy-Six; or, The Coming Woman.* A Prophetic Drama. Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston. This little play "was not written for the stage nor with any view to publication, but simply for amateur performance," so the note preceding the same announces to the reader. This little drama is very amusing and well fitted for the drawing room. The volume also contains two other pieces, "A Charge of Base" and "Doctor Mondschein."

*The Boys with Old Hickory*, by Everett T. Tomlinson. Lee and Shepard, Boston. This volume is the last of the "Series of the War of 1812," by Dr. Tomlinson. From his careful study of boys he knows well how to arouse their interest in historical events and give their correct views of the same. The heroes of this story take passage on a privateer for the Gulf of Mexico and participate in the Battle of New Orleans. The events described are stirring enough to interest any boy, and will arouse a true spirit of patriotism. Cloth bound. Price \$1.50.

"*The Puritan*," by Arlo Bates. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Boston. This work of Arlo Bates is a stronger one than his two previous volumes "The Pagan" and "The Philistines." The circumstances surrounding the plot of the story—of the election of the bishop of Massachusetts—are but slightly exaggerated from those which according to the newspaper records, actually occurred a few years ago. The two principal characters are a pair of young deacons whose ideas are the extreme Ritualistic belief of the Episcopal Church—novitiates in a celebrated brotherhood. Both during a short vacation, at which time they are introduced into Boston society, fall in love. The saner of the two breaks loose from the brotherhood—the other joins the Catholic

Church. The theory of the author is that the descendants of the Puritans cannot escape "the stress of sincerity and earnestness" which is their inheritance. It is a book well worth reading.

*The Little Minister* J. M. Barrie. Maude Adams edition. R. H. Russell, Publisher, New York. To the lover of beautiful books this edition of "The Little Minister" will prove a most acceptable gift. The front cover of this volume, which is bound in white, bears a miniature of "Babbie" surrounded by thistles and gold leaf. It contains twenty-five full-page illustrations, many of them drawn by C. Allen Gilbert. With the volume which comes sealed and boxed are six other illustrations from the new scene which Mr. Barrie introduced when he prepared the story for the stage. There is a fine engraved portrait of Miss Adams. Deckled edges gilt top. Price \$2.50.

*Lucy Knox Balls.*—Several chapters in "King Washington"—the new Historical Romance—are devoted to a graphic description of a ball given by Mrs. Lucy Knox, at the General Knox Headquarters, near Newburgh, where General Washington participated in dancing the Minuet. From this description—which includes the details of costumes worn, and the technique of the stately Minuet—it would be easily possible to give "Lucy Knox Balls," to be danced in Colonial costume, and with some of the historical characters represented. This book is for sale at all bookstores at \$1.25, or may be ordered from the publishers—Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

*A Little Girl in Old Boston*, by Amanda M. Douglas. Dodd Mead & Co., Publishers, New York. This carefully written story, dealing with the bringing up of little Doris by her Boston relatives, pictures life as it was in that city ninety years ago. It is a simple story sweetly told and portrays with exactness the family life of the Leveretts, Adamses and Mannings. It may be classed as historical, bringing us as does closer to life and conditions of New England a century ago. Attractively bound in cloth. Price \$1.50.

*Washington After the Revolution—1784-1799*—by William Spohn Baker. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. This volume full of interest is a sequel to the "Itinerary of General Washington, 1775-1783," by the same author. This work notes as closely as possible the personal movements of Washington through the remaining years of his life—and is a book well worth the reading. Cloth bound. Gilt top. Price \$2.50.

D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, New York. *The Pilot of the Mayflower.* A Tale of the "Children of the Pilgrim Republic," by Ezekiah Butterworth. This story, describing the scenes before the sailing of the Pilgrims, the long days and hardships of the voyage, and the early days at Plymouth, is told in a style fascinating alike to young and old. One of the most important pages in our history is brought vividly before the reader. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

*The Hero of Erie* (Commodore Perry), by James Barnes. This volume graphically describes Perry's adventures as a boy on the frigate General Greene and his conduct through the exciting scenes of the battle of Lake Erie. Full of energy and courage, making it of especial value as a book for boys. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

*A Herald of the West.* A Romance of 1812 by J. A. McAltscheler. This romance of American History pictures some social and political conditions in Washington just before the war of 1812 and later gives an insight into the life of Philadelphia, New York and Boston at that time. The capture of Washington by the British and the battle of New Orleans are vividly described. Cloth bound. Price \$1.50.

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston. *Captain Shays—A Populist of 1786*, by George R. R. Rivers. This story gives the experience of one of the farmers of 1786, who, with a mortgaged farm and distress and want for his family at hand, turned from the government and joined the farmers in a rebellion with Captain Shays as its head. This story ends happily for all. Isaac Brown, farmer at last sees his error in believing in Shays, whom he found to be, as all did, a selfish man trying only to better himself. Interestingly told. Cloth bound. Price \$1.25.

*The Man Without a Country*, by Edward Everett Hale. This is one of the most pathetic little stories ever written. The new edition contains a preface giving an account of the circumstances and incidents of its publication and a new introduction by the author, "In the Year of the War with Spain." Cloth bound. Price 50 cents.

*The Young Puritans in King Philip's War*, by Mary P. Wells Smith. The young readers who delighted in "Young Puritans of Old Hadley," by the same author, will be equally interested in this volume, which is a sequel to it. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.25.

*The Little Flowers of St. Francis.* Translated from the Italian, with a brief account of the Life of St. Francis, by Abby Langdon Alger. Price 50 cents.

Dana, Estes & Co., Publishers, Boston. *The Cruise of the Comet*, by James Otis. This is a story of privateering during the War of 1812, being obtained from letters written by Stephen Burton, a young lad who enlisted upon the "Comet" upon its second and most famous cruise as a privateer.

*When Israel Putnam Served the King*, by James Otis. This purports to be the story by a young volunteer of the deeds of Major Putnam in 1758 when sent against the French and Indians under Chief Molang. Both volumes are illustrated and should be found in every boy's library.





**Books Received Not Yet Reviewed.**

The Boys of Old Monmouth.

Price \$1.50. Houghton, Mifflin &amp; Co., Boston.

The Battle of the Strong.

Tecumseh: Chief of the Shawanoes.

Price \$1.50. E. P. Dutton &amp; Co., New York.

Soldier Songs and Love Songs.

Price \$1.00. William E. Jenkins, New York.

A Soldier of the Legion.

Price \$1.50. W. A. Wilde &amp; Co., Boston.

A Girl of '76.

A Son of the Revolution.

Two Young Patriots.

Cartagena or the Lost Brigade.

Price \$1.50. Lamson, Wolfe &amp; Co., Boston.

The Lost Word, a Christmas Legend of Long Ago.

Price \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A Story of a Yankee Boy.

The Story of the Revolution. Two volumes.

Price \$3.00 each. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A Young Volunteer in Cuba. Price \$1.25. Lee &amp; Shepard, Boston.

Poor Richard's Almanack.

Price \$1.50. The Century Co., New York.

Down Durley Lane.

Home Life in Colonial Days.

Price \$2.50. The Macmillan Co., New York.

At You Alls House.

Do Nothing Days Library. 2 volumes.

Price \$3.00 per set. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila.

Romance of a Spanish Nun. 50c.

A Genealogical History of the Kelley Family.

Price \$2.00. Herbert Alfred Kelley, Cleveland.

The Sambo Book. Price \$1.00. Williams &amp; Wilkins, Baltimore.

My Lady. Price \$1.50. A. C. McClurg &amp; Co., Chicago.

Story of the Pennsylvania Germans. Express Book Print, Easton, Pa.

Three Women. W. B. Conkey Co., Chicago.

A Hero of Ticonderoga. Hobert J. Shanley &amp; Co., Burlington, Vt.

The Fall of Santiago. Price \$1.50. R. A. Fenno &amp; Co., New York.

Under Dewey at Manila. 1.00

Friendship. 1.25 Fleming H. Revel Co., "

A Gunner Aboard the Yankee.

Price \$1.50. Doubleday &amp; McClure Co., New York.

Jefferson Wildrider. Price \$1.25. The Baker &amp; Taylor Co., "

A Lover's Revolt. Price \$1.50. Longmans, Green &amp; Co., "

Stories of the Red Children. Price 40c. Educal Pub. Co., Boston.

A Little Colonial Dame. Price \$1.50. F. A. Stokes Co., New York.

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Anglo Saxon Onward. Hubbell Pub. Co., Cleveland.

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Year Book 1897—District of Columbia Society S. A. R.

Pamphlet—Relief Work of Connecticut Chapters D. A. R.

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DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES, INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76. AND COLONIAL TIMES.

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## National Society



Office of the Secretary General.  
Masonic Temple

Dear Sir and Compatriot:

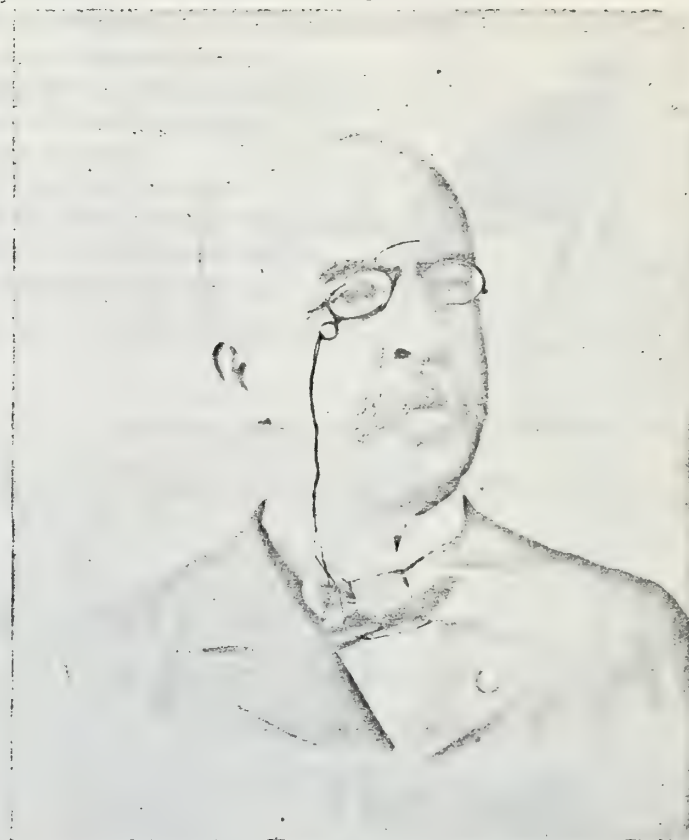
It is my painful duty to inform you that

**Edwin Shepard Barrett,**  
President General of this Society

died at his home in Concord, Massachusetts,  
yesterday morning, December 21, 1898

**Samuel Eberly Gross,**  
Secretary General

Chicago December the Twenty Second  
Eighteen Hundred and Ninety Eight



**The Late President-General Edwin Shepard Barrett.**  
National Society, S. A. R.

Titus, president of the Massachusetts Society, United States Daughters of 1812, being present, and Miss Sarah E. Hunt, State regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution, represented her organization. Among many floral tributes was one from the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, which sent a large facsimile of the insignia of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, reproduced in flowers, and the Mass. Society sent a large wreath of ivy leaves with white roses, held by buff, blue and white ribbon streamers. The Massa-

On the occasion of the funeral the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Loyal Legion, the Historical Genealogical Society and Bunker Hill Monument Association were all



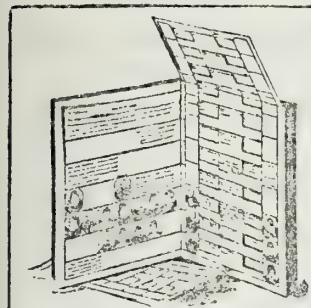


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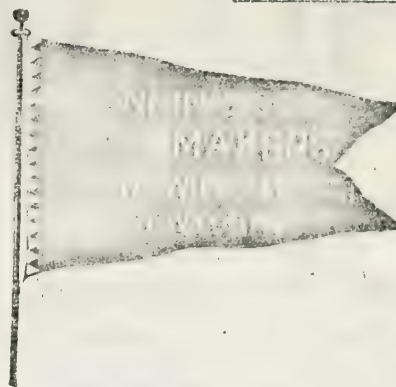
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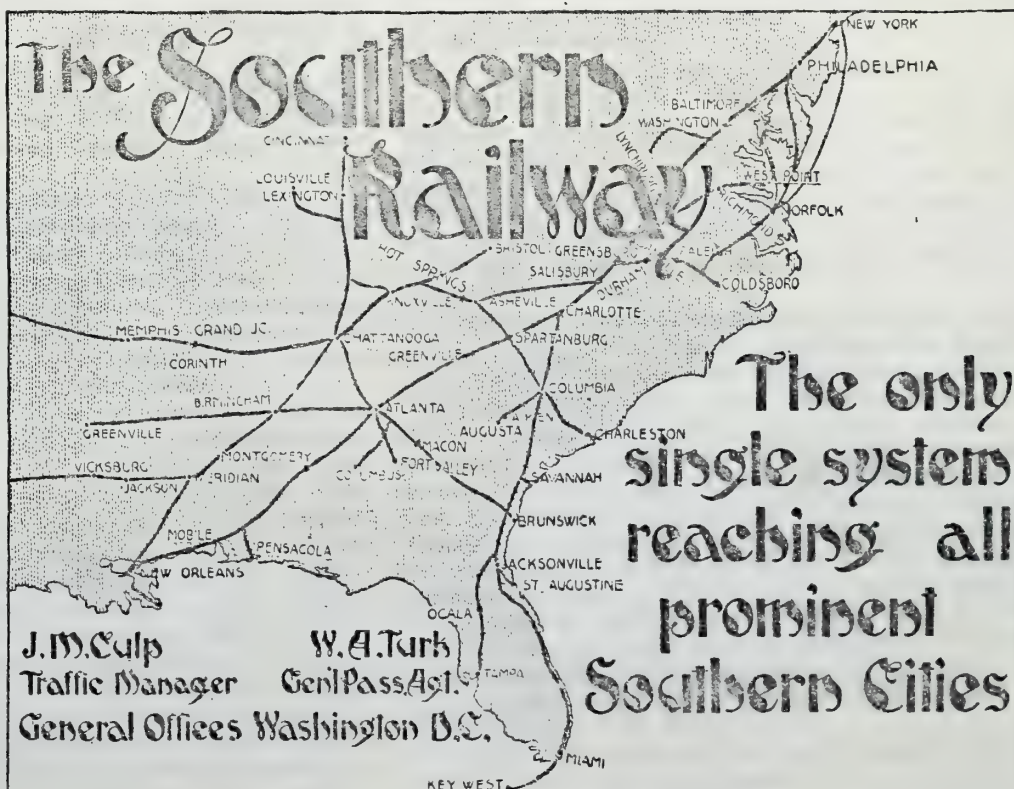
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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### THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE City of New York was snow-bound and ice-bound. The rivers and harbors were so frozen that vessels could neither reach nor depart from the city, and troops crossed the ice with their cannon from New York to Jersey City and to Staten Island. One of the bitterest winters known had set in about the middle of December, 1779. On January 3d a terrible storm swept over the country, mantling the earth in from "four to six feet" of snow. The Delaware River was so frozen that an ox is said to have been roasted on the ice.

Among the hills about Morristown the Continental Army was quartered. The officers had huts or marquees, but many of the men were sheltered only by a snow-drift, a camp fire, a blanket and some straw. They huddled together like sheep to keep from freezing. They never, at that time, had full rations and often spent days without any. It was the winter of depreciated currency, exhausted hopes and despair.

The people and British garrison of New York City also felt keenly the rigors of this exceptional season. Buildings were torn down and burned for fuel. The Old Sugar House, the Provost Prison and the Jersey Prisonship were crowded with freezing, sick and starving prisoners. Appeals for aid reached England and were generously answered, but the funds for the relief of the sufferers were lost in the pockets of officials. Men died but could not be buried.

In this chill setting of freezing men and frozen hearts do we find one of the most brilliant and extravagant social events of the Revolution. It was the celebration of the Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Charlotte Sophia, "the most amiable, exemplary and beloved princess upon earth." She was the niece of Frederick the Great, and it is said that the attention of the English people had been attracted to her by a letter that she wrote appealing for aid for suffering Prussian soldiers. Horace Walpole thus describes her: "She is not tall nor a beauty. Pale and very thin, but looks sensible and genteel. Her hair is darkish and fine, her forehead low, her nose very well, except the nostrils spreading too wide. The mouth has the same fault, but her teeth are good." She was never concerned in English politics. The mother of fifteen children, her virtues were domestic. When George III became insane she took care of him and of all the private affairs of her family.

During the occupancy of New York by the British the Queen's Birthday was every year celebrated with more or less magnificence. Early in December of 1779 Sir Henry Clinton on board a fleet of war ships and transports had embarked on his successful expedition against Charleston, South Carolina. General Knyphausen with his troops from Hesse, Brunswick, and Hanover, was left in command of New York City. Owing to the deprivations of the hard winter and the fear of an attack upon the city by General Washington, who might easily have transported his troops into the city in sleighs over the snow and frozen river, the mercenaries of King George were not perfectly content. Therefore the Queen's Birthday (she was a German princess,) was celebrated with unusual grandeur in honor of General Knyphausen.

On Tuesday, January 18th, 1780, at noon, a royal salute was fired and "His Excellency Governor Tryon of New York gave a public dinner to His Excellency Gen. Knyphausen, Major General Phillips, Baron Riedesel (or Reidezel,) commander of the troops of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, Major General Pattison, commandant of the city, and the other officers of the garrison; many public toasts were drunk and the day was passed with the most perfect hilarity."

The great event of the occasion was the ball and supper in the evening at "Mr. Hicks'," "the most truly elegant ball and entertainment ever known on this side of the Atlantic." "The Gentlemen of the Army" flattered themselves upon the "elegance," "politeness," and "taste" of their entertainments. Every winter they brought out the latest plays at the "theatre." In 1781 they played for the first time in New York Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals." They advertised—"Characters taken by the Gentlemen of the Army." "No admittance behind the scenes." "No money to be taken at the door." "The gentlemen who have taken places in the boxes are desired to send their servants at 4 o'clock, that they be fixed before the doors are opened." They opened at five o'clock and the performance began at seven. "The tickets were to be had of Messrs. Rivington and Gaine (city editors.)"

These "Gentlemen of the Army" studied and followed the precepts of Lord Chesterfield. With "elegance" and "taste" they gambled; indulged in all the refinements of the cockpit; duelled for honor's sake, and wrote poems to





the "fair," calculated to preserve them from the "vapors." With exquisite "taste" they drank the rich old wines of Maderia, Burgundy, Bordeaux, and of the Canaries; the rums of Jamaica, St. Croix, and other West Indian Islands, and were tasteful connoisseurs of all whiskies and liquors. The grocers and merchants of New York at this time advertised especial attention to "all orders from Gentlemen of the Army." It mattered not that men were freezing and starving in this bitter winter, there were luxuries in abundance for those who could buy them. These "Gentlemen of the Army" were "tastefully" patriotic in their care of England's "greatest treasures." Surely in the rolling by of the years such patriotism as this does not pass out of fashion.

For the great ball of 1780 "the public rooms were newly painted and decorated in a style which reflects honor on the taste of the managers. A Doric Pediment was erected over the principal entrance, inclosing a transparent painting of their Majesties at full length, in their Royal Robes; over which was an emblematical piece, encircled with the motto of—"BRITAINS STRIKE HOME." The whole illuminated with a beautiful variety of different colored lamps.

The ball was opened at eight o'clock by the Baroness Riedesel and Major General Pattison. Of these leading personages, of course, the Baroness is the most interesting. She was the wife of Baron Riedesel, in command of the Brunswickers. George Guelph of the house of Brunswick, Elector of Hanover, became George I of England, and was the greatgrandfather of George III. The debts heaped upon England by her kings of this line, in defense of their German possessions, had led to the taxation of the American colonies from which they rebelled. It certainly was fitting that these troops should be hired by King George III to suppress that revolt.

The Baroness Riedesel, a handsome and elegant woman, had left her home and with her children had come to an unknown country to follow her husband through the vicissitudes of a colonial war. Following Burgoyne from Canada into New York, all were taken prisoners at the Battle of Saratoga. Her narration of her trials during this expedition is full of interest. Her attitude toward the army; her emotional incompetence and helplessness, compared with the heroic efficiency of women in the late Spanish-American war, show how tremendous the power of women has become. Can we to day think of a woman with her children about her, crouching in the corner of a room for a whole day while men wounded and dying were groaning about her? She did not seem to think that she could do anything for their relief, but deplored only the fact that there was no other refuge for herself. She personally went to some wounded and dying young officers with whom she was acquainted or sent her maids to minister to several others, but she did not seem to imagine that she could help everyone. She was not a selfish or really incompetent woman, but the difference was in the manner in which she was regarded and regarded herself. She was a brave woman, but she was held back by customs and education. Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton had not then taught governments that there is ever a noble, honorable place for women with every army in the field. The Baroness and Lady Ackland, who had also followed her husband, were regarded as troublesome encumbrances. They were often misunderstood and insulted by inferior officers, and when they became prisoners of war their fears for themselves and the Baroness' children were pitiful. Both ladies were amazed when General Schuyler took the little ones in his arms and kissed them, while with the utmost consideration and kindness he soothed all their fears and treated them as guests, rather than prisoners.

Although Baron Riedesel and Major General Phillips, by the conditions of the surrender of Burgoyne, should have returned to Europe and not served again in America, we find

them three years later again in New York with Gen. Knyphausen, and the Baroness Riedesel, the most honored guest of the British commandant of the city.

This "amiable and dignified," blue-eyed Baroness was more at home in the ballroom, surrounded by flattering, powdered, gold-laced officers than she had been in the "Wilderness," surrounded by the wounded and dying. She was the central figure of a gay company, brilliant in rich satins, brocades, taffetas, velvets and real old laces; all, both male and female, beautified with the wonderful cosmetics and powders advertised by printers, publishers, grocers, wine merchants, etc. of the city. Many a blush, provoked by a flattering gallant, was apostrophized upon faith, while many a blushless dame coyly professed that youthful charm and was believed upon the profession.

At half-past nine the "country dances" (contra-dances) commenced. These, similar to the "Virginia reel," were of English origin and were the fashion at almost all the courts of Europe. "There is no established rule for the composition of tunes to this dance, because there is no music, no kind of time whatever, which may not be measured by the motions common in dancing; and there are few song tunes of any note within the last century (the 18th) that have not been applied to country dances." The stately minuet, danced by a few notable guests, was usually followed by the gay, frolicsome contra-dances, in which all, old and young, joined.

At midnight, supper, the grand climax of the day's festivities, was served "in the long room." "The tables exhibited a most delightful appearance, being ornamented with parterres and arbors, displaying an elegant assemblage of natural and artificial flowers, china images, etc., etc." "The supper consisted of three hundred and eighty dishes besides the ornamental appendages." No further details are given of this extravagant feast. What could the menu have been in a city where men were starving and vessels could neither enter nor depart!

New York was one of the great marts of the New World, surrounded by an agricultural country, old enough to be well cultivated, but not old enough to be far distant from a wilderness teeming with the finest of game, and whose rivers abounded with the best known fishes. There were plenty of Tories and avaricious neutrals ready to bring the best from their own and their neighbors' farms, from the forests and from the rivers to a market where high prices were paid. While in Philadelphia and New York (in fact always,) the Hessians were the most ruthless of foragers. New Jersey, one of the richest provinces, and quartering at this time the Continental Army, suffered most during this hard winter of 1780. Soldiers from New York and Staten Island sometimes met Continentals and militiamen from New Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut on the ice, whither both parties had gone to rake oysters, spear eels, or catch a stray fish through holes in the ice. The result was either a skirmish and the taking of one party or the other prisoners, or a flight, pursuit and escape, which furnished a good fish story for the next mess in either camp. These adventures usually occurred by moonlight.

Of imports we find England and Ireland supplying butter, cheese, salted beef, hams, bacon, tongues, udders, etc.; from Spain (who had just declared herself the ally of the United States and France) olives, olive oil, raisins, citron, currants, etc., etc., and from the West Indies guava jellies, fruits, etc. Of wines and liquors, at that time as important as food, the supply was ample for all demands, and the demands were very great. Thus in a city overshadowed by war and want we find the domestic and foreign luxuries sufficient for a supper of three hundred and eighty dishes.

The "Gentlemen of the Army" brought with them from England, France and Germany caterers, cooks and confec-





tioners fully capable of preparing an extraordinary feast. Just before the surrender the Baroness thus describes her cooks, who accompanied her from her home to Saratoga: "The greatest misery at this time prevailed in the army, and more than thirty officers came to me, for whom tea and coffee was prepared, and with whom I shared all my provisions, with which my calash was in general well supplied, for I had a cook who often in the night crossed small rivers and foraged on the inhabitants, bringing in with him sheep, small pigs and poultry, for which he very often forgot to pay, though he received good pay from me as long as I had any, and was ultimately handsomely rewarded."

The mode of decorating and laying a table and the serving of a supper was in those days far more elaborate and ornamental than at present—far less simply artistic. Down the centre of the long table were placed the arbors and parterres of natural and artificial flowers, the candles, china images, and "ornamental spondages," curious confections of quaint designs. Two that were popular about this time were the "Chinese temple" and the "Desert Island." The latter was thus constructed: A pastry was made resembling a plain pie-crust; it was rolled thin and molded to the form of a great rock and then slowly baked until a little brown. On its summit was seated a china figure of a man, about whose feet was heaped rock candy. Around its base and over the rock ran paths of comfits, and into its surface here and there were fastened with isinglass bits of candied eryngo roots (the sea-holly.) The whole piece was finished around its base with a "Chinese fence" of the baked pastry and embellished with the eryngo roots.

The artistic talent displayed in the confection of many such appendages marked the magnificence of such a supper. About these, and decorated with the same degree of art, were arranged the calf's-foot and hartshorn jellies of many colors and flavored with wines, brandies and spices; "dishes of snow," the whipped whites of eggs, etc.; "moon-shine," a moon and stars, of white calf's-foot jelly set like a mosaic in a colored jelly; "Blanc Manges" (or "Blemanges" of an old receipt book,) of whipped cream and calf's-foot jellies or isinglass, which is the gelatine made from the air-bladders of several varieties of sturgeon in the waters of northwestern Russia; and "Floating Islands," made of cream whipped with Canary wine, on the milk and wine of which, settling at the bottom, floated quarters of French rolls, covered with the cream and decorated with fruit jelly, making the little islands. These dishes with cakes, pastries, paties, preserves, can-dried fruits, pickles, etc., required true professional skill, and were especially prepared for "the fair," whose "sensibilities" could not endure the grosser portions of the feast.

But there were plenty of these for the "ruder sex." In great tureens and upon great platters were served the poultry, game, fish, beef, mutton, venison, oysters, etc.; spitted and roasted, fried and broiled before the live coals of great open fire of logs; baked in brick ovens, and boiled in great iron and brass caldron. Then there were the brandies, wines and punches; frozen, warm and hot, in an abundance that kept public and private servants more than busy. Is it to be wondered at that "the company retired about three in the morning, highly satisfied with the evening's entertainment, which abounded with so many scenes equally new and agreeable?"

During the Revolution there were three great social functions, each said to have been the greatest entertainment of its kind ever given on this continent. The first was the "Mischianza," given in Philadelphia in the spring of 1778, to honor the departure of Lord Howe. The second was the celebration of the first Anniversary of the Treaty of Alliance with France, on February 9th, 1779, at Pluckemin, New Jersey. And the third was the magnificent celebration of

the Queen's Birthday, on January 18th, 1780, in honor of the Hessian troops then in New York. Each had its own political significance, and each was made extraordinary for its own political effect upon the public mind.

Preceding the last public celebration of the Queen's Birthday in New York City, "His Excellency James Robertson, Esq., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same and Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's Forces; Proclaimed that: Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow signal victories on His Majesty's Armies," etc., that Thursday, January 23d, 1783, be set apart and observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving. Notwithstanding the provisional treaty had been signed and the negotiations for the final treaty were pending, by which England lost her American Colonies.

M. C. MURRAY HYDE.

## HERALDRY.

THE head of a bull implies strength, valor, and magnanimity in the bearer. Argent, a bull's head erased sable, is borne by the name of Turnbull, in Scotland. Nisbet relates, that the first of the name in Scotland was "a strong man of the name of Buel, who tied a wild bull by the head, which ran violently against King Robert Bruce, in Stirling Park, for which he got from the king the lands of Badyruel, and the name of Turnbull."

"The goat," says Guillim, "is not so hardy as politic, therefore that martial man which useth more policy than valor in achieving his victory, may very aptly bear for his coat armor this beast."

"The goat," says Silvanus Morgan, "may betoken one who is willing to fare hard, so he may be in high employment honored."

Of birds, the Eagle is denominated king, and is consequently considered to be the most honorable bearing derived from the feathered tribes. It was the insignia of the Roman Emperors of Germany, and held in very high estimation. "The Eagle," says Gerard Leigh, "hath principality over all powers, and is most liberal and free of heart; for the prey that he taketh, unless it be for hunger, he eateth not alone, but setteth it forth in common to all fowls that follow him."

It is also said that "the eagle hath the name Aquila, of shapeness of eyes." This bird is the symbol of nobility, strength, boldness and vigilance.

Sable, a goshawk perched upon a stock fixed in the base point of the estucheon argent, armed and belled, or is borne by the name of Weele, of Devonshire. "This shield of arms," says Guillim, "may represent some bearer, who was ready and serviceable for high office though living at rest and unemployed."

"The owl," says Guillim, "in armory signifieth prudence, vigilance and watchfulness by night; it is the bird of Minerva, and was borne by the ancient Athenians for their armorial ensign."

The raven is a bird of prey, of which it is said that it is deserted by its parents from the moment of being hatched. The royal Psalmist, referring to this notion, says, "The Lord feedeth the young ravens which cry." The raven, therefore, is the emblem of him who, inheriting but little from his ancestors, has through Providence, been the architect of his own fortune.

The pelican is an emblem of patriotism and parental care. The Egyptian priests, says Guillim, used the pelican as a hieroglyphic to express the duties of a father towards his children, and of a leader towards his followers.

Guillim calls this "the king among birds, being both of noble courage and prepared evermore for the battle; having his comb for a helmet, his sharp and hooked bill for a faw-





cheon (falchion) or courtlax to flash and wound his enemies and as a complete soldier armed cap-a-pie; he hath his legs to expel danger by fight, and not by flight."

Of water-fowl, the swan is most frequently found in armory. Azure, two swans argent between flanches ermine is borne by the name of Mellish of Surrey. The swan is a bird of considerable beauty and strength, and is said, to his credit, never to use that strength in tyrannizing over other fowls, but only to be revenged on such as first offer him wrong, in which case, saith Aristotle, he often subdueth the eagle. Gules, a swan argent, is borne by the name of Leigham; Sable a swan with its limbs expanded argent, membered or, within bordure engrailed of the same, by the name of Moore.

So much has been written upon the habits and virtues of bees, that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject here. Suffice it to say, that they imply industry, wealth, bounty and wisdom in the bearer.

Nisbet says "Fishes want not their commendable qualities, for they are used as emblems of vigilancy; they swim against the stream, and are said never to sleep."

Of fishes the dolphin is considered in heraldry to hold the first place. The many legends and poetic fictions related of this fish have rendered it a fit representative of chivalrous exploits. The dolphin is said to be beautiful in its appearance and swift in its progress; giving such to its young as a woman, and possessing the affections of the fair sex; susceptible of grief, and extravagant of music. With these attributes the dolphin could not fail of being adopted as an heraldic in the romantic ages of chivalry.

The Griffin is an imaginary creature, with which the science of heraldry is most particularly familiar. This fabulous animal was of old supposed to have been between the lion and the eagle. It is represented as having the lower parts of its body, legs and tail formed like those of a lion, and the upper parts, the head, wings and claws, like an eagle with the addition of erect ears. This creature is unusually represented in armory in the attitude called rampant, which implies ready to fight; but some heralds describe it by the term Segreant (flying.) I consider the former more appropriate, as representing a combatant. Sometimes griffins are depicted in a walking posture, but that mode of bearing them is of rare occurrence.

A Wivern is represented as a serpent with wings and birds' legs. Wiverns were formerly supposed to have had existence in marshy places in the inaccessible wilds of Germany, but are now found to be merely creatures of the imagination, and probably in their origin were but figures of some ferocious tyrants, who, emerging from their strongholds in the northern forests, robbed and devastated the neighboring inhabited country. The subduing of such an oppressor would naturally lead to figurative device like this, as the armorial achievement of the conqueror of which the traditional tales of Germany afford many instances.

The unicorn, which is to be considered to be a fabulous beast, occurs often in the arms of English and Scottish families. It is represented in the form of a horse, with one straight horn extending from the middle of its forehead, with deer's feet, and a lion's tail. "The unicorn," says Nisbet, "is of great esteem, as well for his virtue as strength. In his horn the naturalists place a powerful antidote against poison, and tell us that the wild beasts seek to drink in the waters after the unicorn has stirred them up with his horn. He is remarkable for his strength, but more for his great and haughty mind, who would rather die than be brought to subjection. Upon these and other considerations, the unicorn is frequently represented in devices and armory, especially by our nation as a supporter of the sovereign insignia, to show its unconquered and independent sovereignty, and as being part of the achievement of Scotland, has been granted

by our kings to some of well deserving subjects, and as an additional honor to their armorial bearings, and by others assumed on account of its noble qualities.

The heart when exhibited in armory is considered as an emblem of sincerity and true valor; it is, however, in several instances employed as a memorial of a certain event. Nisbet says that in the arms of the Seatons of Scotland a human heart bleeding was introduced by an ancestor of the family, "upon the account of the manner of his father's death, who was shot through the heart in his early appearing in arms for King Charles I against the rebels."

Of trees, the oak is pre-eminent, as monarch of the forest. It is a symbol of strength and of long tried fidelity, which by its appropriation, may figuratively imply the worthiness of the original bearer, or allude to the lands which have been bestowed upon him for his good services.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Extracts From the County Records of Salem County, New Jersey.

The first court of sessions began at Salem on 17th day of September, 1706.

*Sept., 1709.*—Court orders, that no ordinary keeper in this county shall be allowed to trust any transient person, or laborer, or single person, above ten shillings, upon penalty of losing their debts. Grand Jury present that an assessment be laid on the county, for repairing courthouse and prison, and finding constables' staves, paying for wolf and panthers' heads, hawks, woodpeckers, blackbirds and crows; the value of £100 to be paid in money, wheat, butter, or cheese, at money price.

*June, 1712.* Gregory Empson, attorney. Grand Jury, present Edmond Morphey, for holding John Quinton under the water until almost drowned; fined 3s. with costs.

*December, 1713.* Timothy Brooks, of Cohansey, Anabaptist preacher, came into court and took the oaths, and signed the declaration according to law, and did acknowledge and did allow of the thirty-nine articles excepted in an act for exempting her majesty's Protestant subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, from the penalties of certain laws made in their majesties' reign, May 24, 1689.

*September, 1713.* The Grand Jury present Eliza Windsor, with force and arms upon the body of Elizabeth Rumsey, wife of Isaac Rumsey, of Salem, in the peace of God and our said lady the queen, been and there being, an assault did make, and her with a paddle over the head did strike, and also over the neck, and her collar bone did break, to the great damage of the said Elizabeth Rumsey, &c.

*Nov. 17, 1716.* Mary Hawk, of Cohansey, spinster, was publicly whipped in the town of Salem, by order of the justices.

*1727.* By order of court, the whipper's fee for whipping at the public whipping-post, be five shillings—in the house of correction, two shillings and sixpence.

*1729.* Ruled and ordered by the court, that each respective public house keeper within this county, take for their several measures of liquors hereafter named as followeth, and no more, viz: For each nib of punch, made with double-refined sugar and one gill and a half of rum, ninepence—for each nib made with single-refined sugar and one gill and a half of rum, eightpence—for each nib made of Muscovade sugar and one gill and a half of rum, sevenpence—for each quart of tiff, made with half a pint of rum in the same, ninepence—for each pint of wine, one shilling—for each gill of rum, threepence—for each quart of strong beer, fourpence—for each gill of brandy or cordial dram, sixpence—for each quart of metheglin, ninepence—each quart cider royal, eightpence—each quart of cider, fourpence.

Eatables for men—for a hot dinner, eightpence; for breakfast or supper, sixpence.

For horses—2 quarts oats, threepence; stabling and good hay, each night, sixpence; pasture, sixpence.

At the annual meeting of the Newtown Battle Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, of Elmira, N. Y., held at the residence of Lieut. J. B. Cahoon, U.S.N., the following officers were elected: President, Sutherland DeWitt; first vice-president, G. L. Smith; second vice-president, J. M. Diven; secretary, Fred P. Fox; treasurer, H. M. Clark; registrar, H. L. Gardner; historian, Lieut. J. B. Cahoon; chaplain, Rev. Charles H. McKnight.





## MRS. LAURA PERRY SWINBURNE.

IN THE warm flood of patriotism that swept over the United States when the call to arms was sounded in April, 1898, women, as never before in the world's history, rushed to the front with loving hearts and helping hands. Among them, with all her sweet, quiet, intense, womanly force was MRS. LAURA PERRY SWINBURNE. Without great physical strength, without great personal means, but with great executive ability and good judgment, with the most earnest and patient perseverance, and with the individual influence of a woman always sincere, wise, and possessed of the utmost integrity of purpose and deed, she labored during and beyond the term of our late war with Spain, in the City of New York, for the soldiers, the sailors, and their families.

As a Daughter of the American Revolution, she was one of the many efficient workers in the first great "War Benefit," given in May at the Ninth Regiment Armory by the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, when a fund was created by which aid and comfort was given to every department of the army and navy in the camps of the United States, in the West Indies and in the Philippines.

Then with all her heart Mrs. Swinburne entered into the noble

"War Relief" work of the Society of New England Women. Throughout the whole hot and sultry summer she gave her entire time to the sick and needy soldiers and their families. She visited the poorest parts of the city, entering condemned tenements and climbing long flights of rickety stairs. She waited for hours at close depots to meet incoming trains and then visited the sick at the different hospitals. Often she carried great packages of food, clothing or whatever would immediately relieve the wants of the suffering. She comforted the deserted, soothed the grief of the mourning and helped to bury their dead, while she tenderly prepared a welcome for little unfortunates just entering life. Mrs. Swinburne was not simply engaged in a great charitable and patriotic work but she performed each task as only a true, gentle, sympathetic woman could.

When autumn came and war relief associations and committees dissolved and reorganized; she personally obtained the means by which she could sustain during those changes the most helpless and dependent families. On Thanksgiving Day she gave from her own home fifty turkey dinners to fifty soldiers' families. At Christmas she did the same. With thoughtful care she has provided warm clothing for old and young.

When the Ninth Regiment returned the New England Women gave them a warm reception at their armory, and afterward cared for many of their sick. In this work Mrs. Swinburne was one of the leaders, giving to it the fame of noble work well done. Early in November Col. Mills of the Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Engineers' Club asked the co-operation of the Society of New England Women in helping to entertain and welcome the First Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Engineer Corps, at the Eighth Regiment Armory, upon their return from Porto Rico, about Thanksgiving. A cordial response was given and the work was undertaken by the "Flag Committee," of which Mrs. Laura Perry Swinburne was chairman. A Thanksgiving feast was prepared, and all day long the committee with their friends waited. Late in the evening it was learned that the troops could not land that night. With omnipresent patience and tact Mrs. Swinburne adjusted the thousand-and-one inconveniences and annoyances incident to the disappointment and delay. Not until about four o'clock of the day after Thanksgiving did the doors of the armory swing wide to receive one of the finest volunteer corps ever organized. They filed in and formed a hollow square

around the great drill-room—a truly martial picture—the men with their arms, a outréments, maccots, new light-blue overcoats with the scarlet-lined capes buttoned back, and those wonderful brown army hats, soft and pliable, each one immediately assuming the individuality of its wearer. A volume could be written upon those hats, and that volume would be a personal biography of every member of that corps—the sequel of which will sometime be found on the pages of the histories of every State in the Union.

How much that home-coming meant to those boys—many of them college boys! With the same thrill of patriotism that led him to enlist, one of them exclaimed: "What is glory to pumpkin pie!" Apples and pumpkin pie then symbolized home, and home was dearer than ever after a campaign of sacrifice for home and country. Long before midnight all save a few sick, under the care of Red Cross nurses, had marched out of the armory, and the lights were turned low. The event had passed. Farewells to comrades had been said, and upon a sixty days' furlough the First Volunteer Engineer Corps was scattered far and wide, probably never to meet again as a military organization. Will they ever forget the first welcome home accorded to them by Mrs. Swinburne and the Flag Committee of the Society of the New

England Women? The annals of the late short war are full of heroic deeds, showing that the standard of true patriotism among the American people is very high. Every individual, whether man or woman whether upon the battle field, in the camp, in high executive offices, in the hospitals, or at home, who, without one thought of self or self-interest, does all, gives all, for the good of others, for the commonwealth and for the nation, lends a lustre to the nation's fame that all the dishonor of place-seeking and place-giving cannot dim. Mrs. Swinburne, pure, gentle and unselfish in her motives, working earnestly, persistently and ceaselessly, with organizations or without them, doing all for the love of country and humanity, has ennobled all with whom she has come in contact and has lifted higher their standard of true patriotism. This is patriotism without fault.

### Rag Carpet Bee.

To be given by Society of New England Women at Delmonico's.

THE Colonial period of New England was characterized by the need of home industries. Genius, skill

and courage were the founda-

tion of their enterprises, and these were as strongly marked in woman's province as in man's. The women spun and churned and performed every other feature of manual labor required. Every thread of yarn spun was a golden thought, which was woven into plans for the education of their children, or the establishing of business enterprises.

Those who are descendants of those strong, brave mothers, are honestly proud of their home industries. The perfection of their work; stability of character, earnestness of purpose, and ability of enterprise, are recognized in every well born New Englander, who boasts ancestry of the "Old Stock." Diversions were more rare in those days than now, and these home industries were often made a festive occasion. These were called "Bees."

The apple bees, quilting bees, husking bees, etc., have all been reproduced in public, with more or less accuracy, at intervals since, and in recent years in our Society of New England Women. The public have enjoyed several of these, and the Society is now preparing an innovation in the form of a Rag Carpet Bee, which will take place at Delmonico's the evening of January 24th. Besides the actual weaving of carpet, braiding of rugs, etc., there will be a short dialogue arranged from Samantha Allen's works, songs and games of ye olden time.

MRS. LAURA PERRY SWINBURNE.





## KIDNAPPING WASHINGTON.

The following chapter from "King Washington" (copyright, J. E. Lippincott & Co.) describes an old mill, near the Knox Headquarter House, which was visited by General Washington on the night of the Lucy Knox ball. He had heard that several barrels of spirits were secreted in the mill—hence the quest which unwittingly led him among the conspirators who were planning to kidnap him.

**M**IDSUMMER heat and drought had not yet come to make Silver Stream unable to give power and life to the old mill, and yet the wheel had not turned for many a month; while the slender stream, night and day, rushed hurriedly on through the neglected flume and escaped down into the glen.

No other moving thing passed the mill, especially at night, without looking back at the broken windows, across which boards had been nailed, to make sure that no imp of evil threatened to sally forth in pursuit; but Silver Stream exhibited neither timidity nor hesitation. Long, coiling, sinuous, living, never resting, it slipped down into the deeper darkness of the avoided recesses of the glen; now

turning like a porpoise, playing and lashing the water into foam; again gliding around rocks like a serpent; footless, legless, even headless, it fascinated all who approached it with its beauty and agility, and hypnotized them into drowsiness with its ceaseless droning monotone. The unused sluice-gate under the mill was covered with festooned decorations of long, green water moss, harmonizing in color with the glove-fitting suits worn by an orchestra of sleek frogs beneath, whose ideas of harmony represented a different school of music from that recognized by the distant fiddlers.

The sounds of the passing stream and the croaking frogs were not the only noises which might have been heard about the mill that Friday evening, and had there been passers-by, they would have had their worst suspicions confirmed, for several pairs of black eyes often peered out of the windows between the boards; while the creaking floors portrayed the presence of something more substantial than phantom bodies.

Since the Frenchman's trip of investigation through the glen, an hour or two before, Ettrick and the Indians had taken possession of the mill with a strange equipment of ropes and cloths, which they divided among themselves. The Indians, with catlike instinct, immediately followed each other on a tour through every nook and corner of the structure, the growing darkness making the figures look like the ghosts of former customers, as they flitted about the wheel and *debris* below, the mill-stones and carrier-boxes on the main floor, and the storage-boxes in the upper loft. Only an office near the door and an obscure store-room underneath escaped their scrutiny.

The office was occupied by Ettrick, who there awaited the return of his dusky associates from their prowling expedition, while the little room directly underneath was so small and difficult of approach that its existence would hardly have been suspected in broad daylight.

The lagging time gave Ettrick abundant opportunity to review his relation to the enterprise in hand, but, as there seemed no reason to suspect failure, his mind reverted to the anticipated

reward, when they should arrive with the prize at New York, the following day.

The inquiring face of his daughter presented itself to his mind and awaited his disposition. He had considered her before, but could not improve upon the plan of doing absolutely nothing. He confessed that the arrangement did not suit him, but, he reasoned, if she could prove her entire ignorance of the plot, and show that no arrangement had been made to secure her escape or safety, she would not be apt to suffer any serious personal annoyance.

The approaching Indians demanded his attention, and assigning them to their posts behind the mill-stones, where by lying down they were securely concealed, he resumed his position and began to think over and arrange the speech with which he would greet Sir Henry Clinton. True, they must pass the chain at West Point, the pickets at Verplanck's and other points below; but as the chain had been made to stop larger craft, and was buoyed at intervals only, and as the Indians knew the river like an open book, there seemed to be no just grounds for fear or doubt. He became so absorbed in weaving the bright pattern of his fancy, that he was hardly conscious of the passing of time, and was

startled when a low triple knock was heard at the door. Recognizing it as the prearranged signal from Mr. Colden, he cautiously admitted him; and the two made hurried interchange of whispered words.

"Is Washington at the house?" asked Ettrick.

"Yes; the signal Paschal told us to look for—the name on the window-pane—is there," Colden answered. He did not mention whose name, not wishing to implicate his niece; but where is the Frenchman?"

"He hasn't been here. I haven't seen him since he came to the Still."

"Where can he be?"

"I am sure I don't know," said

Ettrick, the possibility of failure for the first time occurring to him with disconcerting effect.

"It isn't late yet," replied Colden, reassuringly, "and the best we can do is to be ready. He will be here surely. He has good reasons for being detained, you may depend."

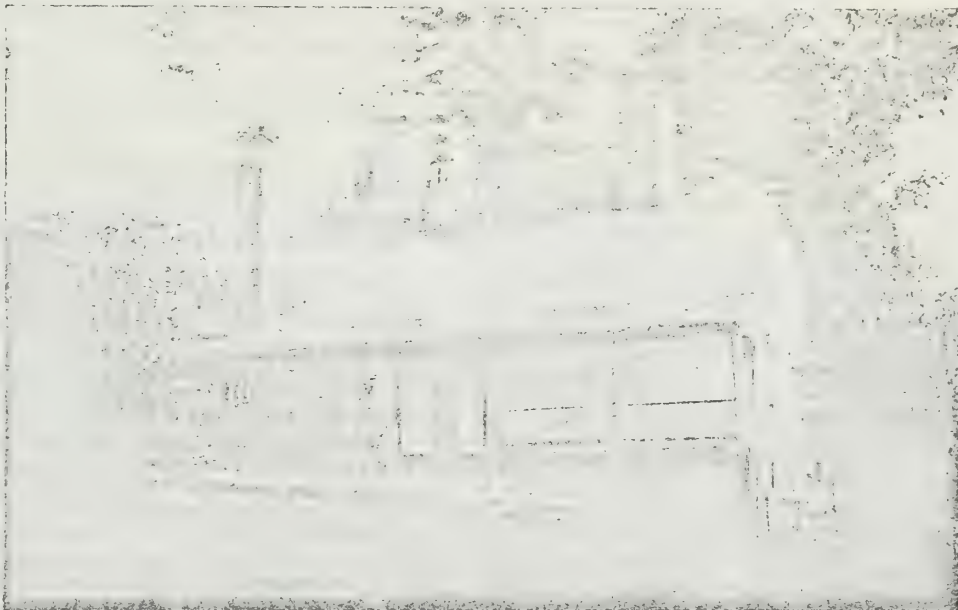
The plot was again reviewed, but they agreed that nothing could be done until Paschal should come, and were on the point of parting, when a strange voice arrested their attention. Listening, they heard through the unfastened door, with startling distinctness, the unexpected words:

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or even Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God.

The voice and the words alike proved that the one who approached was alone, and with an instinctive impulse they simultaneously whispered the one word—"Washington."

They were eight to one, but the name they spoke gave them a sense of detection and filled them with alarm and fear, and they tiptoed as quickly as possible to where the Indians lay secreted, and crowded down beside them.

"Thou turnest man to destruction," continued the voice, repeating reverently the words of a favorite psalm which had sustained and encouraged the speaker at Valley Forge, when only a realization of the everlasting purposes of the Lord could lift him from the discouragement of his surroundings; and now, in the darkness, it



HEADQUARTERS OF MAJOR-GENERAL KNOX

"A long, low roof projects over the little porch, under which it looks like an open left eye beneath a frowning brow."

This house, built in 1734, still stands about five miles southwest of Newburgh, N. Y. Here General Knox had his headquarters during portions of 1779, 1780, 1782 and 1783. Here Mrs. Lucy Knox gave a celebrated ball at which General Washington danced the minuet. This ball is described in detail in "King Washington." Gen. Gates had his headquarters here from December, 1782, to April, 1783, and General Greene resided here five weeks in 1779.





renewed and confirmed his faith, as he added: "and sayest, return, ye children of men."

To the conspirators these words of warning and prediction seemed to point to "destruction" unless they "returned," so apt was their significance.

To Washington the influence of the decaying mill; the shallow, unstable stream; the transitory gayety at the house from whence the sounds faintly reached him; the melancholy call of a mourning dove nearby in the thicket; the murmur of the stream below, and of the branches of the trees overhead, all commingled in his consciousness, with the damp odor of the place, to give him pleasure in his isolation and freedom from restraint.

Why did the opening of the door let in so cold a draught? Ettrick and Coiden felt the heat retreating from their finger-tips and ears, while their former confidence gave place to a sickening sense of future danger.

It took Washington but a moment to strike a spark into the tinder and light the tallow dip, and his next work was to begin the search,—first of the office, then, passing near where the men were lying, he turned and went up the creaking stairs and about the upper room; returning, the flickering light was carried down into the room below, and finally back to the point of starting. Evidently he was unsuccessful. Crossing the floor again to where the mill-stones stood, Washington turned about and looked up and down the room.

What was to prevent the eight shadows which lay along the floor, and looked so much like men, from suddenly rising and strangling the light and the voice?

Absolutely nothing at all, except the absence of the leader for whom they waited. One of the Indians rose silently, and, reaching out, almost grasped the long gray cue of hair hanging within easy reach; but Ettrick pulled him back, and he sank again into an apparently inanimate shadow.

Washington did not long remain silent, for the stillness of the mill was again broken by the words: "Only one place is unaccounted for, and that is the space under the office. I can find no doors there, and yet——" He moved with decision to the office, as if a thought had occurred to him, and began to carefully examine the floor. He moved the rubbish and looked underneath, and finally, with some exertion, lifted up the hearthstone of the fireplace. Again his face lighted with indescribable satisfaction, but he hurriedly arose and stepped backwards, to avoid the offensiveness of the air which escaped from the enclosed space beneath. Then he tried to penetrate the darkness by holding the candle where its rays could strike below into the inky blackness. He groped with his bare hand into the cavity, yet discovered nothing.

How a hand so firm and exact could have relaxed at the critical moment has never been explained; but at the time of rising, the burning dip slipped from his fingers and fell to the bottom, where it almost instantly ignited a quantity of tinder-like rubbish, piled over and about some barrels, which had long before been securely boarded and nailed in from below.

In a moment the flames blazed up through the opening in the floor in a threatening manner.

*The mill was on fire!*

## FLORIDA.

Via, Pennsylvania R. R., Southern Railway, Florida Central and Peninsular R. R., and Florida East Coast Railway.

"THE New York and Florida Limited!" Mesmeric words, these! What a chain of ideas instantly race through the mind when they are uttered! New York and Florida! Snow, sleet and piercing winter blasts describe the one; bright, genial skies, verdant landscape, and the gentle zephyrs from the Gulf and southern sea the other.

Nearly a thousand miles, geographically speaking, lies between them; but space or distance, what is that when it is so nearly annihilated and wiped out of the reckoning by the locomotives of to-day, those flying monsters of steam and brass?

Distances are no longer reckoned by miles. The form of measurement belongs to the era of the stage coach. Modern day methods compute journeys by time. Philadelphia, the business man will tell you, is two hours from New York—what matters it how many miles? Washington is five hours from the Metropolis, and Florida the matter of a day and a night—twenty-four hours on the rail.

You may lunch in New York to-day and to-morrow in St. Augustine. What care you for the statute miles intervening? While you are entertaining yourself amid the books and papers in the library car, chatting with friends and fellow-travelers, dining sumptuously, or oblivious to everything save happy dreams in your

luxurious compartment, the miles are whirling out dizzily behind.

New Jersey is raced across; and a short cut made through a corner of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Maryland is soon left behind; a hurried glance is taken of Washington,—and before you realize it the train has crossed the historic Long Bridge, passed Mt. Vernon and Arlington, the homes of Washington and Lee, and you are in the Old Dominion State.

The sun is sinking behind the graceful summit lines of the Blue Ridge Mountain range while your train is scurrying along the Piedmont plain past Manassas, Culpepper, Monticello, the home of Jefferson, and other points indissolubly associated with the nation's history. When you awake, it is shining upon the fields of South Carolina and Georgia and tempering the pine-perfumed breezes with its genial warmth. It is hard for you to realize that it is the same golden orb which seemed to have lost its influence on the chilling air of New York or your New England home.

Yesterday you crept down close into your overcoat or wrap to hide from piercing winds; to-day the soft breezes suggest "the mellow days of June." At noon Jacksonville, the intrepot of Florida, is reached, and shortly after St. Augustine. And this with but one night on the road! Is it strange that we say we live in an age of achievements akin to miracles?

No more exquisitely finished or upholstered cars have ever been placed in service than those which make up the NEW YORK AND FLORIDA LIMITED. Every device which may add to the welfare, comfort and enjoyment of the passenger has been provided. The entire train is steam heated and gas lighted. The Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars are of the latest plan of Pullmans, and each has twelve sections and drawing-room, besides commodious toilet-rooms. The Compartment Cars contain two separate drawing-rooms, as well as eight compartments which may be thrown into suites, all having toilet facilities. The Dining Cars are of the latest model, and the markets of both the North and the South are drawn upon liberally for the best and most seasonable supplies, while the cuisine and service are of the highest order. The Library Car is furnished with an abundance of easy chairs, sofas and writing desks, where handsome stationery will be found for the passengers' use. The Observation Car at rear of the train might properly be termed the parlor or reception room of this moving palace. It has large plate-glass windows on the sides and ends, from which the fast-flying panorama may be viewed with comfort from the movable easy chairs.

The NEW YORK AND FLORIDA LIMITED is universally known as the most luxurious train in the world, and is operated solid from New York to St. Augustine, with the exception of one Drawing-Room Sleeping Car, which is detached at Columbia, S. C., and goes through to Augusta, Ga., for the accommodation of Aiken and Augusta travelers.

## Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania R. R.

SEASON OF 1898-9.

THE Personally-Conducted Tourist System of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the most complete and elaborate system of pleasure traveling and sight-seeing yet devised. It is the consummation of the ultimate idea in railroad travel, the final evolution of unassailable perfection.

For the season of '98 and '99 it has arranged for the following tours:

*California.*—Tour will leave New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg February 9. Nineteen days will be spent in California. The party will travel over the entire route by the "Golden Gate Special," the finest train that crosses the continent.

*Florida.*—Four tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia January 24, February 7 and 21, and March 7. The first three admit of a stay of two weeks in the "Flowery State." Tickets for the fourth tour will be good to return by regular trains until May 31, 1899.

*Old Point Comfort, Richmond and Washington.*—Seven tours will leave New York and Philadelphia December 27, January 28, February 25, March 18, April 1, 15 and 29.

*Old Point Comfort.*—Seven tours will leave New York and Philadelphia December 27, January 28, February 25, March 18, April 1, 15, and 29.

*Washington.*—Seven tours will leave New York and Philadelphia December 27, January 19, February 16, March 9 and 28, April 20, and May 11.

Detailed itineraries of the above tours, giving rates and full information, may be procured of Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.





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LOUIS H. CORNISH, Editor and Publisher.

## PRESIDENT McKINLEY INVITED TO THE DETROIT CONGRESS.

A COMMITTEE from the Michigan Society Sons of the American Revolution in November waited on President McKinley, inviting him to the banquet to be given the delegates to the National Congress which meets in Detroit May 1st and 2d next. The invitation was very elaborate, being engraved in the colors of the National Society and bound in turkey morocco. The President promised the committee he would be present if his public duties did not demand his presence in Washington at that time.

The Board of Managers have appointed the following gentlemen to act as an Executive Committee: Theodore H. Eaton, chairman; Richard H. Fyfe, Albert H. Henry and Edwin W. Gibson.

This committee have had several meetings, and a programme will soon be announced which is promised to eclipse all former national gatherings of the Sons of the American Revolution so far as entertaining the delegates.

Every indication points to a very large attendance, as several important matters are to come before the Congress this year, and with President McKinley as a guest, the banquet will be one not soon to be forgotten by all who attend.

The Michigan Society propose to make the social feature of the convention one that the delegates should plan to enjoy. The various societies should see to it that they have their full representation there, and only nominate those who will be sure to attend as delegates.

Another feature that has been neglected in the past is the transportation rates, the railroad fares if a certain number attend are usually one and a third fare for the round trip.

As Detroit is on the line of most of the roads coming from the East, would it not be a good idea for the delegates from that section to go on the same train and travel with congenial compatriots.

The New York delegation could be met at Albany or Buffalo by those from New England and Ohio's Sons could board the train en route. It certainly would be a more cheerful way of traveling than as now, every one by himself.

The Editor of this paper would be pleased to publish the ideas of the delegates about this matter, and will if he receives any encouragement arrange for a train that will be convenient for all.

The announcement of the trip to Paris will be made in the February issue; a definite proposition will then be made, that we hope will draw to us a congenial company.

THE sudden death of Edwin Shepard Barrett, president-general of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Dec. 21, has caused a loss to many patriotic societies, and especially the organization of which he was the dignified executive officer. His love of country and patriotic work was a natural inheritance. His ancestors as far back as two centuries and a half ago were identified with Concord, where they were active in fighting for liberty and independence. Mr. Barrett was born October 31, 1833, in Concord, and had made his home in the historic town ever since. He was educated in that town, where he attended the public schools, and at the age of fifteen years came to Boston.

He had been a member of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, since it first was organized, in 1889. A year later he was elected to the office of vice-president of the society, and in 1891 became its president, serving in this office for several years. At the last annual convention of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Barrett was elected president for the second time, succeeding General Horace Porter. Mr. Barrett was a member of the Boston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Paul Jones Club, sons of the American Revolution, of Portsmouth, N. H.

For a long time Mr. Barrett had been one of the most active of those interested in marking in permanent form the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers, and was among the most vigorous of those who have opposed the use of the American flag for advertising purposes.

He was a distinguished member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and of the Massachusetts Historical Genealogical Society, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association and of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Society, held on January 6, special action in recognition of the Society's loss was taken. Captain Samuel Eberly Gross of Chicago, Secretary-General of the National Society, has sent notices regarding this loss to all State secretaries throughout the United States.

THE Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America, having been so well received as to run us out of the October and November issues, it has been decided to publish in book form every six months, edition to be limited to 500 numbered copies. It will contain in addition to the 48 pages printed in this paper, corrections from those who have found errors in the matter published. Also all the coats of arms described in text, and each volume will have at least one coat of arms in colors, printed on parchment paper, will be bound in a unique cover and sold for \$1.00 each for the first 100 copies, \$2.00 each for the second 100 \$3.00 each for the third 100, \$4.00 each for the fourth 100, and \$5.00 each for the fifth 100.

"Foundations of Genealogy" is the title of a book by William S. Mills that will be issued about March 1st, 1899. It will be a help to those who delight to search in American records, and will be sold for the nominal sum of \$1.00.





To the Editor of the Spirit of '76:

MY DEAR SIR—Some months since my attention was called to an article in one of your valuable papers regarding the genealogical records of Col. Wm. Richardson of the Maryland Line, Caroline Co. Having prepared for publication the memoir of the Richardson family of Maryland, the South and West.

The article as to the descendants of said Col. William Richardson being erroneous, has resulted in quite a number of the descendants of William Richardson of Frederick Co., Md. gentleman, to join the Daughters of the American Revolution under the false impressions of said article, and as a result much mortification to many prominent people.

I herewith inclose you a brief sketch of the actual record facts concerning the (2) distinguished Maryland gentlemen, one a statesman and soldier and the other a gentleman planter of culture and refinement, but of strong Quaker proclivity. Col. William R. was also of Quaker ancestry, he personally being a churchman.

Should you deem this of sufficient historical interest, as well as to correct errors in your former publication, please insert manuscript as a whole. This article might have been elaborated except it being a part of my forthcoming history of the Richardson family of America not including the New England and the Delaware branches, which you are already on the shelves of our Societies in book form, the Delaware Richardsons being closely identified and related to the Maryland family, hence I toss the enclosed on the breezes, reserving the copyright, which kindly note as reserved. I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours, WILLIAM F. BOGGER.

WHO WAS COL. WILLIAM RICHARDSON OF CAROLINE CO., MD., LINE; AND WHO WAS WILLIAM RICHARDSON, "GENTLEMAN," OF FREDERICK CO., MD.; WHO WERE AND WHERE DID THEIR DESCENDANTS LIVE.

William Richardson, Sr., an educated minister of the Society of Friends of West River Meeting, Anne Arundal Co., Md., being the first regular Friend minister in the Colony, married Elizabeth Talbot, 1667, relict of Richard, of Anne Arundal Co., also a member of the Society of Friends, to whom were born seven children, four sons and three daughters. Daniel being their second child, born March 13, 1670, in Anne Arundal Co.; was twice married, first in 1691, to Elizabeth Welch, daughter of Major John and Mary his wife, of Anne Arundal Co., and settled in Talbot Co., Md., also minister of the Friends. His second marriage was to Ruth Leeds (*nee* Ball) in 1712, who survived him; he died July, 1722, his will proven July 17th, 1722, his wife Ruth executrix. She died September, 1727, her will was proven October 6, 1727. By his first wife, Elizabeth Welch, there were born five children.

1st—William the elder, born 1699 in Talbot Co., where he intermarried with Ann, daughter of Peter Webb, of Talbot Co.; to them were born five children.

1st—William Richardson (Colonel of the Maryland Line,) son of William and Ann (*nee* Webb,) grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (*nee* Welch,) and a great-grandson of William and Elizabeth Talbot (*nee* Scarborough); said Col. William, born in Talbot Co., 1735, died in Caroline Co., 1823, in his 88th year. He married Elizabeth Green, and had six children, four sons and two daughters; all lived and died in Caroline Co., leaving will of records, where most of their children died; leaving wills, all of which are in the hands of the writer. The following notes are taken verbatim from the will of Col. William Richardson, bearing date 19th of June, 1825.

Sons and daughters named as follows: William, (Daniel Peter,) Joseph and Ann Webb Potter, living; son Thomas and daughter Mary Price, deceased children of (Thomas, deceased, and grandchildren of the testator, viz., William, Elizabeth, James, Sarah Ann and Benjamin Richardson,) children of Mary Price, deceased, and grandchildren of the testator, viz., William Richardson Price, Alfred Cox Price, and Joseph Price; children of William and grandchildren of the testator, viz., Elizabeth Green, Ann Webb and Joseph D. Richardson, children of Ann Webb, who intermarried with William Potter and grandchildren of the testator, viz., Elizabeth Green Potter, Lucy Bruff, Mary C. Nathaniel, Catherine Green, Sarah Turner, Susannah Richardson, Maria Chaplin, Zebeil and Caroline Thomas, children of Lucy Bruff and Joseph P. W. Richardson and great-grandchildren of the testator, viz., Ann and Philip Richardson.

William Richardson, "Gentleman Planter," of Frederick Co., Md., born January 26, 1712, old style, son of Joseph and Sarah (*nee* Thomas,) of Anne Arundal Co., and brother of Daniel, Sr., the ancestor of Col. William, of said county. (See Friends records.) Said Joseph and Sarah had nine children.

Said William R., "Gentleman," was their third son and fourth

child, born January 26, 1712. Was educated by private tutors at the home of his father, settled in Frederick Co., Md., where he was styled "Gentleman Planter." Was an active member of the Society of Friends. Married Isabella, 1745, 6, daughter of Marquis and Winifred Calmes (*nee* Waller,) of Frederick County, Va.

To them were born nine children, four sons and five daughters. William Richardson, "Gentleman," died in 1768—see will proven January 7, 1769, in Frederick Co., Md.—wife Isabella, executrix, after settling the estate of her husband, she with the remaining children settled in Frederick Co., Va., where several of her daughters had previously settled; their nine children all intermarried with the then most prominent families of the State, most of whom settled in Kentucky about 1782. It is safe to say that no one entire large family in this country ever intermarried into and produced so many prominent military, political and professional men down to the present generation, as the nine children of William and Isabella Richardson.

Mrs. Gen. Shields, of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Mary Cable Richardson, of Covington, Ky., both descend from John Crowley Richardson, eldest son and fifth child of William and Isabella, born in Frederick Co., Md., March 12, 1753, settled in Frederick Co., Va., in 1769, where he married Sarah Hall, June 1, 1775, and in 1782 removed to Kentucky, hence he, John Crowley Richardson, could not have been Capt. John of the Maryland Line, who lived and died in Maryland, as claimed by Mrs. Shields, *et al.*, and as a matter of fact the Capt. John of the Maryland Line was not even related (except very remotely) to John Crowley Richardson, son of William and Isabella, from whom Mrs. Shields and Miss Cable Richardson descend. WM. F. BOGGER, Genealogist.

## SCOTLAND, CONN.

DEAR SPIRIT OF '76—A relative of mine living in Scotland, Conn., has given me some incidents concerning the place, which may interest the Sons and Daughters who read your magazine. I first asked her the reason for such a foreign name in the goodly Yankee State of Connecticut. My question brought the response, which you may think sufficiently interesting for your columns. I will give it to you in her own language, at the risk of a severe pen-castigation from my Yankee cousin.

"Yes, Scotland, Conn., is named for the land of oatmeal. The first settler, about 1700, was one Magoon (probably originally MacGoon,) who, being struck with the resemblance to his mother country, named it for her. It is a pretty rolling country, up hill and down dale. It was formerly the second parish of the old town of Windham, otherwise Scotland parish; but forty odd years ago it declared its independence and became a town of itself. I was a school girl here at the time, and remember it well, and the dinner on the Village Green, under a tent, which I attended with a young man, the then school teacher of the place, since graduated at Yale, became a dominie, and is now in Heaven—I trust.

"The old Huntington family homestead, one of whom was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is near by us. I look at it as I write, an old-fashioned double house, with roof sloping down at the back, and a big front yard with the most beautiful apple trees in it—or that were beautiful when in blossom. The Huntington family were quite famous musicians and singers (as well as signers) of that day, and the old round, "Scotland's Burning," was written by Joseph, brother to Samuel, right here in this little town, from which it started on its journey round the world.

"If you remember your history, as no doubt you do, as a good Daughter of the American Revolution should, you will recall the story of the Windham frogs. The old frog pond lies about two miles over the hills to the west of us, between Scotland and the town of Windham, two miles further on. Three miles beyond that is Willimantic, originally a part of Windham town—in fact, I don't know but it is now—but in this case the tail wags the dog. It is a large manufacturing place, principally of thread, and some silk, I think. The linen or thread company has just been absorbed in the big deal of the Coats Co. of England, so they are large enough to have things their own way, and there is not the same necessity for secession as there was in the case of Scotland. Windham village is deadlier than Scotland, and that is saying a good deal, although it is an extremely pretty and picturesque little town. The principal object as you enter the town is a large arch, at one side of the Green, surmounted by a hideous attempt at a bull-frog. I don't wonder the natives were scared, if the sound that night was half as horrible as the looks of this one. But to return to the Huntington family. They used to direct the singing in church, and rehearsals were held in their house. One evening they were assembled for rehearsal, when Mr. Huntington (Joseph, I think.)





had occasion to leave the room—they say they did like to take a little nipper in those days. When he came back he stumbled and fell on the floor. 'Why don't you begin,' he said, 'I've given you the pitch!' Well, I will spare you any more, but you brought all this upon yourself by asking me something of Scotland. Affectionately, NELLIE.

Notwithstanding Nellie thought she had wearied me, she had not, neither had she told me all I wanted to know, so I wrote to her and asked for more information, and she was kind enough to gratify me. I should have said before that Nellie left Scotland when a girl and had only recently returned, for a prolonged visit to a relative.

As yet I had not been able to locate that foreign place—Scotland—so in reply to one of my questions, she wrote: "We are in Windham Co., 35 miles east of Hartford and 40 west of Providence, R. I. Willimantic (of thread fame) is the largest town, seven miles west of us. It is an unattractive factory town, but the nearest place to shop for Scotlandites, so we are seven miles away from a ball of darnin' cotton—a fact! But it's nothing when you get used to it. I am growing rather to enjoy the quiet and the isolation. It is a typical New England village of three or four hundred people, nestled in a valley, surrounded by beautiful green hills. The pure air, the fine elms and maples and the absolute quiet of the place, are very pleasing and restful to those who come from the heat, dust and noises of the city. I forgot to say that we have a public library, also a Village Improvement Society, which, however, doesn't improve very much. Scotland is a very healthy place. Octogenarians and nonagenarians are frequent. There is no resident doctor in the place. The last one made such a poor living he left in disgust, so now they have to go four and seven miles when they want a doctor. We have one consolidated school, where the children are brought in by about five teams from as many different sections or districts of the town. There are about one hundred and fifty voters. It goes Republican every time, and no license. In fact, the single hotel is closed, as nobody can make it pay—without a bar; so any stray travellers have to be 'taken in and done for' by the villagers. One church of the Congregational denomination supplies the spiritual demands of the villagers.

"Am glad you found the Scotland items interesting. If I had supposed you would use them I would have given you more; for instance, when Enoch, the oldest of farmer Huntington's sons, was sent to college, Samuel, the signer of the Declaration, was very anxious to go, but the farmer could send but one at a time, so Enoch was fitted out for the great event, having among other things his first broadcloth suit. One day afterward Samuel was sent to the barn to hetchel (am not sure as to the spelling) flax. Later his father on going out was surprised to see him with his shirt on the hetchelling board, and said: 'Samuel, what are you doing?' 'I am trying to make my shirt as soft as Enoch's broadcloth suit,' he replied. They tried hard to make a farmer of Samuel, but he was possessed to study. He borrowed his first Latin grammar from Parson Devotion here, studying every evening, and stealing time from his work as well. Finally the father said if he wouldn't be a farmer he must learn a trade, so he apprenticed him to a cooper up in Lebanon, Conn. While hammering his barrels he hammered away at conjugating his Latin verbs, and the result was that when Enoch came out of college Samuel knew as much Latin as his brother. He never got to college, but kept on with his studies, and finally became the most distinguished of all his brothers, although two of them entered the ministry and were very eminent. One of them was fifty years in one parish. Another was a prominent physician, but Samuel outstripped them all. As you know, he was President of the Continental Congress until compelled to resign on account of ill-health, when he returned here to the old homestead, but he was not allowed to rest. Shortly after he was elected Governor of Connecticut, which office he held until his death, about ten years after.

"This was not called Scotland *town* then, but Scotland *village*. We had quite a Fourth of July celebration last summer, the orator of the day being a Scotland boy, now a lawyer in New York, whose brother still occupies the old homestead, which was in the family in Colonial times. They have the old deeds from the time when their grandfather, way back, bought the land from the Indians.

"And now I am sure I have tired you out, but as I told you before, you have brought it all on yourself. My letter is choppy. Harry came in and I have written and talked all through it. I could improve it by doing it over, but trust you will excuse it.

Affectionately, NELLIE."

P. S.—And now the inevitable woman's P. S., but this time it could not be helped. I did not know the Windham frog story, and wanted to, so had to write and confess my ignorance and ask to be

my article. So thinking it would be better late than never, I send it now, copied from an old magazine by my good cousin.

#### STORY OF THE FROGS OF WINDHAM.

About midnight in the month of June, 1754, the residents of Windham Green, Conn., were aroused from their slumbers by sounds wholly unlike anything before heard or reported by the oldest inhabitant.

Rushing out from their beds, they listened with horror and amazement. A din, a roar, an indescribable hubbub and tumult seemed to fill the heavens and shake the earth beneath their feet.

The night was still, cloudy and intensely dark. Sky, village and surrounding country were shrouded in thickest blackness, and thus the terrified listeners were thrown wholly upon conjecture and imagination. Some feared that the day of judgment was at hand and that these unearthly sounds were but the prelude to the trump of doom.

Others seized upon the more natural but hardly less appalling explanation that an army of French and Indians were marching upon the village.

The alarm was sounded. The settlers rallied, and under the leadership of the notorious Col. Dyer they marched to battle. But finding no enemy, they became convinced that the day of judgment was at hand, and spent the night in prayer.

The morning furnished a solution. A severe drought had so dried up Follett's pond that the frogs had a fight for what water there was left, many thousand dead frogs being found. Many accounts have been published at various times, and some of them grossly exaggerated, notably that of one Peters, an Episcopal clergyman, then residing in Hebron, a Tory and the author of the "blue laws." According to him the frogs were en route for the Willimantic river, in pursuit of water, and filled a road forty yards wide and four miles long. The facts are sufficiently curious without the embellishments of fiction.

The people had some excuse for their fright, as the Mohegan and the Narragansett Indians, influenced by the French, had become troublesome.

Few incidents occurring in America have been so widely circulated. Without the aid of newspapers or pictorial illustrations it was borne to every part of the land. It was sung in song and ballads; it was related in histories; it served as a standing joke in all circles and seasons.

Let a son of Windham penetrate to the uttermost parts of the earth, he would find that the story of the frog fight had preceded him. The Windham bull frogs have achieved a world-wide reputation, and with Rome's goose, Putnam's wolf and a few other favored animals will ever hold a place in popular memory.

#### Richard Nugent Henry.

Richard Henry is a type of the class of Americans in the Seventy-first Regiment. His ancestry from both his parents were Colonial and Revolutionary and also fought in the War of 1812. Dr. Isaac Henry, surgeon on board U. S. Frigate Constitution, was a great-grand-uncle of the private in the Seventy-first U. S. V., now fighting in the Spanish-American war, 1898, at Santiago, Cuba. Richard Nugent Henry, a private soldier in Company B, Seventy-first Regiment U. S. Volunteers, and also a member of the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution, is a son of William H. Henry, a well-known newspaper man, and in a recent letter from Siboney, Cuba, to his parents, from which we are at liberty to publish several interesting items which have excited the press, we extract the following: "We were marched up the mountains the other day to meet the Spaniards, but 'Teddy's' Rough Riders drove them back, losing nine men, including Hamilton Fish, and wounding thirty, including Colonel Wood. The Cuban scout warned Col. Wood that the Spaniards were ambushed, but he kept on until at their range, caught several volleys with results well known. Yesterday the Tenth Cavalry was out, and as night set in built a fire at the head of the camp. After the fire had died out they crept out at the rear, one by one, and all met at the outside of the camp at an agreed upon spot and moved to the right and left. The Spaniards, thinking our troops asleep, crept within range and fired pin cartridges the rifles held and started to run to their trenches, but our men were there before them, and as they came on we mowed them down like wheat, killing four hundred and fifty, wounding a large number, as well as capturing a great many, some of whom were turned over to the Cubans. I see their finish—the guerilla part particularly. One of the colored troopers was here a while ago and told me where he was on the picket duty line a Spaniard came out of the bushes rubbing his legs, and was no sooner out than a Cuban came after him and stepping in front, and with a switch of his machete took his head off. Terrible! but the same for those who do the same. The climate here is not one-quarter as bad as represented. It's warm, but we stand it. I am detailed to carry wounded to the





## Detention Hospital at Camp Wikoff.

The ocean moans low where the death rattle shakes,  
The wind howls a dirge o'er the desolate lakes;

We're burying our boys whom the cannon passed by,  
Whom care might have saved, we have brought home to die.

We're burying the victors who trampled on Spain,  
Oh Nation, awake! right the wrong, fix the blame.

Cry "Shame!" for starvation, cry "Shame!" for neglect;  
Let justice be done, let the blows be direct.

The wind howls a dirge o'er the victories of Spain;  
Oh Nation, awake! right the wrong, fix the blame!

REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH.

Montauk, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1898.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, held in the office of the President, Andrew H. Green, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 29, 1898, Mr. Green read a communication from the State Comptroller, indicating that the purchase by the State of the Stony Point property for a State reservation was nearing consummation.

William H. Webb, the famous shipbuilder, announced his intention to erect on the building at Montgomery and Water streets a tablet recording the fact that on that site, in the years 1824-25, his father, Isaac Webb, built two ships of about six hundred tons each, the "Superior" and the "Splendid," for the China trade.

Edward Hagaman Hall stated that there were in the top course of the coping of the southern front of the City Hall of New York two marble slabs, each about nine feet long, fifteen inches wide and six inches thick, bearing respectively the following inscription:

ALDERMAN MORRIS,	
FISH,	
DOUGLASS,	Building Com.
MESSRS. WALDRON,	
LAWRENCE,	

JOHN McCOMB, JR., Architect.

ABRAHAM LABAGH, Master Stone Cutter.

JOHN LE MAIRE,  
Sculptor.

ANTHONY STENBRACK, Master Masons.

ARTHUR SMITH,

JOSEPH NEWTON, Master Carpenter.

JOSEPH HOBSON, Clerk.

REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH.

### Reubena Hyde Walworth.

All nature weeps with us to-day;  
Poor children of this earthly sphere.  
With blinded eyes all tear bedimmed,  
We miss the angels passing near.

For lo! in radiant forms they come.  
The myriads of forgotten past,  
The sun through tear-bound clouds break forth,  
So bright the radiant round it cast.

Brave warriors old in battle lore,  
Strong manhood in its glorious prime,  
Frail youth, scarce yet to manhood grown,  
In face and form in every clime.

But not with martial music's tread,  
Nor kingly step with friendly mien,  
Nor herald pomp or worldly pride,  
But only by God's angels seen.

Slowly they come and bend unseen,  
Above the form so peaceful there,  
We see the shivering of the leaves,  
We hear the murmur in the air.

But know not that God's bravest host  
Of heroes at the great white throne  
Have come in Heavenly array  
To claim this hero for their own.

Swiftly they bear her to the sky,  
Immortal here, immortal there,  
The crucifix receives her now;  
What earthly crown could be so fair!

The life so nobly given for man  
Is found again in the kingdom's fair,  
What could in all the years to come,  
Earth's rarest gifts with this compare.

Then glory to our honored dead,  
Eternal in the coming years,  
The influence of this noble life  
Is counted not by days or years.

LILLA SHIPMAN TROMBLEE

It was voted that, "Whereas said stones, constituting valuable monuments to the men whose minds directed and whose hands fashioned one of the most beautiful scenic and historic edifices in the city, are lying face upward to the elements which have already begun their work of obliteration, His Honor the Mayor and the Honorable Municipal Council be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to take such steps as may be necessary for the removal of said stones from their present site and their erection as a mural tablet in the general lobby of the building."

Frederick W. Devoe called attention to the fact that in 1896 the Legislature had passed and the Mayor approved a bill for the acquisition of the Fort George (New York City) site for a public park, but the bill had failed to become a law for lack of the Governor's signature; and a resolution was passed appealing to the Legislature of 1899 to re-enact the bill.

Robert L. Fryer of Buffalo, whose sister, Mrs. Daniel Manning, is President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, reported that the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara had re-christened Bath Island "Green Island," in honor of Andrew H. Green, the "Father of Greater New York," and an appropriate minute was made of the action.

Judge Henry E. Howland commended the work of the local Village Improvement Societies throughout the State as valuable adjuncts of this Society. He cited as an illustration the work of the Village Improvement Society of Southampton, which had carried its work so far as to mark even the ancient thoroughfares of the towns with descriptive historic tablets.

Alexander C. Chenoweth appeared in behalf of the reclamation of the old block-house in Central Park, New York, from its present condition of desuetude; and a resolution was passed asking the city authorities to renovate the interior, construct a suitable glass and iron roof for illumination, and entrust the structure to the care of the Society for purposes similar to those to which the Van Cortlandt Mansion in Van Cortlandt Park is devoted.

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL, Secretary.





## Daughters of the American Revolution. Monument to Lafayette.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 902 F STREET,  
WASHINGTON, D.C., December 13, 1898.

The immortal Lafayette lies buried in a small but historical cemetery, in an obscure part of Paris, in the rear of the Convent of the "Petit Picpus." Few Americans know the place, few visit it, and in all France there is no visible token that our nation, which he loved so well, still holds his name in grateful remembrance. For this reason it is fitting that our Society, interested as it is in perpetuating the memory and services of Revolutionary soldiers, and which numbers Lafayette's great-granddaughter among its honored members, should, together with the youth of the country, assist in the erection of an imposing monument to his memory, in a place of prominence in city of Paris, as a lasting proof that we have not forgotten the Friend and Ally in the hour of our need.

Unfortunately the contributions received from the school-children in the country on October 19th last was not sufficient to make this monument a worthy expression of our nation's gratitude.

The Lafayette Memorial Commission (under the auspices of the Commissioner-General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900,) endorsed by the President of the United States, and composed of the Secretary of State, the Governors of all the States and Territories, and other representative men throughout the Union, has asked our assistance in this matter, and we are assured by the Commission that our Society will receive full and official recognition in this work, and that one of the four tables on the monument will be reserved for us, to be appropriately inscribed.

The National Board of Management therefore cordially recommends that each member of the Society show her appreciation of this honor by interesting all persons in her locality to contribute, according to their means, to this noble enterprise. It has also asked the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, through its President-General, to co-operate in this undertaking.

The monument is to be unveiled on the 4th of July, 1900—"United States Day" at the Paris Exposition—in which ceremony our Society is invited to participate.

During the coming session of the Eighth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, a final report of the funds collected will be made, and the proceeds transferred to the "Lafayette Memorial Commission."

All contributions should be sent to Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, Room 52, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCAER, GERTRUDE R. DARWIN.  
ALICE PICKETT AKERS, SARA T. KINNEY,  
MARY P. B. CAMERON.

A patriotic celebration under the auspices of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter was held July 3d and 4th, 1898, at the Opera House, Hudson, N. Y. On Sunday the following service was held: Processional—Twenty-third Separate Company Band. Ascription—Praise God from whom all blessings flow. Hymn—"America." Invocation—Prayer for the country and the President of the United States by the Rev. J. M. Cornish. Chant—The Lord's Prayer. Responsive reading from the Psalms, selected by Rev. S. M. Griswold. Solo Quartette—"Columbia's Flag." Mr. and Mrs. Aitkin, Messrs. Fiero and Elbert Payne. Address—Rev. L. J. Dean. Address—Rev. P. F. Smith.

On July 4th at a benefit for the war fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution the following programme was carried out: Flag drill. Solo—Serenade—*Gounod*. Miss Cady. Violin Obligato by Mr. Billingham. "The two Grenadiers."—*Schuman*. Mr. Aitkin. *a. Summer*—*A. Wormser*. *b. Ecstasy*—*Mrs. Beach*. Miss Cornish. Barbara Fretche—*Stocum*. Miss Loomis. Minuet—Mrs. O. H. Bradley and Mr. R. A. M. Deeley, of the Hudson Players' Club. "Love me while I live."—*Footé*. Miss Emma Traver. Solo—Mrs. Franchot. Pictures—A Daughter of the American Revolution, representing the seal of the society; Priscilla and John Alden, The Camp Fire, Soldier's Farewell and Return. Duet—Mr. and Mrs. Aitkin. Solo—Miss DuBois. Pictures—Soldier's Dream, America Freeing Cuba, Fourth of July, Columbia. Duet—Mrs. Franchot and Miss Loomis.

At its April meeting the Stamford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, entered upon its new administration under the direction of its second regent, Mrs. Nathaniel R. Hart, and has continued its regular meetings with renewed interest and profit. Each meeting has been wisely planned to include a special feature of universal interest, from the unveiling of our charter, framed in wood of historic value in the town and chapter history, through the impromptu meeting of the members and friends summoned by the regent to inspect the many garments

and articles prepared for soldiers at the front, until the last held, October 29th, at which were all greatly interested to hear the full account of the work which Connecticut Daughters have done from our state regent, Mrs. Sara J. Kinney. A resume with which we opened the new year's work as an incentive to increased efforts. Thus hastily may be summarized a half year of helpful and pleasant intercourse in the routine chapter meetings.

Among the many chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of whom the old banner State of Connecticut is justly proud, we of the Stamford chapter feel none have shown more enthusiasm or accomplished better results during the hurry calls of the past five months than ours. Almost upon the border line between Connecticut and New York, we gain interest and enthusiasm from the two states foremost in the society. No sooner was war declared in April than the chapter regent called together the members to consult with them concerning the work which would doubtless be required, and through what channels it should be carried on.

At this same time an offer was made by many ladies of Stamford not included in the membership of the chapter, who were organized as "The Stamford Soldiers' Aid Society," to join us in any work we should undertake and contribute through the medium of our society, an offer which was gladly accepted and proved to be of much material assistance to us.

It was resolved to place all our work and effort at the disposal of the state regent, who again has proved herself to be a woman of rare wisdom and executive ability, as she has many times before in less critical periods.

Instead of waiting for such outside calls, however, the chapter turned its attention first to its own company, Co. C, 4th Regt., N. G. C., who were daily expecting orders to proceed to the state camp, awaiting orders to the front, and presented it with its first company flag. Arrangements were made also to care for the families of those in service whenever necessary. So far, however, only two applications have been made to the chapter, I believe, showing that as in the past, the women have borne the rigors of war in the home with a patience and patriotism equal or exceeding that of the men in the field.

Among the thousands of needed garments and supplies, sent from Connecticut directly to the hospital and camps, few chapters have sent a larger contribution proportionate to its number than this of ours, generously aided by the friends already mentioned, "The Stamford Soldiers' Aid Society." Nor have our contributions been those of active hands alone, the pocketbooks opened and Stamford has been generous in her free-will offerings to soldiers in the field.

In reviewing the month's work we see no call neglected, and thanks to the wisdom of our regent, no effort misapplied. Our work has been gladly given and the results have supplied welcome aid where most needed.

Now we halt, not to be mustered out, but only upon waiting orders.

H. B. J. SWAN, Historian.

The Anna Adams Tufts Chapter D. A. R. of Somerville, Mass., held their annual meeting on the evening of October 29th with their regent, Miss Mary Bradford, through whose earnest efforts the chapter was organized two years ago. The chapter has been very active in work for the soldiers, sending clothing, hospital supplies and money. They have also done much historical work, being located in a city rich in Revolutionary history. The papers prepared at their regular meetings have been of great interest and historic value. The story of the heroine for whom the chapter was named is one of uncommon interest. The chapter holds many relics of Revolutionary times, but none so prized as the picture of Anna Adams Tufts, which hangs in the house in which she lived.

At this meeting Miss Bradford presented her resignation, as other duties required her time. Mrs. Helen Hoald was elected regent; Mrs. Gilman, vice-regent; Mrs. Maynard, recording secretary; Miss Dickey, corresponding secretary; Miss Bradford, historian; Mrs. Hood, treasurer; Miss Sanborn, registrar; Mrs. Eaton, chaplain.

The Camden Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Camden, N. Y., held its first meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. Ella Conant, the ex-regent, October 21, 1898. A goodly number were present. After the opening exercises and "America" had been sung, minutes were read and reports given of the work since our last meeting in June. We congratulate ourselves in doing some good work for the soldiers during the late war. A short programme was given under the direction of Mrs. W. J. Frisbie, regent. Mrs. Ella Conant read a most interesting paper of her own research on the forts of New York and prison ships of the Revolutionary times. Mrs. E. C. Case read with fine effect a patriotic poem. One pleasant feature was a piano solo finely executed by Miss Alice Conant. Mrs. Edie read an article on our national and patriotic hymns and songs. Afternoon chocolate was served with light refreshments. The members adjourned until Nov. 14th at Mrs. B. D. Stone's.





At the annual meeting of Quequechan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Fall River, Mass., which was held Tuesday, October 11th, the regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes; vice-regent, Mrs. Mary P. Hartley; registrar, Miss Bertha M. Wixon; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Mackenzie, and historian, Mrs. C. W. L. Davol, were re-elected. Mrs. S. J. T. Coburn was appointed secretary, and Mrs. Louise D. Horton, corresponding secretary. Two vacancies on the advisory board were filled by Mrs. James Henry and Mrs. Clarence Brown. Two of the charter members have been removed by death the past summer.

The chapter has contributed to various patriotic objects, among them \$50 to the "Volunteer Aid Association," aiding the families of men who had enlisted for service in the recent war with Spain, and assisting in such work as was needed. The vice-regent, Mrs. Hartley, has raised by chain letters \$442.72 for the use of the Massachusetts hospital ship Bay State. Altogether it has been a prosperous year for the chapter.

A matter of great interest has been the Massachusetts State Convention, held here Thursday, October 20th, at which 150 or more delegates were present. The president-general, Mrs. Daniel Manning, honored the convention with her presence. The delegates were welcomed by His Honor Amos M. Jackson, Mayor of Fall River, addresses were made by Mrs. Manning and Dr. E. A. Crockett of Boston. The convention was most interesting and "successful." A reception was tendered the newly elected state regent, Mrs. George F. Fuller, by Miss Holmes, regent of Quequechan chapter, on Wednesday evening, October 19th, at which Mrs. Manning was the guest of honor.

A *real* Daughter, Mrs. Brownell of Adamsville, Mass., has been added to our chapter this year, and she was present at the convention.

HISTORIAN.

The Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Medford, Mass., held its first meeting Oct. 3, at the Historical Society's rooms. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved, and the former read a very interesting letter from one of the soldier boys of the city now in Cuban waters, detailing his experience in the service. Miss Eliza M. Gill and Miss Elizabeth Chany were elected delegates to the State convention to be held at Fall River October 20. Following the business of the evening was a very interesting programme.

Miss Sarah E. Fuller, chapter chaplain, gave the concluding paper on Washington, a most admirable paper, containing in graphic, well connected style the salient points of interest in the life of the first president during the last ten years of his life. Mrs. Fuller had read extensively and carefully.

Mrs. Ellen M. Gill, who had visited Derry, N. H., during the summer, gave a brief account of the work of the local chapter, the Molly Reid, and a description of Stark's monument. Mrs. Fannie Leary read a letter of Washington to John Brooks, written to his young officers soon after the former had taken command at Cambridge of that army "all of captains." It was in regard to the discipline of the army and showed Washington's confidence in and esteem for Brooks. The original letter is in possession of the Public Library of Medford, and is always an object of interest to visitors there.

Miss E. M. Gill read "Springfield Ferry," and Miss Helen T. Wild extracts from a sermon preached by Dr. David Osgood on the death of Washington. The town voted to print the sermon, and gave a copy to each family, for this excellent clergyman was an ardent patriot, and Medford had often been familiar with Washington's presence. It was from one of these first printed copies, belonging to the Historical Society, that Miss Wild read.

The means for furnishing music being quite limited when meetings are held in these ancient rooms, where neither ancient spinet nor modern piano has a place, the lack was supplied on this occasion by the graphophone and its patriotic airs furnished variety that was pleasing and enlivening.

January 2, 1890, Medford by a vote in town meeting resolved to "pay suitable respect to the memory of the late Gen. George Washington," and a framed copy or the order of service printed and circulated at that time was exhibited.

ELIZA M. GILL, Historian.

Quaissack Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Newburgh, N. Y., sent early in the spring a contribution of twenty-five dollars to the state regent for use as a special diet in camps for the soldiers.

On June 16th a barrel was packed in the parish house of St. George's church, which is used by the chapter for meetings, and sent to the fleet at Key West. This barrel contained chiefly stationery and illustrated magazines.

A dozen aprons were sent to Leiter hospital, Chickamauga, in July, and on the dates of August 15, August 29, and September 12, respectively, boxes packed with luxuries and necessities were forwarded to Leiter hospital and Montauk Point.

On September 29 a musical tea was given by the chapter, on

which occasion a bag picked up in a trench after the battle of San Juan was hung in the lobby to receive money offerings for a Convalescent Home at Cornwall, N. Y. Seventy dollars were given to this deserving charity, and thus for the present ends the chapter's war record. May her Daughters never be called upon to aid in another war, but should the call come let them be ready to obey.

ADELAIDE SKEL,

Historian of Quaissack Chapter, D. A. R.

Several ladies of the Brownson Chapter of Arlington, Vermont, called on their "*real* Daughter," Mrs. Clarisa Beebe Oatman, October 16th and found her well, bright and cheerful, in her 95th year. She came to the door with us, bade us good-bye and asked us to come and see her again next summer.

Yours truly, MRS. BURDETT.

Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, Meriden, Conn.

#### OUR NAVY IN '62.

For lack of talent, time and space,  
I'll not attempt herein to trace  
The deeds of valor, great and true,  
Done by "our navy in '62;"  
Enough to say, that then as now,  
Our navy made its foeman bow.

Said Johnny Bull in '62:

"I've a word of advice to give to you;  
Your coast is long, and blood of ours  
Dwells in the sunny southern bowers:  
Your navy is weak, and truth to tell,  
Can't keep foes *in*, and foes *out*, well."

Quoth Uncle Sam in '62:

"Our navy, John, needn't worry you;  
Unless, forsooth, you fear the taste  
Of a morsel that twice your palate did grace.  
With '76 and 1812 and our A. D. '62;  
We've got the men, we've got the ships, and if  
You want to try them, do!"

We had Commodores and Captains in '62,

Boys who wore the white and boys who wore the blue,  
There were brave and loyal seamen and officers galore,  
Whose deeds in '98 have swept from shore to shore;  
For the heroes of the present are the lads who wore the blue,

And the gray beards of to-day are the boys of '62.

ELIZABETH B. OWEN.

The above poem was read at the December meeting of the Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden, Conn.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS—CHICAGO, U. S. A.  
INCORPORATED JAN. 31, 1896. ORGANIZED OCT. 15, 1896.

#### ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.

CHICAGO, December 31, 1898.

To the Members of the Order of the Old Guard and the Society of the War of 1812:

GENTLEMEN—The Annual Meeting of the Order of the Old Guard and the Society of the War of 1812, will be held in the City of Chicago at 6 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, January 18, 1899, at the Auditorium Hotel Annex.

The election of officers of both societies for the ensuing year will take place at this meeting and any other business transacted that may be necessary. Polls will be open from 6 to 7 p. m. Your attention is invited to the enclosed ticket prepared by the Nominating Committee.

At 7 o'clock p. m. an informal dinner will be served without expense to members. During the dinner hour our attention will also be directed to an attractive entertainment arranged for by the Committee. Members in the city are requested to come direct from their business. *Let every member reserve Wednesday, January 18, for this meeting.*

Please notify the Secretary at once of your intention to be present, that necessary arrangements may be completed.

GEORGE B. HORN, Secretary.

Order of the Old Guard, 138 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.  
THERON R. WOODWARD, Secretary,  
Society of the War of 1812, 302 Dearborn Street, Chicago.







## General Society Daughters of the Revolution.

On Friday, November 18th, a reception was given Miss Sterling at the rooms of the Massachusetts State Society. The Abigail Smith chapter of Weymouth presided at the tea table, and there was a large gathering of the members in this attractive Colonial Society room.

The Winniesemmet chapter of Chelsea met at the old Putnam house, November 18th. A paper on "The Putnams of Danvers in the Revolutionary War," read by Mrs. McQuinn, was listened to with interest, as the chapter has four members of the Danvers Putnam family as charter members. Mrs. Rebecca Pratt, the chapter's *real* Daughter, was present.

Mrs. Snow, Miss Sterling and Miss Sarah E. Hunt, the second vice-president, who is also state regent of Massachusetts, were the guests of honor at a reception given by the Third Plantation chapter of Lynn at the residence of Mrs. M. P. Clough, its former regent. The members of the State Council of Massachusetts and the Board of Managers of the General Society were invited, and it was a brilliant affair.

Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution, and Miss Adaline Wheelock Sterling, first vice-president-general, visited Boston in November, as guests of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club. With Mrs. Holbrook, regent of the Paul Revere chapter Daughters of the American Revolution of Boston, and Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, they addressed this club at its annual dinner on the subject of patriotism.

The Adams chapter of Quincy, Mass., is fortunate in having for its gathering place the John Adams house. Here they meet every month, in an atmosphere of Colonial quaintness, most delightful and unusual. Rev. C. F. Hill Catheon of South Braintree read a bright paper on "Reminiscences of the South Shore," giving a vivid description of the country about Plymouth and the locality where the "Old Oaken Bucket" was written. After music luncheon was served in the old dining-room.

On November 9th the Isaac Gardner chapter of Brookline held its first meeting of the season at the house of its regent, Mrs. David Hall Rice. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Walter L. Chaloner on "Old Colonial Homes," beautifully illustrated by water color sketches. The homes of poet and warrior, farmer and statesman, were spoken of, and among the listeners were descendants of many of the men whose lives and homes were portrayed. Some delightful songs added to the pleasure of the afternoon.

The executive committee of the Bancroft chapter of Worcester, Mass., met at the house of Miss Katherine Bent to discuss ways and means for preserving the birthplace of George Bancroft, the historian, which landmark is to be removed to make room for the widening of Salisbury street. It was decided to communicate with the presidents of the various patriotic societies with regard to the matter, getting their views and possible co-operation. This would seem to be of very general interest, and we hope through this publication general attention may be called to it.

The Deliverance Monroe chapter Daughters of the Revolution of Malden, Mass., had the honor of welcoming to its membership a *real* Daughter in the person of Mrs. Sarah Marsten Lamprey, daughter of Jonathan Marsten, who was born in New Hampshire in 1761 and served in the Revolutionary War. The certificate of honorary membership given by the State Society and the handsome pin, solid gold with blue enamel, given by the General Society to honorary members were formally presented by the state regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt. Mrs. Lamprey, with no trace of feebleness, responded very happily and related some incidents of her father's service.

The Third Plantation chapter of Lynn, Mass., held a "Thanksgiving" meeting at the house of Miss Abbie Henderson, when the following programme was presented by Mrs. Downing, chairman of the evening. An original poem—"Thanksgiving," Mrs. Downing; paper—"Early Thanksgiving," Mrs. Charles Mullen; paper—"The Pilgrim Thanksgiving," Mrs. Downing; paper, "Present Day Thanksgiving," Mrs. James C. Baker. Miss Mary E. Todd read an original Thanksgiving poem, and Mrs. Caroline P. Heath read from the manuscript calendar three extracts of historical interest. The usual social hour followed, and the members adjourned to meet the second week in December.

The Daughters of the Revolution of Denver, Colorado, held their regular meeting October 31st, with Mrs. Frank C. Young. The business meeting was followed by an interesting programme, including violin solos, songs and some very funny verses by Mrs. E. B. Hendrie, describing alleged relics of Revolutionary times, which being shown, proved to be so modern as to be humorous. The refreshment table was daintily trimmed with green chrysanthemums and blue ribbons, and a unique centre piece of blue grapes tumbling out of a yellow

pumpkin. In the hall were served such old-time dainties as cider, crullers, etc. The ladies were in Colonial costumes, with powdered hair patches and sweeping flowered silk robes.

The Board of Managers for the Pennsylvania Daughters of the Revolution held their first Fall meeting in October. Mrs. U. S. Keny, state regent in the chair. It was decided to hold two patriotic meetings during the winter. A reception to the State members was given at the residence of Mrs. Carlton M. Moody on October 19th. The Board of Managers assisted Mrs. Moody to receive, and each carried a bunch of violets tied with buff ribbon. The dining room was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and violets, thus representing "the buff and blue" of the Daughters of the Revolution. To create more interest in the society each member was given two invitations to give friends who were eligible. Mrs. Raymond, the state regent of Delaware was a guest.

The Indiana State society held its annual meeting October 8th, and elected the following officers. Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Cross; vice-regent, Miss S. L. Voss; corresponding and recording secretary, Miss D. M. Vanderwalker; treasurer, Miss Bona Thompson; registrar, Miss Anna Kate Adams; historian, Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald; librarian, Mrs. John M. Lilly; council, Miss Edith Adams, Mrs. Theresa Voss Smith, Mrs. Mary T. Clark, Mrs. Albert R. Thompson, Dr. Marie Haslep, Mrs. Jas. A. Mount, Mrs. Fred C. Gardner, Mrs. E. C. Thompson.

During this month a large contribution of money was sent to the Red Cross by the Colonial Chapter of New York City. A large sum of money sent to the State society by the Daughters of Corning, N. Y., was specially used for Chicamauga. The Daughters of Peekskill, N. Y., joined forces with the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the members of the Red Cross society, and all combined to do their share to keep the men who were in the field supplied with the necessities and some luxuries. The State regent, Mrs. Charles G. Roe, feels particularly happy and grateful for the assured success of the "War Work," and especially for the sisterly feeling that pervaded the entire work.

The first annual meeting of the Beargrass Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, at Louisville, Ky., was held on November 9th at the residence of Mrs. John S. White. The following officers were re-elected: Mrs. J. W. McCarty, regent; Mrs. J. M. Johnson, secretary; Mrs. W. P. Dick, treasurer; Mrs. J. M. Colton, chaplain. The chapter has recently added to its membership Mrs. Matha Hazelwood Hard, who is the daughter of Luke Hazlewood, a Revolutionary soldier who came from France to America at the beginning of the war and fought through it under Washington. He was twice married and had fifteen children, Mrs. Hard being the thirteenth. She herself is the mother of eight children, and she bears strong evidence of her French blood. She moves with the activity of fifty rather than seventy-three years. Her iron gray hair is abundant, her hearing good and her eyesight keen. She only uses glasses for reading very small print and doing fine needlework. She is a famous nurse and expert in weaving, spinning and knitting, producing some very intricate patterns and figures in carpets, bedspreads, cloth, gloves, socks, etc. She talks well and has an unusual memory for names, dates and locations. In fact, Mrs. Hard is the typical daughter of a settler, strikingly evincing the great physical strength and mental individuality that were the attributes of her sturdy pioneer father.

## REVOLUTIONARY MAID.

(Continued from Page 69.)

delivered to the Commander-in-Chief and orders were immediately given for marching. At the request of her lover Mistress Dorothy rode in the rear of the column for safety until the city was reached and then she quietly slipped away home, arriving just as her absence had been discovered and the household greatly alarmed thereat. The American army surprised the slumbering Hessians and captured a thousand of them with a loss of only four of their own soldiers. This was a signal victory and enthused new life into the disheartened Americans, and after another victory at Princeton Washington's army went into winter quarters.

A short time after Mistress Dorothy received a package containing a beautiful gold locket richly chased and bearing the inscription: "Presented to Mistress Dorothy Greene by General George Washington for valuable service rendered the American army. December 26, 1776."

John Bradford followed his General safely through the long war, enduring untold hardships and suffering for his country's sake, and after peace was declared in 1783 and America was free, he claimed his loyal sweetheart, and under the protection of the glorious Stars and Stripes they built their loving home nest.

LOUISE MARKS REEDER.

Williamsport, Pa.





## Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to  
MISS M. WINCHESTER ADAMS, 18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City.

A happy New Year greets our land  
For Peace holds sway;  
Our flag unfurled for right not might  
Illumed the way.  
To the oppressed it freedom brought  
And to the world its lesson taught,  
And so our Happy New Year thought  
Is Peace to-day.

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.

## The Burning of Witches in New Jersey.

THE witchcraft delusion in New Jersey was a sober conviction, a drama, often a comedy; but never a tragedy. The men of Salem in their day dragged the faggot, but the dwellers behind the Palisades took their witches much less seriously. By very temperament and mental equipment the Jerseyman was separated from fire and fanaticism. In him the tense mentality of the Puritan was somewhat relaxed in the British element and blissfully absent in the Dutch, without, we like to think, the loss of a single religious virtue. His belief in witchcraft did not drive him forth with the sword of extermination, nor cause him great unrest of soul. Only when his corn was blighted, his milk dried up, his butter checked, or his family diseased, did he arouse himself and take proper measures to drive out or "burn the witch."

To a genuine Salem witch-burner the New Jersey way of doing business would have seemed insufferably tame if not positively ridiculous; for, while the Jerseymen had real fire and real witches, they were wanting in those very necessary accessories to a good exhibition, the faggot and the groan. The fire never touched the culprit, and though she usually showed scars therefrom, it is a question whether she ever felt actual pain. It was all done by proxy. Something signifying witch was burned and that personage got the scars. Two representative stories will illustrate the gentle and effective character of witch-burning in this State.

A good housewife not far from Somerville, after long churning without result, concluded that her churn-beam was bewitched. The butter had been checked completely. A brief search brought forth an old horseshoe, which she laid on the coals with the greatest secrecy. When it had become red-hot she dropped it sizzling into the milk. That settled witch matters for her churn, but there is more to the story. A man thereabouts known to be a wizard, from that time forward carried on his face the scar of a horseshoe. In her zeal to make it hot for a witch she had burned a wizard.

A modification of the use of fire will be remarked in the following narrative. When the dam was built at Greenwood Lake many acres of farm land were submerged. One of these farms was owned by a prosperous settler of Dutch descent. He was a firm believer in witchcraft, and when night came down on old Long Pond, many a hushed tale was heard at his fireside. He often related a misfortune he had suffered through the black art. He had at one time possessed a very fine cow, to which he attached, which was unusual for him, a sentimental value. This flower of the herd one day hung her head, lost the lustre of her eyes, staggered somewhat, and finally lay down.

An animal that had enjoyed the good care of this one, could in her fond owner's mind have no ordinary distemper. Somebody had "witched" her, and no other explanation would go. Resources were not wanting in those days, and Uncle Abram set in motion a sure course of treatment. With some misgivings and no little commiseration he had a small piece of his pet's ear cut off and carried to the kitchen. Laid upon the ashes it sent upward an incense which hung about the dooryard for a while, and then dispersed to the four winds. Leaving with his good wife the most positive injunction to feed no one who might come to the door that day, he went off to his many concerns. In his absence, long enough after these orders for his wife to get settled down to her usual work and frame of mind, two innocent-appearing women knocked and requested a little rest and refreshment, which was nothing remarkable for those hospitable days. Of course they should not go away hungry. The pantry was taxed, a short chat was soon over, and the good old ladies passed down the road.

When Abram ate his supper that evening he learned incidentally of this visit, and with some feeling at once declared them witches, prophesying gloomily the doom of his heifer. Silence

fell upon the household, and during the night the witch-plagued animal stiffened out dead. As he exclaimed it so often in happier days, the feeding of these two women, who were witches, neutralized his efforts. They had smelled the witch-smoke from a distance and had been drawn to the house. Had they been sent away hungry, their spell, according to his firm belief, would have been broken; the cow would have lived.

Thus we have presented some explanation to the seemingly absurd statement that in New Jersey they burned witches without faggots.

JOSEPH FULLORD POLSON.

## Life in Camp on Kimbal Hill, Morristown, 1779-80.

The winter of 1779 set in early and storm succeeded storm, piling up the snow in every direction until January 3d, 1780, when one of the most terrific storms ever remembered set in, from which the army suffered dreadfully. The snow covered the earth to the depth of from four to six feet, the roads were everywhere obstructed, and almost nothing could be had for the sustenance of the troops. The extraordinary severity of the cold and its steadiness closed up the rivers, the Sound, Newark Bay and even the harbor of New York, and the ice there was so thick that an army with all its artillery and baggage could cross with greater facility than on the frozen earth.

Of the "great snow storm" in January, 1780, Dr. Thatcher thus speaks: "On the 3d inst. (January, 1780,) we experienced one of the most tremendous snow storms ever remembered; no man could endure its violence many minutes without danger of his life. Several marquees were torn asunder and blown down over the officers' heads in the night, and some of the soldiers were actually covered while in their tents, and buried like sheep under the snow. My comrades and myself were roused from sleep by the calls of some officers for assistance; their marquee had blown down, and they were almost smothered in the storm before they could reach our marquee, only a few yards distant, and their blankets and baggage were nearly buried in the snow. We (the officers) are fortunate in having a supply of straw for bedding; over this we spread all our blankets, and with our clothes and large fires at our feet, while four or five are crowded together, preserve ourselves from freezing. But the sufferings of the poor soldiers can scarcely be described; while on duty they are unavoidably exposed to all the inclemency of storm and severe cold; at night they now have a bed of straw on the ground, and a single blanket to each man; they are badly clad, and some of them are destitute of shoes. We have contrived a kind of stone chimney outside, and an opening at one end of our tents gives us the benefit of the fire within. For the last ten days we received but two pounds of meat per man, and we are frequently for six or eight days entirely destitute of meat, and then as long without bread. The consequence is, that the soldiers are so enfeebled from hunger and cold as to be almost unable to perform their military duty or labor in constructing their huts."

The huts referred to were not occupied until the middle of February. The camp was not far from Mendham, where the inhabitants were thoroughly patriotic, not only the men but the women, whose brave spirit was well shown in the actions and words of Hannah, wife of Captain Thompson, as she had the great kettle full of meat and vegetables for the hungry soldiers from the snow-invested camp. When the poor fellows thanked her, she said, "Eat what you want; you are engaged in a good cause, and we are willing to share with you what we have as long as it lasts." The potato bins, flour barrels, and meat barrels of a great many good farmers in Morris county were freely drawn upon to supply the wants of "the country's defenders," and to lessen the suffering of the soldiers in camp at Kimball Hill in the winter of 1779 and 1780.

J. C. P.

1. Who were the opposing generals in the Battle of Cowpens?
2. When did this battle take place?
3. What was the loss to Cornwallis?
4. What can you say of the condition of the British army at this time? What was the condition of Gen. Greene's forces?
5. Write a brief sketch of this battle, answering the questions.

## Reading for January.

Edward Everett Hale's—"The Man Without a Country."  
Agnes Carr Sage's—"A Little Colonial Dame."  
Amy E. Blanchard's—"A Girl of '76."  
Eldridge S. Brooks's—"A Son of the Revolution."  
Memorize "Hail Columbia," by Joseph Hopkinson.





## To Perfect the Family Tree.

This department is free to subscribers who have queries to make concerning their ancestors.

To those unable to consult the references found in the Genealogical department we will copy and send them any one reference mentioned, for a fee of 50 cts., each additional reference 25 cents.

**James Gould.**—Wanted information as to the ancestry of James Gould, who came from Connecticut into the Wyoming Valley, Pa., January, 1772. He married Ann or Kate Smith, from Rhode Island or Connecticut. He is supposed to be buried at Harvard Station, New York State. Mrs. J. Stuart McAleer, Lock Haven, Pa.

**Nicholas Gardiner.**—Revolutionary and Colonial service wanted of Rhode Islanders: Nicholas Gardiner, son of Ezekiel. Born May 20, 1749, in North or South Kingstown. Martha Champlin, first wife born in Westerly, January 27, 1750, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Gardiner Champlin. Ezekiel Gardiner, son of Nicholas, Jr., born September 29, 1712; died August 13, 1780; married Dorcas Watson, August 29, 1734; Nicholas Gardiner, Jr., son of Nicholas, born 1685, married October 13, 1709, Mary Eldred, daughter of Thomas Eldred, of Kingstown; Nicholas Gardiner, son of George, born 1654; married Hannah ———

**Jonathan Reynolds,** of South Kingstown born October 9, 1727, son of John and Hannah Hall Reynolds, of Exeter; married Ann Knowles. Joseph, father of John, born November 27, 1652; second wife, Mercy. James, father of Joseph, died in 1702; left wife, Deborah Williams. Father of James settled in Providence in 1636.

**Joseph Cross,** son of Samuel and grandson of Joseph, born in Charlestown, May 19, 1775; married Dorcas Reynolds, daughter of Jonathan. More ancestry wanted of above by Nathan Reynolds Gardner, Baltic, Conn.

**Francis Drake.**—Who was the wife of Francis Drake, first known in Portsmouth, N. H., and later in Piscataway, N. J., where he died about the year 1687?

**Fitz Randolph.**—To which family of the Fitz Randolphs did Hannah, who was born about 1688, and who in 1705 (or thereabout?) married Andrew, son of Francis Drake? Whom did Fitz Randolph, the son of the aforementioned Hannah and Andrew Drake marry?

**Lawrence.**—To which Lawrence family did Elisha Lawrence, who married Elizabeth Drake daughter of Fitz Randolph Drake; died on Staten Island? His daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Elisha Lawrence, removed to Pennsylvania and died there. Any information regarding these parties will be greatly appreciated by Mrs. John C. Ames, 2967 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

In your Genealogical Guide to the Bangs family, published in the December number, I notice you state that Edward Bangs came in the "Ann," 1626, and that his wife was Lydia Hicks. In a pedigree of the Bangs family printed in Vol. 8, Page 318, it gives Edward Bangs as coming in the "Ann," 1623, and that his wife was Rebekah. (Vol. 8, p. 368, N. E. His. and Gen. Reg.) Which are right? A. E. N.

Will you kindly tell me how to proceed to make inquiries in regard to parents of Mary Owen and Rachel Dean of the time of '76 and before? I have noticed similar inquiries in "The Spirit of '76." What is the cost? I can identify them more fully when ready to insert the notice.

Caroline F. Clark, Geneva, Ill.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1898.

*Publisher The Spirit of '76.*

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in remitting to you one dollar, herein enclosed, for the renewal of my subscription to "The Spirit of '76" for the year commencing with the October number. As a constant subscriber and reader of your splendid patriotic publication and the owner of every copy issued, I have come to look upon it as an old-time friend and fire-side companion, and each issue is eagerly looked for and read with great appreciation. I trust that your enterprise will meet with that support from the members of the various patriotic societies which its merits deserve and which will render it financially successful and its future assured. With hearty appreciation of your efforts,

I am sincerely yours, F. F. Spangler.

No. 63 N. Brookline St., Boston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1898.

*Editor The Spirit of '76.*

Dear Sir and Compatriot—Greeting—Enclosed you will please find one dollar for another year's subscription to your fair-minded and able-edited publication. Permit me say that, while I am a subscriber to several magazines, "The Spirit of '76" has the first place in my heart. Before you is a noble work to perform, and I fully believe you are doing your duty in the highest type of American manhood. And may you not only further the patriotism of this country but have a tendency towards uniting the entire Anglo-Saxon race.

Yours in the best wishes for pure Americanism and future civilization.—Gilbert Patten Brown, Member Mass. Society S. A. R.

*The Spirit of '76 Publishing Company:*

Enclosed find one dollar for my next year's subscription. I cannot get along without the little paper; it keeps me posted on the patriotic events all over the country.—Mrs. H. B. Glover, 1093 Locust Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

*Editor The Spirit of '76:*

I read the following in your issue of this month (October,) just received: "If the President should call for volunteers to-day how many would respond that did before? It would take a shotgun to get enough together to man a maxim battery."

I beg leave to differ emphatically with you. The patriotism of our people has been abundantly proven during the past year to be both of a quality and quantity fully equal to Revolutionary examples. I fully believe, furthermore, that in thousands of cases it is pure and exalted enough to adopt the language of the heroic Nathan Hale and regret that the donor has only one life to offer for his country. I also believe that should the President, under the necessity of national honor or defence, call for volunteers, more would enlist than ever before, and large numbers of veterans of the Spanish war would offer themselves and prove again their patriotism and pluck. In this strong conviction of national soundness and integrity,

I am a Son of the American Revolution.

William P. Tuttle, Lock Box 129, Madison, N. J.

WARE, MASS., December 16, 1898.

*Spirit of '76 Publishing Company:*

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed find three dollars (\$3.00,) for which please renew my subscription to your valuable paper for the coming year. Also please send the paper to each of the following addresses for one year, beginning with the January number: William N. Newcomb, Ware, Mass., and Rev. Edward H. Newcomb, Richmond, Maine. If I am entitled to any premium for procuring two new names you may send me a copy of the "History of the Spanish American War" and the "History of the Ladies of the White House."

As you are to soon publish facts pertaining to the Bradford family, I wish to state that I am a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford, and have that branch of my family all traced out. If you think that perhaps it might aid others in obtaining records, etc. by publishing mine, I will gladly forward you the same.

I have traced my ancestry back to five who came over in the Mayflower, viz. Gov. William Bradford, Elder William Brewster, Francis Cook, Stephen Hopkins and Giles Hopkins, with intermarriages, etc.

Do you know where I may be able to procure a Bradford coat-of-arms suitable for family, about the size of the Adams coat-of-arms in the last number of THE SPIRIT OF '76?

Hoping that you will soon acknowledge the receipt of this letter, I am,

Yours fraternally,

ARTHUR E. NEWCOMB.

Syracuse, N. Y., October 7th, 1898.

*Publisher of The Spirit of '76:*

I notice in my paper of September an account of "Loaning the Baby," written by E. E. W. Your correspondent tells some truth and a good deal not true. The Indian Chief never called on Judge White to borrow the little girl; but Judge White went to see the Indian Chief, taking with him his daughter-in-law and his granddaughter Susan, then some five years old. I have in my boyhood days talked with cousin Susan and heard from her the account of the visit and of her being left in their wigwam with the Indians. Some fifteen years ago there was published in an illustrated book for the children an account of this transaction, and it was entitled "The Fidelity of an Indian Chief." The illustration showed the Indian Chief with his eagle featherhead deep and mantle on his shoulders and the little girl by his side holding her hand in his. She had on her new moccasins and the eagle feathers in her hair, looking up into his face with the trusting confidence of a child—on their way to Judge White's house to her mother. I have the story as it was published and the cut illustrating it. The little girl when grown up to womanhood married a nephew of my grandfather. My grandfather, Daniel Eells, and his brother, Nathaniel Eells, Jr., Middletown Upper Houses (now Cromwell,) Conn., were cousins of Judge White. Their mother was Alice White, she married first Nathaniel Eells, Sr., the son Nathaniel, Jr., married Huldah White, also a relative of Judge Hugh White, and third Nathaniel also married Miss Susan White, the granddaughter of Judge Hugh White. My grandfather, Daniel Eells, married Martha Hamilton, a descendant of Jabez Hamilton of Middletown. Both Nathaniel and Daniel Eells had large families. The remaining Nathaniel, Sr., and his wife Alice now rest in the old graveyard in Cromwell, with others beside them, but the stones are so covered with moss as to be illegible. My grandfather, Daniel Eells, came from Middletown in the winter of 1795 in an ox sled with his wife, sister and six children. My mother was his eldest daughter. They were three weeks on the journey to Oneida county, and settled in New Hartford. The next year his brother, Nathaniel, Jr., came to Westmoreland, Oneida county, and in 1798 was induced by Judge White to move to Skaneateles in Onondaga county, and take charge of some mills just erected by him and Zedekiah Sanger. They were both induced to come into this then western country on account of their relationship to Judge Hugh White. Both my grandfather and his brother Nathaniel were in the battle of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Nathaniel was an officer, grandfather a private. Nathaniel died in Skaneateles in 1815, his widow Huldah in 1830. His son, Nathaniel, Jr., died in 1829 in Whitestown, and is buried near Judge Hugh White. By his wife Susan he had only one child, a son named Calvin, born in 1809. He moved to Altana, Ill., taking his mother Susan with him. She died





there in 1838. Calvin had a large family. He died in 1873. His eldest son, Frederick, was the first white child born of American parents in the county of Luselle, Ill.

If you wish I will send you the account of the Judge's visit to the Indian Chief as it was printed in the book referred to.

Yours very truly, William Eells Abbott.

### Patriotic Books Reviewed.

*The Decennial Register of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution* compiled and edited by Ethan Allen Weaver, secretary, and printed by J. E. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. It contains a historical introduction, the names of the members of the Society and the Record of Service of the 1055 ancestors who participated in the War for Independence, and the historical address by Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., at Valley Forge, June 18, 1898. The book is illustrated by 27 first-class portraits of participants in the Revolutionary War; the flags of the Pennsylvania Society and the insignia of the General Society in colors; fac-simile reproductions of the music "Brandywine" played at the "Mischianza" in 1778, and of the only known contemporary map of Valley Forge, a collection of material of permanent historical value in a volume of about 560 pages, handsomely bound and numbered.

A few copies of the limited edition remain unsubscribed for, and will be disposed of at three dollars (\$3.00) per copy.

Subscriptions to be made to the Secretary, Ethan Allen Weaver, Lock Box 713, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

*Legends of the West*, by James Hall. Robert Clark & Co., Publishers, Cincinnati. The sketches illustrate the habits, occupations, privations, etc. of the pioneers of the West and also describe the scenery and population of that part of the country in which the author resides. The legends are founded upon incidents, or upon traditions preserved by the people. The phraseology which marked the conversation of the western people forty years ago has been preserved throughout the sketches. Cloth bound. Price \$1.25.

*Stories of New York*, by Anna Temple Lovering, M.D. Educational Publishing Co., Boston. These stories of the discovery and early

settlement of New York are told in a style very pleasing to the little folks. They not only furnish entertainment but instruction as well. They can be used advantageously as supplementary readers. Fully illustrated. Price, bound, 40 cents; cloth, 60 cents.

*The Charming Sally*, by James Otis. Houghton Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass. This tale of 1765 of a privateer schooner of New York is full of the stirring events of that time. The story is told in a style which cannot fail to interest its boy readers and the volume will be welcomed to their libraries. Prettily bound. Illustrated. Price \$1.50.

*A Romance of the West Indies*. Translated by Marion Longfellow, of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter D. A. R., Portland, Me. This is a translation from the French of Eugene Sue's "La Morne au Diable." Relating as the story does to the West Indies it appeals, especially at this time, to the public. With painstaking care the translator has followed the spirit of the author. F. Tennyson Neely, Publisher.

*The Rise and Growth of American Politics*, by Henry Jones Ford. The Macmillan Co., New York. The purpose of this work is to tell the story of our politics so that the reader may understand the system of government under which they live. Frequent reference notes for authority of statements are given which adds to the usefulness of the work. Cloth bound. Price \$1.50.

*Two Prisoners*, by Thomas Nelson Page. R. H. Russell, Publisher, New York. This delightful little story for children portrays beautifully the inborn love of liberty. A cripple child's desire to free a caged mocking bird which she calls a prisoner like herself is happily fulfilled. These two give the title of "Two Prisoners" to the story. Bound in green and gold cloth with frontispiece in photogravure. Price \$1.

*After the War*. Lyrics by Marion Young. Music by Richard Stahl. Carl Fischer, Publisher, New York. This song is full of patriotism. Love of home, country and flag is breathed in every line. The author of the words has vividly expressed the sentiments of the brave lads who went to the front, and the not less brave mothers at home. It is a song that will be appreciated all over our land to-day. The music adds to the words.

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**FOUNDATIONS OF GENEALOGY**. In press, to be issued about March 1, 1899. It is the only book that treats the subject scientifically, and affords help to searchers in American records.

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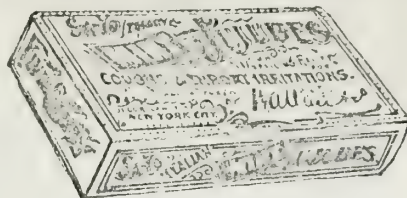
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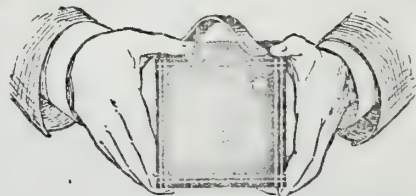
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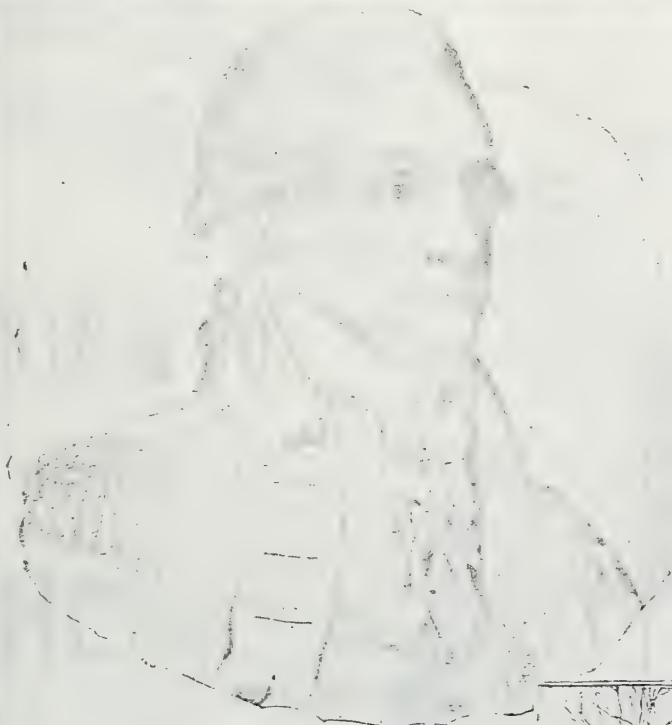
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FEBRUARY, 1899.

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Per Copy, 10 Cts.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

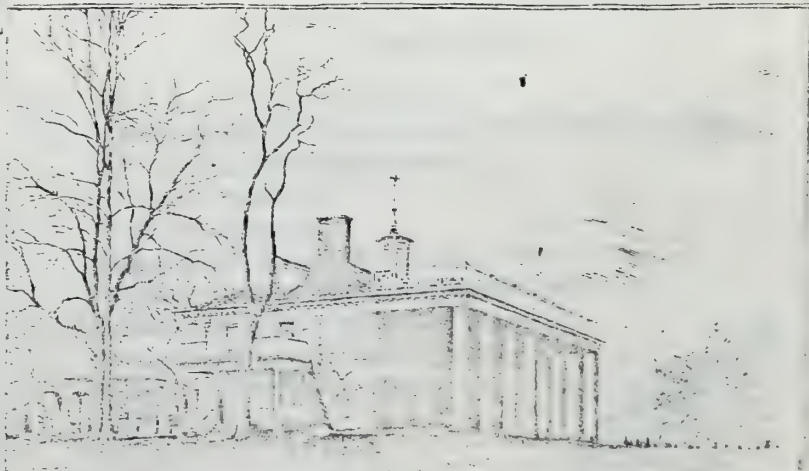
## How She Saved Mount Vernon.

BUT FOR A WOMAN THE NATION MIGHT NEVER HAVE OWNED IT.

**M**ISS CUNNINGHAM, a gentlewoman of old Virginia, when passing up the Potomac river one day in 1853 and hearing the steamer bell toll when passing the grave of Washington, became possessed with a desire to restore the place. It was then occupied by a great-grandnephew of the first president, John Augustine Washington, and was in a state of decay, and the generous hospitality of the owner, who treated every passing stranger as a guest, made the expenditure of money for repairs utterly impossible. When Miss Cunningham ventured to tell him of

her plans he was filled with horror that women should do that which should so emphasize the degeneracy of men. But the determined woman sent out urgent appeals. Her first call was to the women of the South, and on July 12, 1854, the first meeting was held. Edward Everett was one of the first to offer his services, and as a result of his lectures \$68,000 was contributed to the fund.

Northern people withdrew when they learned the property was to be turned over to Virginia, but on March 17, 1856, the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association was formed, but there were misunderstandings which wrung from Miss Cunningham the pathetic utterance: "None but God can know what mental and physical sufferings I have undergone for Mount Vernon." A certain congressman vowed he would defeat the association, but at a critical time Mr. Washington showed his loyalty, and just at the time when Miss Cunningham was ready to die from over-anxiety and discouragement a definite conclusion was reached. After that she lay in a stupor for three weeks. In addition to the actual price of the plantation, \$300,000 had to be raised for repairs, and when matters were progressing finely the Civil War broke out and confusion was the result. Mount Vernon was neutral ground throughout the bitter struggle. When the strife was ended Miss Cunningham went there to live, received the aid of Sumner in getting an indemnity from the government, and went on with the noble work.





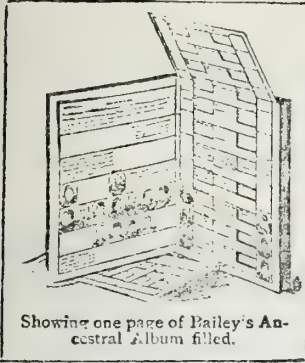


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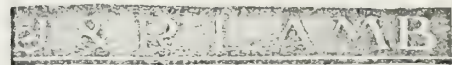
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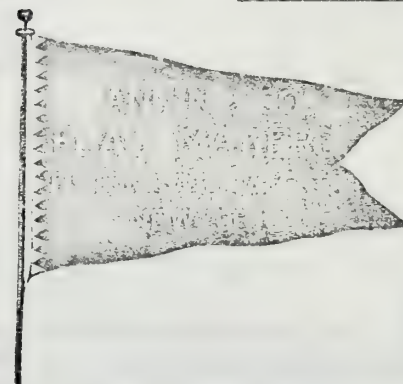
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VIEW OF YORKTOWN.

### \*THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE revival of interest in the Revolutionary period of our history, occasioned by the work of the patriotic societies, has been augmented by the appearance of *The Story of the Revolution*. No book of late years

on this subject has so met the approval of exacting critics or proved of so much interest to history readers. With his training in the political world Senator Lodge is peculiarly fitted for the task of pointing out to us the bearing of each event in the Revolution to the main cause and of showing us the problems our early statesmen had to meet.

At this time when our interest centers around Washington we desire to pay particular attention to the closing scenes of the struggle—the triumph at Yorktown. The winter at Valley Forge had ended, and a summer had passed. Arnold at the head of a band of British marauders was pillaging Virginia, with a natural desire to catch that traitor, Washington turned his eyes to the south, drove Arnold from Virginia, who after his dastardly deed at New London, Conn., disappeared entirely from the history he had disgraced. While Washington by masterly strategy penned Cornwallis in Yorktown. All this is told in a charmingly entertaining way. In summing up the incidents of the surrender Lodge says: "It was all very quietly done after the fashion of the men of English race and with the good manners of the Frenchman. Yet it was a very memorable scene, full of meaning, not only to the actors, but to the world, and big with a future of which the men ranked there together in the fields of Virginia,

their arms gleaming in the autumn sun, little dreamed."

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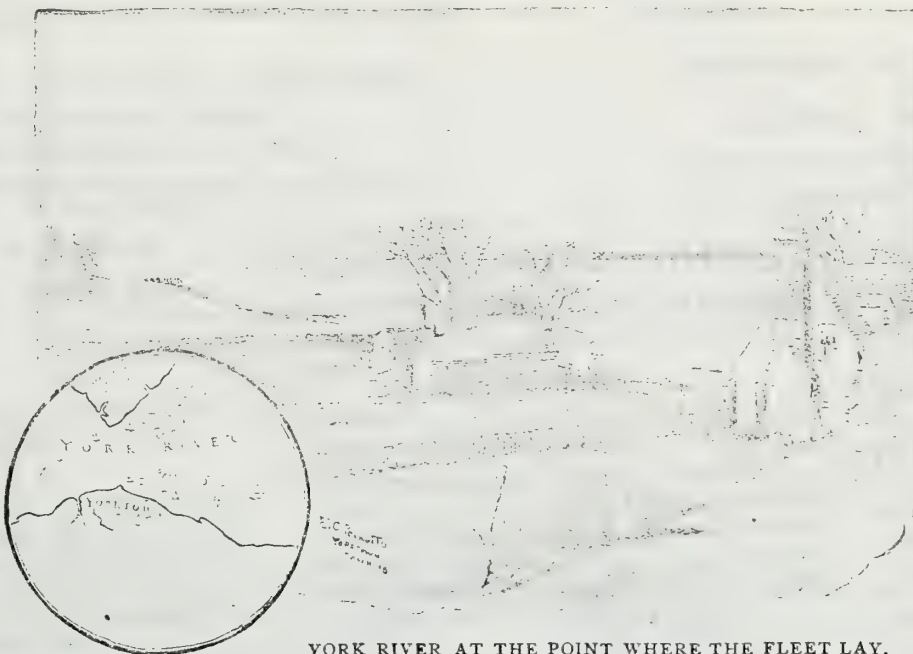
The most careful research, and every modern resource have been brought to bear upon the illustration of Mr. Lodge's book. Every means of securing accuracy both in the setting and spirit of the scenes have been exhausted. Contemporary pictorial record, documents and portraits have been collected with the greatest of care, as was clearly evident when the publishers of Scribner's Magazine exhibited their collection of most valuable paintings, secured to illustrate this book. Some idea of the labor

and expense which have gone to the production of the work may be conveyed by the fact that the cost of illustrations was about \$12,000.

For this work we can say that it is at once an absorbing story and a dignified contribution to history. The narrative is fresh and vigorous, true to life both in spirit and portrayal, modern in its treatment, at once exalted and patriotic. To any one who would gain a true conception of the American struggle for Liberty this work is indispensable; to any one whose patriotism needs stirring it is a stimulant. It is bound to take its place among the foremost of American treatises.

Exhaustive and minute in every fact and incident, the style is yet charming, and many of the scenes of battle are portrayed vividly.

\**THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION*, by Henry Cabot Lodge. Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers. 2 vols. Price \$6.00.



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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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### SOCIAL LIFE IN EARLY NEW YORK.

AFTER the War of the Revolution society life in New York revived. During the war, of course, there was too much excitement and too much at stake for much social intercourse, but when the country had quieted a little, and the heroes began to flock to the Capital, which was then New York, the reaction set in. We hear and read of our ancestors enjoying the festivities of the first inauguration; but all this was short-lived, and the Capital was soon changed to Philadelphia and thence to Washington.

Still New York has ever held its place in the social world, notwithstanding it is no longer the national head, and our grandmothers and great-grandmothers had their pleasures much as we have them to day. It was then that Whitehall street, State street, Water street, Bowling Green, Pearl street, etc. represented the acme of wealth. A few of the old mansions still stand, but their grandeur has departed. Such names as Ogden, Phoenix, Morris, Whitney, and many others were prominent. An old diagram of Pearl street is in existence with the houses designated, and many are the familiar names down as residents. It was then that the Bowery was the fashionable promenade, and the Battery the favorite park. Here friends met daily and chatted and strolled about Castle Garden, which was then the grand concert hall for the society world.

In looking over some old papers of 1796 we are interested to know what amusements were offered to our ancestors just one hundred years ago. Richard Varick was then mayor of New York, and John Jay was governor. The papers are yellow and musty and stained, and the use of the long ses making them quite a puzzle.

We learn that the "Old City Concerts" were subscription affairs, occurring about every ten days. No money was taken at the door. The following was one of the announcements:—

#### "OLD CITY CONCERT."

Mr. & Mrs. Hagen & Messrs. Rauscher & Moller acquaint their friends & the public that their first concert & ball is fixed for Tuesday, January 12, 1796, at the New Assembly Room, William St.

ACT I.  
Sinfonia . . . . . Gyronex  
Concerto Flute, . . . by a gentleman lately from Europe  
Song, "Amidst the Illusions." Miss Broadhurst  
Duetta, Piano Forte, . . Mrs. V. Hagen & Mr. Rausch  
Concertante, . . . Mr. V. Hagen & V. Hagen, Jr.

ACT II.  
Sinfonia, . . . . . Pichl  
Concerto, Piano Forte, . . . Mrs. Van Hagen  
Song, "How Can I Forget the Fond Hour?" Miss Broadhurst  
Concerto, Violin, . . . Mr. Van Hagen  
Finale, . . . . . Haydn

After the concert, a ball conducted by Mr. Hulett. Subscriptions will be received at G. Gilbert & Co.'s Musical Magazine, 200 Broadway, until Saturday next, where likewise may be had tickets at 10s. each. The concert to begin at 7 o'clock.

The previous day of this grand affair this appeared in the daily papers: "A report being in circulation that Miss Broadhurst would not arrive in time to attend the concert to-morrow evening, we are requested to contradict the same and to announce her arrival in this city. Those who have maliciously spread the report may see her at the house of Mr. Moller, where she now resides." It is possible that the lady sang and was duly appreciated.

We also quote the following: "Madame de Seze's Concert will be on Monday, the 11th of January, at the Assembly Room, William street."

ACT I.  
Overture, . . . . . Miranda  
Trio for three voices. . . . .  
Concerto, . . . by Madame de Seze & Mr. Hewit  
Song, . . . . . Mrs. Melmoth  
Quartette, . . . Messrs. Haliment, Hewit, etc.  
The most superb French Ariette, "Quand le guerrier vole nu  
combat," . . . by Madame de Seze

ACT II.  
French Song, . . . . . by an Amateur  
Sonata on the Harp, . . . Madame de Seze  
Song accompanied on the Harp, . . .  
Quartette, . . . Messrs. Hewit, etc.  
Song accompanied on the Harp, . . . Madame de Seze  
Finale, . . . . . Stanitz





The concert will begin at 7 o'clock precisely, after which there will be a ball, conducted by Mr. Hulet.

Tickets at one dollar for each person, may be had of Madame de Seze, 43 Vesey street, & of Mr. Gautier, at the Assembly Room, William street.

Now, to prepare for these balls was an easy matter, for "J. Mitchell, lately from Britain," taught dancing in the Long Room of Mr. Hunter's hotel, Broadway; he taught the Minuet "in the style of the greatest Masters," also Hornpipes, Rigadoons, Allemands, Cotillions, Country dances, etc. He also gave lessons in the great accomplishment of "Song Singing."

There was another fashionable dancing master, Mr. Francisquay, a Frenchman. He lived at 56 Maiden Lane, and quite vied with J. Mitchell, in teaching the terpsichorean art.

There were public amusements of a still lighter order, as the lengthy advertisement shows, that Gabriel Salenka and his trick dog can be seen at the Assembly Room, No. 5 Courtlandt street, where the Boston and Albany stage coaches are kept. This performance to be followed by a dance by real Indians. Mr. Salenka and his dog also give exhibitions at private residences when desired.

For those interested in Tammany, we give the following voluminous statement:

#### "TAMMANIAL NOTICE."

The members of the Tammany, or Columbian Order, are requested to take notice, that the time limited by the Society for members to make application for their bonds from Gardiner Baker to secure their admission to the Tammanial Museum will expire on the 20th of February, 1796. Such of the members, therefore, who have not yet obtained them, and are desirous of securing for themselves, their wives and children, a perpetual admission to the said Museum, are requested (as a necessary preliminary) to pay up their arrears to the Society, either to William Boyd, the Treasurer thereof, at No. 12 Stone street, or at the Museum, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

By order of the Society,

JOHN P. PEARSS, Secretary.

And here are the attractions that this same Museum offered: "Tammany Museum, belonging to C. Baker. The citizens are informed that the Museum will open again on Friday evening, and continue open every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from half-past six until nine; and every day from ten to one, and from three to five.

"The Museum has during the last fall undergone an entirely new arrangement, and has become very beautiful. Amongst the late additions are the Wax Figures of the beauties of New York, Annapolis, Salem and New Haven, and a most beautiful Sleeping Figure represented; the late venerable Dr. Franklin, the late Gov. J. Hancock, the very venerable John S. Hutton of Philadelphia, who lived to the great age of 108 years and 4 months, all in suits of clothes which they wore in their life-time; a celebrated Indian Chief of the Cherokee nation, an excellent figure; the celebrated English Boxers, Mendoz and Humphries, in their professional attitudes; a large number of Paintings, amongst which is one of the best likenesses of our Most Illustrious President, perhaps, ever taken. This picture alone is really worth every lover of his country's going 20 miles to see.

"Admittance to the Museum 2s.; and to the Concert Clock 2s."

This certainly sounds enticing. It was truly a forerunner of our present Eden Musee, and must have been quite as startling to our worthy ancestors.

The theater was of course a popular pastime. Before us is the old play-bill:

"I'LL TELL YOU WHAT; OR, THE INDESCRIBABLE SOMETHING."

Anthony Euston,	Mr. Hodgkinson
Major Cyprus,	" King
Mr. Euston,	" Prigmore
Sir George Euston,	" Cleveland
Charles Euston,	" Hallam, Jr.
Sir Henry Harmless,	" Jefferson
Colonel Downright,	" Hallam
Lady Euston,	Mrs. Hallam
Bloom,	" Cleveland
Lady Harriet Cyprus,	" Tyler
Young Lady,	" Johnson

This was followed by a musical entertainment, "The Children in the Wood," and was played by the "Old American Company."

Boxes were 8s., Pit 6s., and Gallery 4s. The doors were opened at quarter after five in the evening and the curtain was drawn up a quarter after six o'clock.

From the criticisms left we judge Mr. Hodgkinson to have been a great actor and favorite; but imagine, nowadays, being comfortably seated before the footlights at six o'clock. It was certainly a more sensible custom than the late hours of our time. No entertainment began later than 7 o'clock, and in one letter a party is mentioned which broke up at the unusual hour of 1 a. m.

Some other plays given by this company were:

"The School for Soldiers," "The Merry Girl, or The Two Philosophers," "The Purse, or The American Tar," "The 'Lyar," "The Irish Widow," and many others of the same caliber, with once in a while an attempt at Shakespeare.

In 1802 a New York man and his young wife settled at No. 1 Water street. He had been editor and proprietor of an evening newspaper called *The Diary*, but he sold out and entered politics. For seventeen years he lived on Water street. They then moved to Pearl street, where they lived for many years, mingling much in social life. Their young family was brought up and educated with the best that the city provided. When the children were young they were sent to the fashionable dancing-master, John Charriaud, J. Mitchell and Mr. Francisquay both having had their day. One little girl writes to her father, a member of Congress: "I went to dancing school and wore my brown silk frock that you admired so much, and enjoyed myself very much. The next day I went to school, and Mr. Moulton says I improve in my writing. Ann danced a great deal and seemed to enjoy herself very much the night of the party."

This same party is more explicitly described by another member of the family:

"DEAR FATHER—Our party took place last evening. The company present, seventy-two, not including us residents. It was as select and numerous as we would wish. The young folks that were invited generally attended. I should not consider a list of their names information, as you are informed already. I can assure you we made quite a display, brilliant lights, rooms cleared for dancing, pantry open, musicians three, two violins and one tamborine. The sideboard placed in the yard entrance of the back parlor and placed thereon wine and brandy, was called the "bar." Our company regretted your absence, but found us so agreeable that they were detained till the hour of one and half-past one this day. No accidents occurred and no furniture even injured. The rooms in the second story were made use of as dressing rooms, the front room for ladies, the rear room for the gentlemen, and in the course of the evening in the latter cards were introduced, and many of the old folks played whist."

This party occurred in 1826, and the detailed account sounds quite as our more modern ones might. The list of guests includes many of the prominent names of that time.

The dancing school so often referred to held sessions on Tuesday evenings called "Publics," and to these the older sisters and brothers and their friends were invited, but always keeping them extremely select.





To "drink tea" with one's friends seems to have been a most popular mode of entertaining, for both old and young, and then to attend some entertainment later in the evening. "I have often been to take tea with Mrs. N.; there was quite a large party of young and middle-aged. Ann went with me and spent part of the evening and then went to another party."

A letter from another daughter, who was a society belle, gives the following description: "We went yesterday to see Castle Garden and found it so much improved that I scarcely recognized the place. They have layed out the center in circles and semi-circles, surrounded with pickets and planted them with monthly roses, geraniums and box, which give it a very tasty appearance and will last all the season. The stone pillars have been plastered over and made to look exactly like marble. They have removed the old paintings over the boxes and replaced them with new ones more appropriate, and have placed a number of marble busts, which are said to be very handsome (but which I think have not quite enough drapery to suit your taste) at equal distances between the boxes. The saloon has been painted with different views from the canal."

The canal was, of course, the Erie Canal, which had but recently been opened. This same young lady has left us her diary of a trip taken with a party of friends over this same canal in 1824. At that time the canal was the great topic of conversation and ranked as one of the wonders of the world.

A little later she writes again: "I have been twice to Niblo's Garden; always find a large company there; while Castle Garden is one of the most solitary places in the city. I think that Mr. Niblo pays so much regard to the comfort and convenience of his customers he deserves public approbation. He has lately started a stage line to run in the evening from City Hotel to the Garden, which carries a considerable number of passengers. It is the handsomest accommodation stage in the city; it is called "The Lady Clinton."

The following letter speaks for itself. It was written in 1831. "The firemen's ball given at the Bowery Theatre on Tuesday evening was very well attended. It was gotten up with a great deal of taste. I understand that the net proceeds will amount to about one thousand dollars which proceeds are to go the funds for the support of the widows and orphans of deceased firemen. The firemen give a ball annually for this purpose, and are very well attended, not only on account of the charitable object, but being well managed are also pleasant for the guests."

All these letters were written before the time of envelopes, postage stamps and quick delivery. They are on large-sized paper, folded carefully and sealed with wafers. As the mail was expensive and rather unsafe as well, it was the usual custom to take advantage of some friend traveling in the direction the letter was to go, and to send by "his kindness." And the pens used were quills.

FRANCES PELOUBET NEILSON, Newburgh, N. Y.

### HERALDRY.

**A**MONG the various kinds of leaves exhibited in armory the prickly holly leaf occurs most frequently and is supposed to be derived from the thorny wreath worn by Christ at the time of his crucifixion. Hence they are crusading arms, or have reference to military services performed during the wars in the Holy Land.

Cinquefoil, a kind of five-leaved grass, prevails as much as an heraldic device. "The number of leaves (says Guillim) answer to the five senses in man; and he that can conquer his affections and master his senses may worthily and with honor bear the cinquefoil, as the sign of his five-fold monster Cerberus." They are sometimes called Quintefeilles.

Trefoil, or three-leaved grass, is of frequent occurrence in armory, and has a religious reference as a symbol of the "Tria Juncta in Uno."

The lily, or fleur-de-lis, is a French emblem, and in most instances of its appearance in English shields of arms has reference to France. Ancient heralds tell us that the Franks of old had a custom, at the proclamation of their king, to elevate him upon a shield or target, and place in his hands a reed or flag in blossom, instead of a sceptre; and from thence, "the king of the first and second race in France are represented with sceptres in their hands like the flag with its flower, and which flowers became the armorial figures of France." Respecting this device there are many legendary tales, that a banner, embroidered with golden fleur-de-lis, came down from heaven, that St. Dennis bestowed the lily as an heraldic upon the royal family of France, that a banner with a semy of fleur-de-lis was brought by an angel to King Clovis after his baptism, that such a banner was delivered by an angel to Charlemagne. These and similar tales have been related, accounting for the origin of the fleur-de-lis as the device of the French royal family, which has been borne by them from the time of Clovis until discontinued at the accession of Louis Phillippe, the present king. The lily, which of all other flowers is most esteemed by the French, has been of old, and still is represented by a rudely drawn fleur-de-lis.

Wheat sheaves so obviously convey the idea of plenty, that little need be said in reference to their suitable appropriation as the types of abundance.

The increscent represents the increasing moon, that is, during her first quarter, as she appears in our parts of the world soon after sunset. Gules, an increscent, or is borne by the name of Descus; Ermine, three increscent gules, by the name of Symmes, of Northamptonshire. Guillim says, "This bearing represents the rising fortunes of some hopeful spark, enlightened and honored by the gracious aspect and beams of his sovereign." Gules an increscent argent, is borne by the name of Weber, of Germany.

A star has almost in all ages been used as a mark of honor. It is not, however, to be mistaken in armory for the same devices as the mullet; stars are usually represented with six points, the mullet with five. The latter, being not a star, but the rowel of a spur, will be considered hereafter, under the figures particularly derived from knight-errantry, and services performed in the Holy Land.

Guillim notices that these arms are very ancient, and that in the chancel of Snodland Church, in Kent, there was a monument to Thomas Paler, gentleman, bearing the following curious epitaph:

"Palmer all our fathers were,  
I, a palmer, lived here,  
And travell'd long, till worn with age,  
I ended this world's pilgrimage;  
On the blest Ascension day,  
In the cheerful month of May,  
One thousand with four hundred seven,  
I took my journey hence to heaven."

Crosses, with terminations derived from the vegetable kingdom, are exceedingly prevalent in armory. The cross Botons, or Bottony (perhaps Botany) is formed with three circular protuberances at each end, representing buds; by the French the ends are said to be trefail. Argent, a cross, botone sable, is borne by the name of Winwood; Gules, a cross botone argent, by the name of Gobert; Gules, a cross botone or, by the name of Caudon; Gules, a chevron between three crosses botone, or by the name of Rich. This kind of cross refers to the promising or budding virtues of a young champion of the Christian religion; it also, as trefoil, has an allusion to the Trinity.

The Cross Flory is represented with its extremities





more expanded than the preceding, the petals being opened, and curled over in volutes. This would imply that the bearer was a more matured soldier of the Cross, whose achievements had been seen flourishing in the field of Christian Chivalry. It is thought that the terminations of this device refer to the blooming and fragrant lily.

The marlet, from its great length of wing, its rapid movements through the air, and extremely short legs, which scarcely allow of its rising from the ground should it alight, has been considered as a fit emblem of that unremitting diligence and activity with which a knight errant must at all times pursue the duties of his arduous undertaking.

The market, as an armorial device, is unquestionably derived from services performed by those religious champions who traversed the Holy Land, and is a very prevalent figure in the armorial bearings of most European nations.

Mullets are five stars having five points, and are intended to represent the rowels of spurs. They refer to the active services of knights-errant on horseback, as emblems of their vigilance. There is scarcely any device borne in armory of such frequent occurrence as mullets. They are often represented pierced with a round hole in the centre, to receive the pivot on which they turn. Azure, a mullet pierced, is borne by the name of Steare. In this instance the color of the field is seen through the perforation. Argent a mullet sable, is known by the name of Ashton; Azure a mullet or, by the name of Welche; Argent a mullet gules, by the name of Happenne. These three last mentioned mullets are not pierced.

Parts of ferocious animals, with the crosses and other emblems of Christianity, are frequently met with in arms, and indicate that the bearer fought in the Holy Land in defence of the Cross, with an invincible courage, comparable only to that of the animals depicted upon his shield.

These examples of crosses of various forms, with escallops shell martlets, mullets and crescents, either borne alone or associated together, and occasionally with ferocious animals as we find them, in ancient shields of arms, unequivocally mark their origin, as connected with the devotional services of the knights-errant of those times, and point out the two-fold engagements of pilgrims and champions of the Christian religion.

The nations who engaged in the first expeditions of Crusade or who "took up the cross," as it was termed, were the French, Dutch, Italians and English. Of these the French were foremost. "That nimble nation," says Fuller in his History of the Holy War, "first apprehended the project and eagerly promoted it. As their language wanteth one proper word to express stand, so their natures mislike a settled, fixed posture, and delight in motion and agitation of business. Yea, France (as being the best at leisure) contributed more soldiers in this war than all Christendom."

"The signal men were Hugh, surnamed Le Grand, brother to the king of France; Godfrey, Duke of Buillon; Baldwin and Eustace, his younger brother; Stephen, Earl of Bloys, father to Stephen, afterwards king of England; Raymond, Earl of Thoulouse; Robert, Earl of Flanders; Hugh, Earl of St. Paul; Baldwin de Burge, with many more, beside the clergy, Aimer, Bishop of Puy and legatee to the Pope, and William, Bishop of Orange."

There is also another class of devices, the origin of which is undoubtedly attributable to the Crusades. These are figures of a circular or disc form, called Rondels or Rounds, but which are generally known under the several names of Bezants when of gold, Plates when white or of silver, Torteauxes or Wastells when red, Hurts when blue, Pomeis when green, Golps when purple and Pellets Ogreses when black.

Bezants are understood to represent pieces of money, anciently current in Byzantium. (Constantinople.) They

were, it is said, flattened pieces of bullion without any impression, and are supposed to have been appropriated as heraldic devices, in commemoration of the bearer having at his own cost, ransomed some Christian captives who had been taken by the Turks in the Holy Wars.

Richard Plantagenet (called King of the Romans,) second son of John, King of England, bore, encircling his armorial insignia, a bordure sable, charged with eight bezants. The cause of his assuming this augmentation is not recorded; but as he became a rich and powerful prince on the continent, and was engaged in the Crusades, there is little doubt but that he redeemed many Christian captives, and hence assumed the bezants as a memorial of those pious achievements in the cause of Christ.

After the Christians had established themselves at Jerusalem (about A.D. 1100) these Brothers Hospitaliers took upon themselves military habits, and assumed as their heraldic insignia the peculiar form of cross having eight points, called after their name; but subsequently denominated the Cross of Malta. This cross was originally represented white, and worn upon the shoulder of a black cloak, but upon becoming prominent warriors, they assumed the same form of cross upon a red shield.

Castles, or towers, borne in arms, imply either achievement or possession; in some cases both. Argent, a tower triple-towered sable, chained transverse the port or, is borne by the name of Oldcastle. Though we may not, in the present day, be aware of the particular circumstances to which this device alluded, yet there is no doubt but that the bearer to whom these arms were originally adjudges, had infested some castle of magnitude (implied by the triple towers,) and confined the besieged until they had been compelled to surrender. Argent, a tower triple-towered sable, upon a mound vert, appertaining to the name of Chiverton.

TO BE CONTINUED.

### From "Washington after the Revolution."

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

At Mount Vernon: "February 10.—Wind shifted in the Night to N. W. blew fresh & turned cold—Mer at 30 in the morning & 34 at Night—clear all day."—*Washington's Diary*

Washington's custom of recording the state of the weather will be noticed in nearly all of his diaries. Indeed, one kept in Philadelphia in 1796, with the exception of two entries, one referring to receiving the national colors of France from M. Adet on January 1, and the other to George Washington Craik having joined him as secretary on April 12, is entirely devoted to that subject.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

At Alexandria: "February 11.—Went up to Alexandria to the celebration of my birth day—Many Manœuvres were performed by the Uniform Corps—and an elegant Ball & supper at Night. February 12.—Return'd home."—*Washington's Diary*.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

At Mount Vernon: "February 16.—Mr and Mrs Peters came to dinner. February 18. Mrs. Stuart and her 3 daughters came here in the afternoon."—*Washington's Diary*.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

At Mount Vernon: "You will please to grant a license for the marriage of Eleanor Parke Curtis with Lawrence Lewis, and this shall be your authority for so doing."—*Washington to Capt. Geo. Deneale, Clerk of Fairfax County Court*.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

At Mount: "February 21.—Mr. Ch<sup>s</sup>. Carter, wife & daughter came to dinner—& Mr. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Lewis in the afternoon."—*Washington's Diary*.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

At Mount Vernon: "February 22.—The Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Davis & Mr. Geo. Calvert came to dinner & Miss Curtis was married abt Candle light to Mr. Law<sup>d</sup> Lewis."—*Washington's Diary*.

"An event occurred on the twenty-second of February, 1799, that, while it created an unusual bustle in the ancient halls, shed a bright gleam of sunshine on the last days of Mount Vernon. It was the mar-





riage of Major Lewis, a favorite nephew, with the adopted daughter of the chief. It was the wish of the young bride that the General of the armies of the United States should appear in the splendidly embroidered uniform (the costume assigned him by the board of general officers) in honor of the bridal; but alas, even the idea of wearing a costume bedizened with gold embroidery, had never entered the mind of the chief, he being content with the old Continental blue and buff, while the magnificent white plumes presented to him by Major-General Pinckney he gave to the bride, preferring the old Continental cocked hat, with the plain black ribbon cockade, a type of the brave old days of '76."—*George Washington Parke Custis, Recollections of Washington.*

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

At Mount Vernon; "February 25.—River nearly closed with ice.—Mr. L. Lee, Mrs. Lee & Miss French—Mr. Herbert, Mr. Jn<sup>o</sup> Herbert & Miss Herbert—Doct<sup>r</sup> Craik & Mr. G. W. Craik—Miss Fitzhugh, Miss Molly Fitzhugh, & Miss Chew, & Col. Fitzgerald dined here & returned."—*Washington's Diary.*

"February 26.—Mrs. Potts—Mrs. Fendall—Mr. Edward Ramsay & Wife—Mr. Wm. Ramsay—Mr. Edmund Lee & Sister Lucy—and Mr. Hodgden dined here & returned—and Mr. Bushrod Washington came in the afternoon.—February 27.—Mr. Thomson Mason & Wife and Mr. Nichols & Wife dined here and returned."—*Washington's Diary.*

## Desecration of the United States Flag.

CAN THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SAVE OUR NATIONAL EMBLEM FROM DISGRACE?

OUT of war comes reform. The duty of a soldier, the courage of a hero, and the self-sacrifice of the noble women of our land, who administered to the sick and dying in the camps and hospitals, will be universally admired and the nation's heart stirred to higher aims and purposes.

The fruits of victory in war were so sweet to Cæsar that he forgot his vices, while the fruits of conquest, tartared with the crustation of craftiness, fed the vanity of Napoleon, and overstimulated his ambition, until it was checked on the gory field of Waterloo.

We have before us the vivid picture of the recent hostilities between the United States and Spain, which marks the present time a golden era for the *professional* politician to appeal to the generous heart of the voters at home and secure the fruits of reward to public office for his own aggrandizement. Are there not in the halls of the American Congress to-day legislators of this type occupying important places—men who owe their political elevation to the ballots cast by the old soldiers, and then forgetting their sacred obligations, either by inaction or indifference, permit the country's flag to be desecrated by the thoughtless citizen, and insulted by hoodlums throughout the land?

How can Col. D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, reconcile his hostile attitude on the flag bills with that of professed fealty for the old soldiers and the "old flag?" Why did he say in the committee room to Representative Barrett of Massachusetts, "he hoped the people of this country would continue to wrap hams in the American flag?" Was it the commercial strain of railroad influence that prompted him, or a lack of patriotism on his part, which caused the utterance of this "brutal language" in reference to the misuse of our national emblem?

Our gallant soldiers in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines have bravely met the dangers from the hydra-headed foe of Mausers, fever and "embalmed" beef, but what outcry will they utter, what resistance will they offer at the sight of smoked provisions "wrapped in the American flag"—the emblem of the Union, for which our heroic soldiers suffer and die, that this country may be honored at home and among the nations of the world?

Shall not the desecration of the American flag be stopped?

Is there not to be a reform in this respect? During the writing of this article there is performing on the stage of a prominent theatre located on Pennsylvania avenue, near Fifteenth street, in the city of Washington, a female variety dancer—with a French name—wearing an American flag made into an indelicate costume, the stars and blue field of the flag comprising the scanty waist and the beautiful silk stripes of white and red the abbreviated skirt. The misuse of our national banner for purposes of personal adornment in this unworthy manner is a public insult to the American people and a disgrace to the flag itself.

In the streets of the same city can be seen on most any day the covered delivery wagon of a manufacturer of awnings which, on the top of that pagoda-like vehicle, is painted a large-sized pattern of the American flag as a perambulating advertisement for his business. Also in the shop windows of the jewelers may be observed teaspoons with a pattern of the American flag, enameled in the

bowl, which is another reprehensible method of debasing the American ensign for private gain of the almighty dollar. And the Beacon I. O. O. F. Lodge of Washington use miniature flags for committee badges, with printing upon them. These examples of desecration each show a mercenary object.

What action will the patriotic organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution, take on this subject? They are bending all their energies to the progress of flag legislation. These noble women throughout the United States have performed a grand service to this country in caring for the soldiers, ministering to their wants, cheering the tedious hours of sickness and convalescence and comforting the sorrowing. Many ladies in the Southern States during the recent war converted their hospitable homes into temporary hospitals for the Northern as well as the Southern soldiers.

At the annual meeting of the D. A. R., held in Washington in February of last year, Congress paid no attention to their loyal appeal, urging action on the flag bills, which are still awaiting report from the Committees on the Judiciary.

The statement is made on the best of authority that nearly a year ago the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. George F. Hoar, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, promised to "report a flag bill." Is it the mental suffering over that broken promise, or from the effects of expansion dyspepsia, that the sage of Worcester is now afflicted?

Whom did Senator Berry have reference to when on January 24th, in Senatorial debate, he declared, "there must be dishonorable men in the Senate?"

We regret to record that Mr. H. C. Hansbrough's efforts have thus far been futile in the Senate, where his flag bill has been peacefully slumbering in the Rip Van Winkle pigeon-hole of the Judiciary Committee for nearly half a decade. There is need of the services of an influential Senator from the East or South, one who can move the chairman, Mr. Hoar, to action. Would Chicago's adopted son, Chauncey M. Depew, or Boston's literary light, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, Senator Morgan of Alabama or Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut, fill the requirement?

From the various sources of information obtained by the undersigned during his recent visits to Washington, opinion was unanimous that "no flag bill will be reported on, in the House, while Congressman Henderson of Iowa is the chairman of the Judiciary Committee."

The Daughters of the American Revolution, who will convene their national congress at Washington on February 22d next would do well to note this statement, as there will be a change in some of the chairmanships of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

The husbands of a number of the ladies belonging to the D. A. R. Society are members of Congress. Those Representatives are the voting power who elects the Speaker of the House, and the Speaker in turn appoints the chairman of the committees, though none should overlook the fact that the Hon. Thos. B. Reed is a member of the flag committee, in Maine, of the Loyal Legion Commander-in-Chief.

After a careful study of the flag movement for several years we are convinced that no flag bill ought to contain the imprisonment clause. It is too drastic a measure, and in my humble opinion an unnecessary one. A money penalty would, we believe, suffice to effectually prevent the desecration of the American flag.

The American people have before them the patriotic example of ex-President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland, who have both expressed a desire that the national emblem should be legally protected from desecration; and our Chief Executive, President McKinley, has won the hearts of all classes by the nobility of his patriotism and his well-known attitude for upholding the honor and dignity, and restraining a misuse of the American flag.

CHARLES KINGSBURY MILLER.

Chairman Flag Committee, Sons American Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois, and member of the Executive Committee American Flag Association of New York

## What the Friends, Called Quakers, Did For the Revolutionary War.

Down to April, 1776, the Friends of Bucks County raised 39,000 pounds to relieve the sufferers of the war. During the time the British held Philadelphia the Falls, Mo., meeting authorized subscriptions to be taken up for the relief of the sufferers in that city, while they as a body were opposed to war. Many of their old and young men enlisted in the service of the country, and I am proud to claim relationship to the following ones: Corporal John Rickey, Private Michael Rickey, Dr. James Hutchinson, Col. Joseph Kirkbride, Private Edmund Lovett. All of these were Friends. Dr. James Hutchinson was in London, England, when the war broke





gan; in order to get home he went to France, and was given important messages to Congress from Benjamin Franklin. He on his return organized the first military hospital in Philadelphia called the Flying Hospital. His elder brother, Mathias, turned his house in Burlington, New Jersey, into a hospital, and it was in his house that Marinet Willett died; he was a colonel and a very brave young man.

John Rickey, before the Revolution, as a captain in Peter Schuyler's regiment, but during the war joined Colonel Lamb's regiment of artillery, during the fight at Trenton, New Jersey, the Hessians took possession of the stone house of John Rickey, planted a cannon in the hallway, but were soon taken prisoners by Col. William Washington. It was in this fight that Michael Rickey first took part in the Revolutionary war, when his mother's sister and younger brothers were driven out of the home that cold winter morning, December 26th, 1776.

References.—Pennsylvania Mag., Vols. I, II and III; Medical Annals of Philadelphia; Raum's History of Trenton; Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution. MARGARET W. RICKEY,

Member of Pittsburg Chapter D. A. R., Allegheny, Pa.

### THAT PETTICOAT, And Those Hymn Books!

BY HENRY WHITEMORE.

It was only a petticoat—worn by a patriotic woman—but the self-sacrificing which prompted the act shows that the women of America can be depended on in every case of emergency, and that in every battle fought or victory won, woman has played an important part.

Two notable events in American history, similar in character—in both of which a woman figured—deserve to be kept in constant remembrance, and impressed upon the minds and hearts of the youths of our country.

In the early part of June, 1780, the British troops largely outnumbering the Americans, entered the village of Connecticut Farms, N. J., burning, plundering and destroying everything in their reach. Nor did the fiendish spirit of the hireling soldiery stop there. Hannah Caldwell, the lovely daughter of Justice John Ogden, and the amiable and beloved wife of Rev. James Caldwell, sat in her room at the parsonage with her child in her arms. As the British approached the house she rose to look out of the window, when a red-coat deliberately raised his musket and shot her through the window, killing her instantly, and then setting fire to the house. The neighbors succeeded in removing the child and the body of the mother before the flames reached them.

Shortly after this, occurred the Battle of Springfield, in which Chaplain Caldwell bore a conspicuous part. In the midst of the fight, while the men of the Jersey Brigade were contesting every inch of ground with Knyphausen's troops the gun-wadding gave out. At this moment, upon being apprised of the situation, Mr. Caldwell hastened to the Presbyterian church, near which the Americans were stationed, and returned with his arms full of Watts' hymn books. He hastily distributed these to the soldiers, saying, "Now put Watts into 'em, boys!—give 'em Watts!"

"Lo from the grave a doleful sound"

was forced into the breasts of the British soldiers with greater power than ever Watts dreamed of when he wrote that "doleful hymn," and if they were not converted they were certainly convinced of the far-reaching, powerful logic of Parson Caldwell, and convicted of their own heinous crime in the murder of his beloved wife.

\* \* \* "What would you do?"

"Why, just what he did! They were left in the lurch  
For the want of more wadding. He ran into the church,  
Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed out in the road  
With his arms full of hymn books, and threw down his load  
At their feet. Then above all the shouting and shots  
Rang his voice, 'Put Watts into 'em—boys, give 'em Watts.'  
And they did. That's all. Grasses spring, waters run, flowers  
blow

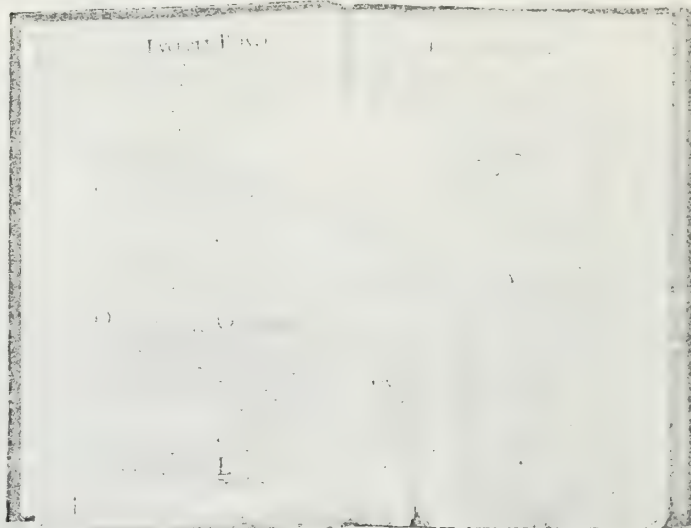
Pretty much as they did one hundred years ago."

The incident regarding Mother Bailey and her petticoat referred to at the beginning of this article was somewhat similar. She was the widow of Capt. Elijah Bailey of Groton, and her home at Groton was the resort of the leading men of the country for many years before her death. Her husband was about seventeen years old when New London was burned and the horrible massacre at Fort Griswold occurred, instigated by the traitor Benedict Arnold, on the very spot where he had played in his childhood, and his own right arm was arrayed against the playmates of his youth.

Just previous to the attack of Col. Eyre young Bailey and another lad were ordered by Ledyard to man a gun at the advanced redoubt a little southwest of the fort. Said Mother Bailey in relating the incident: "He was courting me at the very time, boy as he was."

The incident referred to in which Mother Bailey figured so conspicuously took place in 1813. When the British squadron which drove Decatur into the harbor of New London menaced the town with bombardment, the military force that manned the forts were deficient in flannel for cannon cartridges. All that could be found in New London was sent to the forts and a Mr. Latham, a neighbor of Mrs. Bailey, came to her at Groton seeking for more. She started out and collected all the little petticoats of children that she could find in town. "This is not half enough," said Latham. "You shall have mine, too!" said Mrs. Bailey, as she cut with her scissors the string that fastened it, and taking it off gave it to Latham. "It was a heavy new one," said Mrs. Bailey, "but I did not care for that. All I wanted was to see it go through the Englishmen's insides."

Mother Bailey's recollections of Arnold were very vivid and her hatred of the traitor intense. When in the early forties the great potato rot occurred in this country some one was asking her about the cause. "I know what it is," said Mother Bailey; "it's the stench from the bones of that hateful Arnold which were wafted across the Atlantic caused it."



PAGE OF PRAYER BOOK, THE PRAYER FOR THE KING  
OBLITERATED.

AN interesting memorial in honor of a great American, which was recently unveiled in the Parish Church of St. George, Flushing, Long Island, is of more than historical importance in that it recalls the stirring period of the birth of American Independence. About one year ago a moth-eaten old manuscript was found in the garret of the old Jaggar house, 111 Sanford Ave., Flushing, and this proved to be the long-lost vestry record of the parish. The importance of the discovery was greatly enhanced, however, when the signature of Francis Lewis, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and that of his son, Francis Lewis, Jr., were found in the musty pages of the volume. Each was in his turn a church warden of the parish, and in this capacity signed his name. Lewis was born in Llandaff, South Wales, in the year 1713, his father being the rector of the parish. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Pettingall, rector of Carnarvon, North Wales, a town distinguished as the birthplace of the first Prince of Wales.

While still a young child Francis lost his parents and was adopted by his uncle, the Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. At the age of fifteen Lewis left Westminster School and entered a counting house, where he remained until attaining his majority, when he promptly converted his patrimony into merchandise and sailed for the American colonies. It was in 1735, when New York was a city of nine thousand inhabitants, that Lewis landed at the Battery. Taking as his parter a fellow-Welshman, Edward Annesley, a business was started without loss of time, and shortly afterward Lewis married Elizabeth Annesley, his partner's sister. In 1752 the firm established a trading post in Oswego, N. Y., which was then held by the British as a frontier garrison under the command of General Hugh Mercer. At the outbreak of the French





war Lewis secured a contract to supply clothing to the British soldiers, and thus became a volunteer aid to General Mercer. When the French under General Montcalm attacked Oswego in 1757, Mercer was killed, the garrison overpowered and forced to surrender, while Lewis was taken prisoner and turned over to the Indian allies of the victorious army. His life was strangely spared by the Indians and in time he was re-

During the war of the Revolution Lewis was a member of Congress and a trusted adviser and friend of Washington. He died in 1803 at the age of ninety, and was buried in the graveyard of Old Trinity. One of his sons—Morgan Lewis—became the Governor of New York State, while a granddaughter became the wife of William Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury. As the designers of the memorial the Messrs. J. and R. Lamb have carved upon the marble—"Ne forte nomina pereant"—"Lest their names should perish"—a valuable line in the history of our country is now cut in lasting material, and a valuable record in the history of our country preserved for posterity.

JEAN D'HUGO.

#### IN MEMORIAM—JOSEPH LAMB.

MANY hearts were saddened by the unexpected news of the death on December 13th of Joseph Lamb, who was so widely known throughout the country for his achievements in the adornment and beautifying of our church edifices. Born at Lewisham, Kent, England, the scion of an old family, he and his brother were brought to this country, while still young children, by their parents. His father, a landscape artist, having been engaged to lay out for the late Mr. Niblo the Garden which was known by his name.

In a few years the brothers were bereft of both parents, when the elder, Joseph, came under the guardianship of Peter Rannie, a Scotsman of sterling qualities, well known to old New Yorkers.

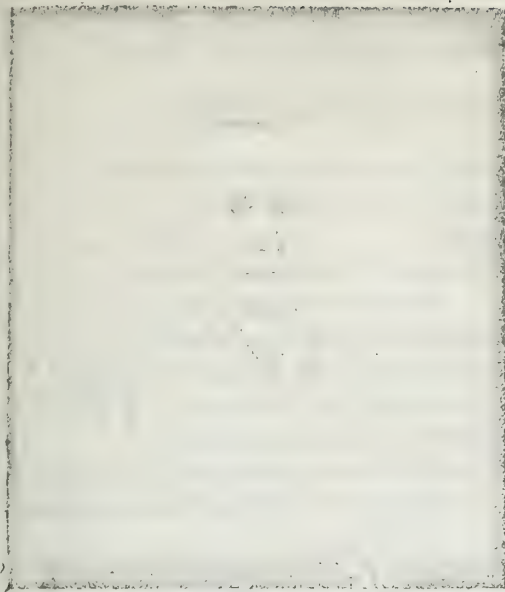
Having completed his school education, he took up the work of designing Memorial and Historical Records both for church and civic buildings, in the execution of which he was joined by his brother Richard, and so established the firm of J. & R. Lamb, the firm being the pioneers in this country of this specialistic work.

Joseph Lamb married the daughter of Charles Rollinson, the famous steel engraver of old New York, and in this manner was brought into close contact with the artistic life of the city. The development of the business, with its varied collection of ecclesiastical furniture, embroideries, glass and metal work, the careful and affectionate training of his sons, the earnest and unselfish interest and participation in all that concerned the welfare of the city of his adoption; these were his constant occupation for more than forty years. It was a life of ceaseless activity, crowded with a multitude of affairs and burdens cheerfully borne. Mr. Joseph Lamb was highly gifted by nature, with an exquisite sense of the beautiful, but in the expression of which he never overlooked the purpose of all art to teach the best in life. We who are specially interested in the reading of the history of our country wish to add a wreath to his memory as one of the first to

speak for and act personally to secure such a recorded result.

#### Washington; the Man.

Washington was not, even according to the standards of his day, a highly educated man. In his youth he did not seem destined to high honors. He began life as a surveyor at 16, and his college was the forest; his tutors in war were red Indians. He was eminently a practical man. Patrick Henry wrote of Washington during the first congress: "If you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Col. Washington is the greatest man on the floor."



FRANCIS LEWIS.

Signer of the Declaration.

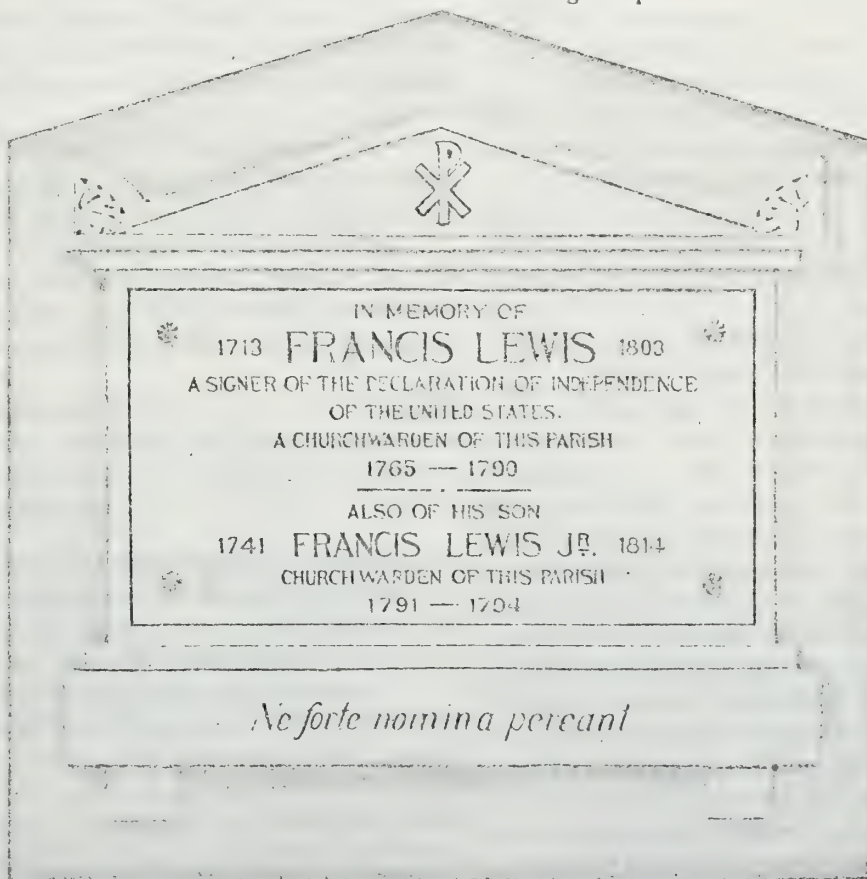
From an authentic Portrait.

leased with honor and esteem. Dr. J. W. Barstow, of this city, who now is a successor of Lewis in the church wardenship of St. George's, and has made an exhaustive research into the records, maintains that the resemblance of the Indian was in a great measure the cause of Lewis' good fortune at this time, for every other captive was massacred.

Shortly afterwards the adventurous Welshman received a grant of five thousand acres of land on Long Island from the British government as a reward for his services. Nevertheless, Francis Lewis was among the foremost Colonists in protesting against English injustice, and when the British Stamp Act was foisted upon the country, he was elected a member of the First Colonial Congress. Later he became an elector upon the famous Committee of One Hundred of New York, and in 1775 was sent to the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia.

On the following year he affixed his signature to the immortal Declaration of Independence, and in that act was joined by his New York associates, Morris, Livingston and Floyd.

In consequence, he was outlawed by the English government and a price set upon his head. He escaped arrest, but his wife was taken prisoner and cast into the common jail in the City of New York. The house in Whitestone was plundered and a fine library of rare books destroyed. Mrs. Lewis was afterwards released by President George Washington, but died shortly after regaining her freedom.



THE LEWIS MEMORIAL TABLET.

Designed by Chas. R. Lamb.

Executed by J. & R. Lamb, N. Y.





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## Words of George Washington.

“MY first wish is to see this plague of mankind (war) banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in *preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind.*”

THE Daughters of the American Revolution will hold their annual Congress in Washington, D. C., beginning Monday, February 20th, and continuing through the week. The headquarters of the National Society will be at the Ebbitt House. Special rates at various hotels have been secured, and railroad fares will be at the rate of one and a third for round trip tickets to those holding certificates.

These annual gatherings of the Society are an incentive for the numerous chapters to make a good showing of deeds well done, not only to their own Society members, who gather from all over the land, but to the world at large.

Surely they may well feel proud of their noble self-sacrifice during the time since their meeting in February last; and sectional animosities, if there were any then, have been buried for good.

The representative of THE SPIRIT OF '76 will be in Washington during the Convention and would be pleased to render any information about the objects of the paper to those who may call upon him.

ALL persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the railroad rate. The hotels have made the following prices to delegates:

Ebbitt House and Riggs House \$3.00 per day, Willard's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue and 14th street; the Regent, Pennsylvania avenue, and 15th street, and the Colonial Hotel, 15th street, \$2.50 per day; the Clarendon Hotel, 14th street, the Oxford, New York avenue and 14th street, the Fredonia, H street between 13th and 14th streets, \$2.00 per day. Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry is the chairman of the committee on Railroads and Hotels, and can be addressed at the office of the D. A. R., 902 F street, Washington, D. C., for further information.

THE reason for issuing the Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America is that since its appearance in THE SPIRIT OF '76 the demand for copies containing it has exceeded the supply on hand, and the publisher has been forced to ask \$1.00 per copy for certain numbers. Another reason is that the Historical Libraries

will want it for a reference book, and as it will be first issued in THE SPIRIT OF '76, any inaccuracies that may occur will be gladly corrected, and additions received will be embodied in the volume which will contain illustrations of all the coats-of-arms mentioned in the paper. A few more may be had at the \$1.00 rate, as 100 subscriptions are not yet in.

MR. WILLIAM WEBSTER ELLSWORTH is giving his lectures "From Lexington to Yorktown" and "Arnold and Andre" before many chapters of the D. A. R. The regent of the Detroit chapter, where Mr. Ellsworth recently gave the first of the above before an audience of 1400, including many pupils of the High School writes: "We must have the other lecture next year if not before. The comments of the children we retailed yesterday at our monthly meeting. One young girl said, 'Now I am sure of passing my examination.' One boy exclaimed, 'Well, the D. A. R. are 'bricks' to have given us that treat.'"

Mr. Ellsworth is the secretary of The Century Company of New York, and his lectures are managed by Major Pond, who may be addressed at Everett House, New York.

THE arrangements for the trip to Paris have not yet been perfected, as terms have not been secured that are reasonable. Constant communications are coming to us for an itinerary, and one wholly satisfactory will be arranged before being announced.

It is not to be so much a large party as a congenial one and thoroughly American in its make up. No one will be eligible unless indorsed by an officer of some one of the Patriotic Societies for which this paper stands.

THE MAYFLOWER, a Quarterly Magazine, devoted to the History and Genealogy of the Mayflower Passengers and Descendants, contains the first installments of literal transcripts (made directly from the originals) of the "Brewster Book;" Plymouth Colony Wills; Scituate births, marriages and deaths. Diary of Jabez Fitch (from 1756 to 1812); a list of the Mayflower passengers, showing the official and spelling adopted by the General Society; reports of proceedings of the General Congress and of each State Society, including elections to membership, gifts to the libraries, etc.; and much other valuable and interesting historical material. Each number will have at least one reproduction of some original document.

The Plymouth County deeds, births, marriages and deaths recorded in the other Plymouth Colony towns will be taken up in succeeding issues, also the wills of Mayflower passengers which are recorded outside of Plymouth County, as those of Isaac Allerton, John Cooke, Gyles Hopkins, etc.

The subscription price is \$2.00 per annum, may be sent to GEORGE ERNEST BOWMAN, Secretary, 623 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

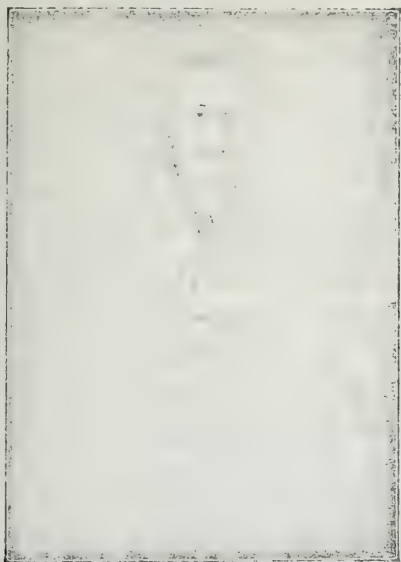
A LIST of Colonial dates has been completed by Prof. Thomas Eggleston and will soon be issued in pamphlet form by THE SPIRIT OF '76. The list is complete and shows a great amount of research by the compiler, and it will be a boon to those who are interested in the Colonial Societies.





## UNITED TWO CONTINENTS.

A public meeting was held January 10 in Association Hall, under the direction of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution, to interest the people of Boston and Massachusetts in the American monument to Gen. Lafayette that is to be presented to the republic of France July 4, 1900, in Paris—United States day at the Universal Exposition.



GEN. LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Walter Gilman Page, member of artists for the Exposition.

Maj. Briggs opened the meeting and presented as chairman Mr. Meyer, who gave a brief history of Lafayette's services for America, reading the resolves of Congress in his honor. Then he introduced as speakers Mr. Peck, Gen. Appleton, Dr. Hale and Mayor Quincy.

Commissioner-General Peck presented briefly the history of the Lafayette memorial monument, and emphasized its immeasurable Franco-American significance.

He said: "It is a great privilege to be able to present in this historic city of Boston a few thoughts regarding a movement which is of far reaching importance, and which we think bears a most valuable relation to our great work in connection with the forthcoming Exposition in Paris in 1900, for I doubt if we could have secured the facilities and areas in connection with the American exhibit upon that occasion, had it not been for the sentimental influence exerted by the proposed gift to France on the part of the children of America, which has great international significance.

"In the city of Paris there is a convent and garden known to you through the immortal Hugo's 'Les Miserables.' It is the convent of the 'Petit Picpus.' It was here that Jean Valjean found refuge from the persecution of the police. In a retired portion of the grounds of this convent is a small cemetery, where nearly 1500 victims of the guillotine—first families of France—were buried indiscriminately, among them being the mother and sister of Mme. Lafayette, the heroic wife of our hero of the American Revolution. It was her desire that she be buried in these grounds, and that her husband be placed beside her, where his bones now repose. Thus it happens that a remote spot in the great capital of France—that which should be a most proud and holy pilgrimage for all lovers of liberty, and especially our own countrymen—has become a deserted and almost forgotten tomb. The resting place of Lafayette is marked only by an ugly granite slab, and upon a register kept by the concierge of the convent, placed there a few years ago, there are inscribed the names of but a small number of casual visitors. Familiar with these facts, an idea was conceived by a young citizen of Chicago, which came to him as he stood one day by this grave of Lafayette, the friend of two great republics. As the tide of memory swept over him he thought of the dead benefactor of our country. He thought what could be more becoming and proper than that the children of America should bring tribute to this forgotten mound, and impress the memory of our hero upon the people of our nation, and thus memorialize the cause of liberty.

"October 19 last was made 'Lafayette Memorial Day' by the proclamation of more than forty governors of states, and the contributions of the children in those states during the one hour

The Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, was present at the meeting, accompanied by Assistant Commissioner-General Woodward and Director-in-Chief of Exhibits F. J. V. Skiff. On the platform of the hall were also Mayor Quincy, Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, member of the national Lafayette commission; the Hon. George Von L. Meyer, chairman of the State Board of Paris Exposition Commissioners; Gen. Francis H. Appleton, president of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Major Frank H. Briggs, President of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution, and

in which there were exercises appropriate to the occasion reached the sum of nearly \$50,000. It is proposed to supplement this with an additional \$100,000, and to erect therewith a magnificent monument in commemoration of our nation's friend during the period of the American Revolution. The French government has already gratefully acknowledged this undertaking on our part, and has recently assigned a site for this memorial second to none on earth for such a purpose, being located in the heart of the historic garden of the Tuileries, upon the axis of the grandest of vistas, extending from the Louvre to the Arc de Triomphe.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, it requires no argument to convince the people of the United States of the far-reaching value of this most fitting, opportune and significant international proposition.

"The movement to erect this monument, which should have a tablet placed upon it by the Sons of the American Revolution, as has been suggested, will assure to our people closer and more cordial relations with our sister republic of France in thus placing this tribute upon her soil.

"This act will receive the approbation and applause of all the civilized countries of the earth, in thus honoring upon such an auspicious occasion the memory of the hero whose service in behalf of a foreign land has no equal in the history of nations. It will promote patriotism and imprint in the minds of our young generation from the Atlantic to the Pacific a knowledge of their country's history in a degree that by ordinary educational methods would be impossible. It will make conspicuously resplendent our United States day at the Paris Exposition of 1900, our Independence day which inaugurated the American Revolution when the immortal Lafayette was only less prominent in history than our Washington.

"No other country will find such a basis for the celebration of the national day at Paris; but all the nations of the earth will unite with this republic in the dedication of our beautiful though insufficient memorial to the service of our knight of liberty, which we shall bestow upon France on that greatest of America's commemorative days—a lasting tribute to her Lafayette and our Lafayette, whose memory is consecrated in the hearts of men, because he stood for the great principle of your Revolutionary fathers and of your Pilgrim sires—the love of liberty protected by law."

After a few happy remarks from Gen. Francis H. Appleton, Dr. Edward Everett Hale was introduced and said:

"I have had the honor and pleasure of being intrusted by Gov. Wolcott with the expression of his great regret that he cannot be present. By an oversight, for which he is not in the least to blame, his name was mentioned in some of the notices as a speaker here, but he had another engagement, and had never made any such promise. But he begs me to say he has an interest in this matter, as I knew he had, and we shall have his most cordial support in this great enterprise.

"The truth is that there is no bit of romance connected with the history of the Revolution which compares in the least with the story of the services rendered to this country by Lafayette; and it so happens that, in the providence of history, that romance continues throughout Lafayette's life. It became his place to be representative of free institutions on the other side of the world, and it became his place to unite America with Europe in a way in which, perhaps, no single man has ever wrought out that bond of union.

"The chairman of this meeting gave you a little sketch of the extraordinary circumstances under which he came to do things such as these. Just think of it! A young gentleman, only 16 years old when he was married; he would not go into court service, and chose to enter the army, which was the only other function open to young men in his time. He entered the French army, and, as it observed, he was a well trained French soldier, and became so under the discipline maintained by the French army. Well, he saw service at Metz and there met that excellent brother of the King of England; and it became the good fortune of that brother to send to America the most valuable coadjutor and supporter which Europe gave to our country, or has given from that day to this.

"Now the president told you of the extraordinary circumstances under which he came, and the anecdote is told that one of your Boston people, Mr. James Lowell, the same who was master in the Latin school—and at one time, I think, secretary of Congress—met Lafayette coming in with his papers from his voyage, still rather wet, while Congress was in secret session. He met Lafayette at the door, and told him in a hesitating way that he would take his papers in, but, as to going in, there were a great many foreign officers there, and Congress was not in a position to receive any one.

"Lafayette then said: 'You had better take my papers in. I shall not be any burden upon you.' Then it was announced that this was the Marquis de Lafayette, of whom Franklin had been writing—a man of the highest nobility in France, and with





perhaps as large an income as anybody in that country. He had fitted out his own vessel, had bought the supplies of which the country was sorely in need, and had come to offer his services for nothing. Congress did not hesitate. Lafayette was not kept waiting in the ante-room, but was received, welcomed and honored. He was, moreover, made major-general in our service before he was 20 years of age—the youngest major-general ever in it, as he was, perhaps, the most capable and most distinguished.

"Lafayette's services as a soldier deserve to be written up and spoken of by soldiers. The extraordinary features of his campaign against Cornwallis, when Cornwallis was before Yorktown, ought to be told by somebody who has the pen both of a historian and of a romancer. And afterward, when he was serving in the patriot army of France, the experience Lafayette had derived on this side of the water was of the greatest advantage there. Military men know the changes brought about in England and France as a result of the presence of those two men in America.

"As a soldier Lafayette is to be spoken of with the utmost respect. In a very few words I want to speak of his services in Europe, in the direction of the great business of the next century, the establishment of peace—his services in bringing America and Europe together.

"Lafayette did his duty here. He was wounded in his very first battle. He won the absolute confidence of Washington, who loved him as he would have loved the son he never had. Lafayette's first letters to his wife are among the most charming love letters you can ever read. They show how very tender was his regard for Washington and Washington's for him. The chairman has told you how Washington consented to let him go back to Europe, and when he was in Europe, hardly 21 years old—y younger undoubtedly than any officer of his rank in the French service—he was named by the French government to lead an attack they proposed to make on the shores of England. His time in Europe was spent very largely in the arrangement of this military effort.

"But Lafayette knew he had better work than the descent upon England, and the work he did was to encourage the French government to send out a magnificent expedition, which they did send, for our relief and assistance at the period it was needed. He crossed the ocean rapidly, arrived here in time to make preparations for receiving Rochambeau's fleet, and was present at all the arrangements which resulted in the great surrender at Yorktown. Then he went back, and it is here that he appears as a diplomatist, a function in which he seems to have been neglected by the historians. The historians always spend half a million on a little puff of powder and the killing of a few hundred thousands of men rather than in showing the great business of the world—the making of happy homes.

"It was our business to establish ourselves to the great commerce in which America has since come to play so large a part among the nations, and it was very desirable there should be some one in France who was fond of America and understood our affairs. Any one who will take the pains to read the letters of Lafayette and Jefferson at that time, and will follow up the negotiations Lafayette wrought out at that time, will echo every word as to the steadfast good sense of this young man, and his observation of what goes in the highest diplomacy to the establishment of civilization and liberty among men.

"It is, perhaps, enough to say that if the counsels of these two young men, Lafayette and Jefferson, had been taken by the people in charge of Louis XVth's government, the King would have saved his head, and France would not have gone into the great revolution. The proposals made by the two are of the very highest statesmanship. Lafayette, who had already shown himself to be a soldier of the first rank, now shows himself to be a diplomatist of the first rank. Then came the French revolution—probably not to be averted. The pear was ripe and it had to drop.

"Well, Lafayette instantly comes to the front as representing popular institutions and what free government means and what it has ever meant. And the ambition of this fine young fellow, who has won his spurs, and also won the enthusiasm of the whole French nation, is to direct affairs always with an eye to the future, to the higher order and the higher liberty of the people of France. Europe did not understand the position and undertook to crush the rising movement of liberty in the interest of those miserable Bourbons who have been the pest of Europe during these four or five centuries.

"It was in one of the campaigns of this movement that the Austrians caught him and made him prisoner. Then Napoleon crushed Austria by one of those tremendous blows of his, and the first article in the treaty of peace set Lafayette at liberty. Lafayette remained in retirement throughout the great Napoleonic campaigns. The Bourbons came in again, and Lafayette returns once more, beloved and honored by everybody, as the representative of liberty and order, by every one in his own province. But the Bourbons remember nothing and forget

nothing. They brought on their forces, and instantly Lafayette is at the front again, the friend of freedom and the friend of man. What a career that is for a young man! He starts at 16 on nothing, you might say, but an accident. Where was his place in the providence of history? I see with interest that I am speaking to one or two persons who must have been arranged in the line across the Common in 1824, or again in 1825, where each boy held a quill in his hand in token of belonging to the public school. Lafayette was to pass between the lines of these lads. I don't believe that from the time of Washington to this day there has ever been such an outburst of enthusiasm as that which carried Lafayette through this country. I believe my own first recollection is that I was lifted, as a sick boy, to the window, that I might see him pass in a carriage in which he was going to lay the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument. What led to the enthusiasm? The fact that Lafayette was at that moment in 1825 the representative of both countries of the principle of liberty—of liberty, as your president has said, protected by law.

"On the evening of June 17, 1825, Lafayette gave this toast: 'To the 17th of June, 1825. It shall see the formation of the United States of Europe.' That was the toast he gave, speaking in Boston, in prophecy of the peace of the future. It is not too much to say that enthusiasm of his for liberty had made him the leading character in the dark times which preceded the French revolution of 1830. He was regarded then as being the tie between the two continents.

"I do not suppose our children know the stories of Lafayette as we know them. But it is not too late for us to renew the memory of his sacrifices, struggles and successes. And we ought not to be led by any cloud or dust or smoke of war, which has its share of dust, smoke and cloud, to forget that this young man gave most of his fortunes to the cause of liberty in America—that he thus gave every prospect of his life to the cause of liberty in Europe—and that he represents to the world today the union of Europe and America.

"If that is to be the business of the next century, the United States of America cannot do better than to inaugurate the century by the erection of a proper monument to Lafayette in the city of Paris."

Mayor Quincy said: "I have felt that there is one special reason for me being here, which you may think it suitable I should mention. It is the fact that forty-three years ago my grandfather, who had as a young man assisted in a reception of Lafayette in this city as an aide upon the Governor's staff—I believe in 1825—at a dinner given in Rome in 1856, on which occasion he presided, proposed to the company of Americans there gathered that the too long neglected project or idea of erecting a statue to Lafayette in Paris, to be subscribed for by Americans, should be carried out.

"The result was that the necessary funds were pledged by Americans who were present at that dinner, and an application was made, through our then minister to France, Mr. Mason, to petition for the consent of the French government to the erection of such a statue in Paris. The petition urged at that time was refused. Napoleon III had a few years before come into power, and the idea of commemorating Lafayette in the manner described was not acceptable to the authorities who then ruled over France, and it had to be abandoned.

"Now, I am here this afternoon, filling, by a strange chance, the same position which my great-grandfather filled when Lafayette was received in Boston, and the same position which had been filled by my grandfather when he brought forward this project in 1856, to again say a word in favor of the carrying out of this too long neglected idea. If there is a statue that ought to be erected by the contributions of Americans, and that ought to stand in Paris, it is surely the statue of Lafayette.

"Dr. Hale has sketched his character and his career, and it would take a long time to say all that should be said in eulogy of that extraordinary man, and of his quite unusual services to humanity upon both sides of the Atlantic. The simple idea, which is still embedded in the minds of our school children, though they may not be so well informed about the general career of Lafayette as are those of former generations, is that it symbolized a national and international friendship in such a manner as it has been given to very few men in the history of the world.

"The relation between the French people and our forefathers during their struggle for liberty was a very unusual—I may say very unique—relation, and the one man who formed the living human tie between the American nation, struggling into being, and the old nation of France was this man of noble birth, but of nobler humanity—Lafayette. And surely nothing that has happened since can cause us to forget what it meant to this country during its struggle for national life to have that life expressed by such a man.

"Surely, there should be such a thing as a sentiment of gratitude flowing from one nation to another, and surely Amer-





icans ought never to forget the great gratitude which they owe to the people and government of France and to this Frenchman, who will stand forever as the historical embodiment of the close tie of friendship between the two great nations. Nor can there be a more appropriate time for its expression, than will be afforded by the proposed erection of the statue of Lafayette in Paris as the gift of Americans.

"The help France gave to a nation struggling for its existence was the most vital that had ever come to the people of America in their whole history. We cannot better join with the French people in the great Exposition which they are arranging and which is to be crowded with achievements in politics, in literature, in art and industry, than by joining to place a statue of this hero of the Revolution, of the character which will ever typify the international friendship of America in the capital of the French republic."

The Hon. George von L. Meyer, chairman of the Massachusetts Paris Exposition Commission, announced the following local monument committee:

### Original and Hereditary Patriotic Organizations.

INSTITUTED.	TITLE OF ORGANIZATION.	CLASSIFICATION
1783.	Society of the Cincinnati.	Hereditary
1805.	New England Society.	Original and " "
1847.	St. Nicholas Society of N. Y.	" "
1847.	Aztec Club of 1847.	Original and " "
1875.	Sons of the American Revolution.	" "
1875.	Sons of the Revolution.	" "
1875.	St. Nicholas Club of New York City.	" "
1883.	Huguenot Society of America.	" "
1885.	Holland Society of New York.	" "
1890.	Daughters of the American Revolution.	" "
1890.	Colonial Dames of America (a.)	" "
1890.	Naval Order of the U. S.	Original and " "
1891.	Daughters of the Revolution.	" "
1892.	Society of the War of 1812.	" "
1892.	United States Daughters.	" "
1892.	Society of Colonial Wars.	" "
1893.	Colonial Dames of America (b.)	" "
1894.	Mil. Order of Foreign Wars.	Original and " "
1894.	Colonial Order.	" "
1894.	Daughters of the Cincinnati.	" "
1894.	Society of the Mayflower Descendants.	" "
1895.	Order of Washington.	" "
1895.	Daughters of Holland Dames.	" "
1895.	Society of New England Women.	" "
	Hereditary and non-Hereditary	
1895.	Colonial Society.	" "
1895.	Children of the American Revolution.	" "
1896.	Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.	Hereditary
1896.	Order of the Old Guard (uniformed.)	" "
1896.	Dames of the Revolution.	" "
1896.	Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century.	" "
1896.	Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors.	Hereditary
1896.	Holland Dames of New Netherlands.	" "
1896.	League of the Red, White and Blue, (children.)	Non-Hereditary
1897.	America's Founders and Defenders.	Hereditary
1897.	Society of American Wars.	" "
	Original and Hereditary	
1896.	American Flag Association.	Mixed
	Daughters of Liberty.	" "
	Patriotic League of the Revolution.	" "
	George Washington Memorial Association.	" "
	St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island.	Hereditary

### Daughters of the American Revolution.

At a meeting of Inequochan Chapter D. A. R., held at the home of Mrs. Edward Warren, Lincoln Avenue, Fall River, Mass., the following ladies were chosen to attend the Continental Congress, to be held in Washington, D. C., in February next. Delegates—The Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes, and Miss Mary S. Hartley, vice-regent. Alternates—Mrs. J. L. Mackenzie, Mrs. B. D. Davol, Miss Julia Jacobs, Miss Mary E. Flint, Miss J. C. Colwin, Miss Susan H. Nixon.

On February 22 the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will give a reception to the visiting delegates during the Congress of 1899 in Washington, at the new Corcoran Gallery of Art. It will be like the Daughters of the American Revolution one that was given at the Arlington Hotel under the direction of Mrs. Horatio N. Taplin, vice-president-general from Vermont, while the last Congress was assembled.

### Wyoming (Ohio) Chapter, D. A. R.

In the early summer appeals were made to the regent of Wyoming Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for help for the soldiers engaged in the Spanish American war, and in June a special meeting was held, at which it was decided to begin work at once. Many Wyoming ladies not members of the chapter, but in sympathy with the cause, and wishing to assist in the work, a general meeting was called for July 8th, and the Wyoming Relief Corps, to work with the Wyoming chapter, under the National Hospital Board, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized, with Mrs. George Kinsey, regent of Wyoming chapter, president. Meetings were held each Friday and at the close of the summer two hundred dollars had been expended for material and seven hundred garments made.

Boxes of magazines and other reading matter were sent to different camps.

Grateful letters were received from convalescent soldiers, also from Colonel Gardiner, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Dr. Blair D. Taylor, major and surgeon, U. S. army, and commanding general of the hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, expressing thanks for the donations, which assisted so much in making comfortable the sick and wounded.

MARY E. LAWRENCE, Historian.

### Old South Chapter.

The Old South Chapter, D. A. R., of Boston, celebrated its second anniversary on December 16—Tea Party Day—in Legion of Honor Hall, Huntington Avenue. Organized less than two years ago with sixty charter members, it has grown to be the largest chapter in the city, with 110 members.

The summary of its literary and patriotic work during the year is one in which its members take just pride. It has held 13 business and literary meetings and one "outing." Several changes have been made in the constitution. The most radical are the adoption of "Roberts' Rules of Order," which govern the National Society; increasing the membership from 125 to 200, and the admission of associate members, who must be members of other chapters, D. A. R.

At the March meeting the sixth "real" Daughter, Mrs. Jeannette White Beaman Fletcher, was made an honorary member of the chapter. Although she has been totally blind more than ten years, she signed her admission papers with her own hand. She sent a gift to the chapter of a \$1.00 Continental note. Date February 17, 1776.

During the year a letter signed by each of the six "real" Daughters, acknowledging the gift of gold souvenir spoons from the National Society, was sent to Washington.

An interesting event during the year was a visit of members to the first "real" Daughter of the chapter, Mrs. Eunice Russ Ames Davis, who was born in 1800, to whom a purse of silver half dollars was given. She counted the money several times, and entertained her visitors by singing in a clear, firm voice several songs of her childhood. She was first president of the Boston Anti-Slavery Society.

An enthusiastic meeting of the chapter was held in April, on the eve of the declaration of war, when at the suggestion of the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Barton, a telegram was sent to Senator Lodge, hoping the Senate would concur with the House bill, and war be averted.

The unfurling of the flag over Legion of Honor Hall is the signal for a meeting of the O. S. Chapter. Many fine addresses have been made before the members, and many distinguished visitors, including regents and members of forty chapters have been its guests. Miss Alice Longfellow, daughter of the poet, told the story of the purchase of Mount Vernon. Music and recitations followed by a social hour and tea have been features of the meetings. Recitals of the war work of the National and State Society chapters have been interesting. Many members of the chapter were connected with branches of the Volunteer Aid Association, and spent portions of every day during the heated summer collecting funds and supplies for the "Bay State," the Massachusetts hospital ship.

Money was contributed by the chapter to the Massachusetts V. A. A., the National Hospital Corps, the National War Fund and the repairing of Christ Church steeple.

The "outing" in Cambridge in May will long be remembered as a red-letter day. One hundred members were entertained by the Cambridge ladies at the charming Colonial residence of Mrs. S. M. Brooks. Afterward a tour of the city was made by carriages, and visits made to all historical points. Christ Church was among the most interesting, opened especially for inspection. The proposed "outing" at Concord for June was postponed and its expenses donated to the War Fund.

The chapter, by invitation of the Patriotic Department of the Mechanics' Fair, took charge of the exercises on "Old South Meeting House Day," the first historical building to be reorganized. Rev. Dr. Barton gave a spirited stirring address, and





fine music was furnished by Mrs. Flora E. Barry and chorus.

Many letters of sympathy have been sent to bereaved members, as well as to Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of N. Y. C. Chapter, whose gifted mother passed away during the summer, and Mrs. Walworth, one of the founders of the D. A. R., whose beautiful daughter, Reubena, died from fever contracted at Wikoff during service as a nurse. The work and sacrifices of the D. A. R. during the war should forever silence any accusations that the D. A. R. is an aristocratic organization, devoid of sincere patriotism. May its work ever be purely patriotic, for when it merges into political business, parliamentary or social channels it ceases to carry out the provisions of its constitution.

The chapter celebrated George Washington's wedding day by a Colonial reception at the Hotel Vendome January 6. It was largely attended and a great success. The regent, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, was assisted in receiving by Miss Mary Desha of Washington, one of the founders of the organization; Miss Isabella Forsyth, former State Regent of New York, and a vice-president-general; Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Honorary State Regent of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Person F. Cheney, State Regent of New Hampshire, and wife of ex-Gov. Cheney.

### Bay State's Naval Chapter.

As a result of the victory at Manila in May a new chapter was brought into life in Massachusetts in honor of the American navy. It is one of nearly sixty chapters in that State (representing the Daughters of the American Revolution,) and is named for the Revolutionary naval hero, Paul Jones. Miss Marion Howard Brazier, founder and regent of Bunker Hill chapter, conceived the idea, secured the name from the national secretary-general and proceeded to organize at the request of the late state regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown. While not neglecting her duties toward the Bunker Hill chapter, or her profession (journalism,) Miss Brazier in less than four weeks organized the chapter and had its charter in her possession. This was on Flag Day—June 14th—and Mrs. Donald McLean of New York was present as guest of honor and chief orator. Mrs. McLean was made an honorary member, so was Mrs. H. R. O. Stafford, until recently the owner of the famous 12-starred flag of Paul Jones. This precious relic was presented to the U. S. Government early in December by Mrs. Stafford, whose late husband inherited it, together with other relics associated with America's first naval hero.

There are thirteen names on the charter, which was presented to the chapter by the present state regent, Mrs. George F. Fuller, on the evening of Tuesday, December 13, in Lorimer Hall, Boston, and with elaborate exercises. The regent is Miss C. Mabel Beaman, the handsome young violinist, now on tour in the West and South.

The hall was elaborately decorated with tri-color, banners, flags, etc. Over the stage was a mammoth picture of President McKinley, flanked with the flags of England and America. Beneath was the Union Jack and overhead the Paul Jones rattlesnake flag. On either side were the state and city seals draped with the D. A. R. colors—blue and white.

Mrs. W. H. White, the acting regent, opened the meeting and turned the programme over to the founder, Miss Brazier, who arranged every detail of the affair, which proved to be a grand patriotic demonstration in honor of the navy in all the wars. In the audience were the Kearsage Naval Veterans in uniform—the men who served with Farragut—many G. A. R. men and hundreds of ladies representing the patriotic societies. Through the courtesy of Secretary Long, a score of marines, blue jackets and buglers, all in uniforms, were present and assisted in seating the audience.

Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, in full uniform, was the chief speaker. Others were Colonel Thomas, postmaster of Boston (the chapter orator); Edward A. Horton, Major Charles K. Darling of the 6th Mass. U. S. V. (a candidate for the colonelcy,) and Mrs. William Lee honorary vice-president of the General Society of the Massachusetts Daughters of 1812. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. Peter MacQueen (honorary member of the Rough Riders Association,) who served as war correspondent, and was with Colonel Roosevelt and General Miles. Patriotic music was rendered by an orchestra, vocalists, buglers and audience.

Miss Marie Collins of Washington made a hit in the rendition of James Jeffrey Roache's stirring naval poem, "The Fight of the Armstrong Privateer," supplementing it with Tennyson's "Bugle Song." Mrs. Fuller presented the charter in most fitting words and paid a high tribute to the work of Miss Brazier in the society, she having formed two chapters after two years' service as historian of the Paul Revere chapter, of which she was a charter member. Mrs. White received the precious gift and presented Mrs. Fuller and Miss Brazier (the name of the chapter,) with bouquets of white roses.

A feature of the evening was the reading by Col. Thomas of

letters from President McKinley, Governor Wolcott, Mayor Quincy, Secretary Long, Admiral Schley, Gen. Miles, Mrs. Donald McLean (who sent a "Union Jack" used at the dedication of the Key monument in August;) Mrs. Daniel Manning, president-general, and others, all expressive of interest and good feeling.

A beautiful flag was presented by the founder on behalf of Mr. C. H. Masten of Boston. At the close an informal reception was held for the state regent. Several who served in the recent war were present in uniform. The chapter's gavel is made from wood of the "Hartford" and "Kearsage," and is the gift of Mrs. Hichborn, wife of Naval Constructor Hichborn of Washington. Their charter frame will contain wood from ships in four wars, and also a piece of the famous "Charter Oak," sent by Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim of Pennsylvania and Washington. The charter members of the chapter are: Miss C. Mabel Beaman, regent; Mrs. Alice L. White, vice-regent; Miss J. A. C. Brown, secretary; Miss Helen M. Foyler, treasurer; Miss Minnie C. Bigelow, registrar; Miss Elizabeth A. Clarke, Miss Emma V. Foster, Mrs. Emily Chandler, Miss J. Campbell, Miss Marion E. Horton, Miss Edith Cushing, Mrs. Grace West-Cooke and Mrs. Adelaide Cowee-Clark.

### National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

President-general, Miss Eugenia Washington; vice-president-general, Mrs. John J. Myers; recording secretary-general, Mrs. Henry V. Boynton; corresponding secretary-general, Mrs. Geo. G. Martin; register-general, Mrs. William L. Mason; treasurer-general, Mrs. Mark B. Hatch; historian-general, Mrs. Herschel Main; color-bearer-general, Miss Eugenia Washington Moncure.

The founders of the Society are: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Henry V. Boynton and Mrs. Wm. L. Mason.

Councillors-General—Mrs. Austin Thomas, Mrs. Albert D. Brackett, Mrs. Ira W. Dennison, Mrs. George H. Shields, Dr. Julia C. Harrison, Miss Grace Lincoln Temple, Mrs. T. K. Noble, Miss Lucy Maria Hewitt, Mrs. John O. Evans.

The National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, founded June 7th, 1898, in Washington, D. C. The objects are:

SECTION 1. To associate congenial women whose ancestors struggled together for life, liberty, home and happiness in this land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose line of descent come through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War.

SEC. 2. To teach reverent regard for the names and history, character, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriotic descendants, to inculcate patriotism in the present and succeeding generations.

SEC. 3. To discover and preserve family records and history otherwise unwritten and unknown, of the first Colonists, their ancestors and descendants.

SEC. 4. To commemorate events of the history of the Colonies of the Republic, and in times of war to obtain and forward supplies for field hospitals.

SEC. 5. To meet together for debate on current events, criticism of books, historical purposes, and for social enjoyment.

The eligibility clause is as follows:

SECTION 1. Eligibility for membership is founded upon descent from patriotic ancestry in *unbroken* line through the Colonial times and the Revolutionary War.

SEC. 2. Any woman, above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character and reputation, is eligible to membership, provided that she is descended in the *direct paternal* line of either father or mother from an ancestor who settled in any of the Colonies now included in the United States of America; from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., May 13, 1607, to May 13, 1687, and provided that the *intermediate* ancestor in said direct line, at the call of the Colonists, adhered as a patriot to their cause, in the Revolutionary War, which ended with the independence of the Colonies.

### The Ohio Society S. A. R.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was held at the Great Southern Hotel, Columbus, January 10. All sections of the state were represented by a large attendance, the society showing a numerical strength of 469 members, having made encouraging progress during the year. Among the seven losses by death during the year are the Hon. Richard P. Parsons of this city and the Rev. Eli A. Turney of North Amherst. Committees were appointed to draft suitable memorials. President James M. Richardson of Cleveland was re-elected by acclamation, but having served two terms, declined the honor and was thereupon made an honorary life member of the society. Hon. John W. Harper of Cincinnati was then elected president.





The Western Reserve is represented among the new officers by Gen. James Barnett of Cleveland as vice-president, and Judge Reynolds of Painesville as vice-president. John W. Walton of Cleveland, Rush R. Sloan of Sandusky, Vaughn E. Wyman of Painesville, James M. Richardson of Cleveland are among the delegates to the congress of the National Society, to be held at Detroit May 1, 1899. In the evening an elaborate dinner was spread in the ordinary of the hotel and addresses were made by Judge Brister of Newark, Dr. Aldrich of Columbus, Col. W. A. Taylor, James M. Richardson and others. The discussion was largely upon questions growing out of the Spanish-American war, and the views of the expansionists and the anti-expansionists were evenly presented.

*Resolved*, That we recognize in him one who has unselfishly devoted his time and work to the welfare in every way of the patriotic societies in which he has held important positions. Born in Concord, his home overlooked the historical battleground near "by the rude bridge that arched the flood," giving him an inspiration for love of country and patriotic work.

*Resolved*, That we inscribe upon our records our high sense of esteem and respect for him as a man and an associate, and convey to his widow and family our sympathy for them in the loss which they have sustained.

(Signed)

NATHAN APPLETON,  
NATHAN WARREN,  
F. H. BROWN,  
P. CHAMBERLAIN,

} Committee.

A delegate was chosen to represent the Sons of the American Revolution in the new advisory committee on co-operation, which is in process of formation. A communication was received from Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks of the American-British joint high commission regarding favorable action to be taken on the society's petition for a monument to General Montgomery to be erected by the United States Government. The Board of Managers will hereafter meet upon the second Wednesday of each month, the next meeting to be held at the University Club, Beacon street.

### ON HISTORIC GROUND.

BOSTON CHAPTER, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, MEET IN THE OLD HANCOCK TAVERN.

Under the roof-tree of the Hancock Tavern on Cove Court, and cheered by Landlord Wadsworth's delicacies, the Boston Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution spent two very enjoyable hours the evening of January 19th. The gathering remembered with sadness the death of the first member of the chapter, Edward S. Barrett, and appropriate resolutions in his memory were passed. Mr. H. W. Kimball spoke briefly of the deceased, with whom he had been intimately connected in the work of the order.

An interesting paper on the "Hancock Tavern and its Neighboring Inns" was read by Mr. Edward Jones Cox, in which he sketched the history and traditions of the old Boston hosteleries. This paper was supplemented by Mr. Edward W. McGlenen with some facts regarding the old house before and during the present ownership by the Duggan family.

Mr. Watkins of the Chelsea chapter produced some old documents, among them being an application for a liquor license by Nicholas Page. Mr. McGlenen read extracts from the Colonial laws governing inns and liquor selling.

A goodly number of members of the chapter were present, and the informality made possible by the surroundings proved the place to be so popular in their estimation that it was voted to hold other meetings there in the future.

### ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.

Hon. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, - - - President.  
GEORGE B. HERR, - - - Secretary.

Any information relating to the Old Guard will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

Address GEORGE B. HERR, 138 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

The "Order of the Old Guard" held its annual meeting on the evening of January 18th at the Auditorium Annex. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. Charles Page Bryan, president; Col. Charles Cromwell, first vice-president; Major Edward H. Switzer, second vice-president; Edward Nevers, third vice-president; George B. Herr, secretary; Franklin Wyman, treasurer; John H. Loomis, registrar.

A banquet followed the election and was a very enjoyable affair, in fact, so enjoyable that the Order decided to have another at an early date.

We regretted the absence of our honored president, but our regret was tempered by our pride that he was so honored by his countrymen. The entire absence of all "cliques," and the spirit of "All for one and one for all," which prevails, make our meetings and our Order very enjoyable.

Representing, as we do, the formative period of our history, the Colonial, and the Revolutionary period, which may also include the War of 1812, the "second war of Independence," we occupy common ground with all that distinctly represents early American patriotism.

### CORPORAL ROBERT GORDON EVERETT.

71st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers. Died Sept. 5, 1888.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

### Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution.

The Board of Managers of the Mass. Society, Sons of the Am. Revolution, held its regular meeting at the headquarters, Tremont Building, on Thursday evening, January 5. Several names for membership were voted upon. A committee on the annual register was appointed, the book to be issued at the time of the annual dinner on April 19 next, for which occasion a committee was also chosen. The following resolutions on the death of Edwin Shepard Barrett, president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, were passed to be engrossed and sent to the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

WHEREAS, We have lost from our number, on December 21, 1898, Edwin Shepard Barrett, president of the State society from April 19, 1891, to April 19, 1898, and president-general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution from April 30, 1897, until his death;





## General Society Daughters of the Revolution.

The Raleigh (North Carolina) Chapter held their monthly meeting December 5th at the residence of Mrs. Hubert Haywood. Much enthusiasm was displayed, and the North Carolina Society has every reason to be gratified with the representation and substantial growth of the Society in the State.

In Englewood, N. J., a handsome flag-staff marks the site of a Liberty pole of Revolutionary times. Here the Liberty Pole Chapter unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on December 26, the anniversary of the Battle of Trenton, a bronze tablet, in the form of a shield, bearing the seal of the Society and the following inscription:

"Erected by the Liberty Pole Chapter Daughters of the Revolution, to mark the site of a liberty pole which stood on the spot during the Revolutionary War, and where General Washington halted on November 19th, 1776, after the evacuation of Fort Lee."

The Chicago Chapter, recently organized, held a business meeting December 13th in the Assembly Hall of the Fine Arts Building. After the business Miss Eliza A. Stone read a sketch of Colonial times entitled "An Old Newspaper," and a fine musical programme was rendered.

Another "real daughter" has been made an honorary member of the Massachusetts State Society. Mrs. Charlotte Fuller Burnham of Ipswich, widow of Abraham Burnham, by right of services for his country on the part of her father, Nathaniel Fuller. Mrs. Burnham will become a member of the Mary Wade Chapter of Ipswich, receiving the certificate of honorary membership and the especial badge of honor—in gold and blue enamel.

Although the war is over, there is yet call for reading matter and articles of comfort for the soldiers in camp and in hospitals. In response to such a call fifty barrels of reading matter have been sent to Porto Rico by the Long Island Society of Brooklyn. Dressing gowns and slippers to the several hospitals for convalescents, and the War Committee of Brooklyn have donated \$100 to the Long Island Society for use in its work for convalescent soldiers.

The Gen. Rufus Putnam Chapter of Dorchester (Mass.) listened at its November meeting to an interesting paper on the "Early History of Dorchester," read by Mrs. Amos Binney. Its December meeting was of an especially interesting character from the fact that Mrs. Garland, president of the All-Round Dickens Club, was present as a special guest and gave selections from Dickens' "Christmas Carols." The reading was as seasonable as it proved delightful.

The New Jersey Society held a large reception Dec. 8th at the house of Mrs. George Hodges, South Orange. Members from the several chapters through the State attending. A pleasant feature of the affair was the presentation of the State charter by the president of the General Society, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, and its acceptance by the State regent, Mrs. Andrew Bray. The charter presented by the General Society, through its chief executive, is engrossed in the colors of the organization—blue and buff—with illuminated letters. The lodge seal and ribbon is in one corner of the charter, and a design of the society's badge in the other. A musicale followed the reception, and tea was served. The New Jersey Society is one of the oldest of the State societies, and on its roll has many descendants of famous Revolutionary heroes. The society is strong, harmonious in its workings and growing rapidly. The new charter, of which it is justly proud, is to be framed and placed in the Society room in the Wallace House, Somerville.

The Sarah Hull Chapter of Newton, Mass., met at the Hunsnewell Club December 3d, with Mrs. F. B. Hornbrooke, Mrs. S. C. Smith, Mrs. E. H. Howe, Mrs. J. B. Alden and Mrs. A. F. Adams as hostesses. The handsome parlors were decorated with flowers, and the "Red, White and Blue" artistically draped about pillars and doorways. The members of the Junior Auxiliary were present and added to the interest of the occasion. In her greeting to the chapter the regent, Mrs. Alexander N. Ferris, reminded the members that this day marked the second anniversary of their organization and expressed the hope that the same loyalty and zeal shown in the past would continue in the future. After the business a musical programme was listened to with pleasure, and then a series of ancestral papers was begun which it is proposed to continue through the year. Those given at this meeting were: "My Ancestor, Rev. Samuel Whiting," by Miss S. Whiting; "Some of the Idiosyncracies of My Ancestor," by Mrs. E. W. Horn; and "My Grandfather, Col. Benjamin Burton" by Mrs. Sewall Cobb. At the conclusion of the musical and literary entertainment the guests took possession of the club dining hall, where refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed.

A regular meeting of the Adams Chapter of Quincy, Mass., was held in the Chapter rooms in the birthplace of John Adams. Fires were lighted in the big open fireplace and from the crane upon the hearth hung the tea kettle, for afternoon tea. A cradle over 158 years old, and several rare pieces of furniture have recently been presented for the house. Mrs. Newman's poem, "The Breaking Waves Dashed High," was read, and a paper on "Foremothers" listened to with interest. This famous old house in which meetings are held having been restored to the style of Colonial days is now open to visitors. The chapter has been most fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Wildes, the widow of a soldier and the descendant of a Revolutionary patriot, as care-taker, and visitors are welcome at all times. During the past season travelers from all parts of the country have come to see the very room where John Adams was born. A small fee is charged, which goes to the fund for the care and maintenance of the house. Great credit is due the Adams Chapter, inspired by the zeal of its Regent, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, also Regent of the Massachusetts Society War of 1812, for the restoration of this historic building, rapidly falling into decay. Its ancient companion, the John Quincy Adams house, is used as headquarters for the Quincy Historical Society, and so these old historic houses are preserved as an object lesson for coming generations.

The Orange chapter has laid out a course of historical study of the European countries in the year 1492, which may be of interest to other chapters.

### DECEMBER—FIRST TOPIC: EUROPE IN 1492.

Italy.—Mrs. E. Church.	Substitute, Mrs. George L. Adams.
Spain.—Mrs. Benson.	" Mrs. Julia Adams.
England.—Miss A. W. Torrey.	" Mrs. Tim Buckwith.
Current Events.—Mrs. Robert Ward, Leader.	" Miss A. C. Belknap.

### JANUARY—SECOND TOPIC: EUROPE IN 1492.

Austria.—Miss S. K. Wiley.	Substitute, Mrs. A. L. Bradshaw.
France.—Miss A. M. Bartis.	" Mrs. A. M. Bartis.
Holland.—Mrs. E. L. Joy.	" Mrs. G. T. Russell.
Current Events.—Mrs. J. E. Dix, Leader.	" Mrs. J. G. Cooper.

### FEBRUARY—THIRD TOPIC: DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Colonization of Canada.—Mrs. S. K. Dawson.	Substitute, Mrs. J. R. Fisher.
Colonization of New Zealand and New York.—	"
Mrs. W. H. Drummond.	" Miss Bertha Fuller.
Colonization of Southern States.—Mrs. Ditmars.	" Mrs. G. F. Farnham.
Current Events.—Mrs. G. W. King, Leader.	" Miss M. M. Gile.

### MARCH—FOURTH TOPIC: THE PURITANS.

Religion.—Mrs. George W. Hodges.	Substitute, Mrs. J. H. O. Howard.
Superstitions.—Mrs. Georgia B. Crater.	" Mrs. F. C. Hutchins.
Characteristics.—Miss Louise Kane.	" Mrs. E. H. Kelsey.
Current Events.—Mrs. A. W. Bray, Leader.	" Mrs. G. L. Manning.

### APRIL—FIFTH TOPIC: EARLY HISTORY OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

Coming of the Dutch.—Mrs. L. B. Gallison.	Substitute, Mrs. F. E. Meade.
Development of the Hudson.—Mrs. L. N. Gray.	" Miss N. Parmelee.
State of New Jersey.—Lizzie Morgan.	" Mrs. R. Russell.
Current Events.—Mrs. W. T. Baird, Leader.	" Mrs. A. H. Sherman.

### MAY.—SIXTH TOPIC: THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

France and other Countries.—Miss S. R. Adams.	Substitute, Mrs. H. M. Williams.
Cause of War.—Mrs. C. B. Yards.	" Miss M. G. Woodruff.
War and Results.—Miss Pinn.	" Mrs. C. T. Woodruff.
Current Events.—Mrs. T. W. Foster, Leader.	" Mrs. Everett Yeau.

The great event in the Massachusetts Society has been the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, December 16th, 1898. At the old Hancock Tavern in Corn Court, in the very room where the plot was concocted so many years ago, Miss Sarah E. Hunt, the State Regent, received the guests. From 2 to 5 the narrow passageways, staircases and rooms were thronged with people, filled with the spirit of '76, and proud of their Revolutionary ancestry. Partitions divide the once larger rooms into smaller ones, and in these members from the several chapters throughout the State served tea from tables daintily decorated with buff and blue. They wore their hair powdered, with high shell combs and white kerchiefs knotted about their necks, and seemed like phantoms of "ye olden days" come back to help us celebrate. Tiny boxes of tea, tied with buff and blue ribbons were given each guest as a souvenir. Among the guests were several whose ancestors participated in the "tea party." Miss S. A. M. Edes, great-granddaughter of Col. John May of Ann St., Boston; Miss Treat, whose grandmother, Helen de St. Fry, was a god daughter of Lafayette. She married Lieut. Treat, who was stationed at Castle Island from 1776 to 1798. Another guest was Edmund Sears, who celebrated his birthday by attending the reception, for his ancestors helped to throw the tea overboard. Other guests were Mrs. Walter Tower of Melrose, descendant of John Swarr; H. G. Hewes of Braintree, descendant of George Robert Twelors Hewes; Mrs. J. D. Roumims, descendant of James Starr. All of the party, and Mrs. S. Agnes Sprague, whose ancestor was of the same notable company. In the queer old room where the guests were received the rafters are now hidden by plaster. On one of the walls is this inscription: "In this room the Boston Tea Party made their plans, and dressed as Mohawk Indians, and went to Griffin's (now Liverpool) wharf, where the ships Beaver and Eleanor and Dartmouth lay, and threw overboard 342 chests of tea, December 16th, 1773." On other walls are





quaint old paintings of scenes for which the house is famous. The most interesting, perhaps, of these decorations is the old sign, bearing the portrait of John Hancock, which for many years swung over the court yard. The tavern was named for him in 1780, when he was made governor, and has been the abiding place of many men of note in the colonies and early statesmen. The original house was built as early as 1634, and the present house has sheltered Lafayette, Louis Phillipe, Talleyrand and many others.

From the scenes of the Revolutionary War to the War of 1898 is a long jump, but the work accomplished by the Long Island Society during the summer is worthy of notice.

A social meeting of the Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution, was held in the afternoon of December 5 in the parlors of the Oxford Club House. The theme of the occasion was the work done by members of this society in caring for the soldiers in the past summer and autumn.

It began, as a society, in answer to "hurry calls" early in the summer, with meetings at the armory to sew needed garments, and though without special organization, has continued to work until the present time, when the soldiers are mostly dispersed from our hospitals. One member led a small corps of ladies all through the summer in helping to care for the sick soldiers in the hospital at Fort Hamilton and the Norwegian Hospital. They collected money for the purpose and for such invalid food and delicacies as was needed, made daily visits of ministrations. Another member of the society whose summer home was at the eastern end of Long Island collected from the farmers around a sloop-load of provisions, which was sent across Peconic Bay to Camp Wyckoff, and distributed by the Red Cross nurses. Another Daughter, who is also the daughter of an army officer, was helped by her friend to make and send oiled silk bags to the soldiers, each containing a sponge and cake of soap. Another raised money for an ice-fund, and not only gave much time out of a busy life in the past sultry summer in visiting soldiers in hospitals and sending to them the food they especially longed for, but she also invited the convalescents to her own house and table.

Others devised and carried out plans of entertainment by taking those whom it would benefit to matinees, to carriage and trolley rides, and in sails about the harbor and past Grant's tomb. Photographs of hospital life in camp, taken by a member of the society who has spent much time in it, were shown; and also the new charter of the Long Island Society Daughters of the Revolution, beautifully engraved and appropriately framed.

At close of the literary exercises a collation was served from tables dressed with roses, chrysanthemums and smilax.

The following incidents in detail may be of interest.

Miss Antonette Gelston of Fort Hamilton reported that she was on the spot when the first invalid soldier was brought to the hospital at Fort Hamilton, and as her home was under the shadow of the fort, as it were, had been on duty more or less ever since. About \$800 had been expended, and a quantity of delicacies, clothing suitable for invalids had been contributed. She amused us by saying when asked what they most wanted, invariably answered tooth brushes, and when they were able to walk around the tooth brush generally had the place of honor in his hat. Mrs. Stewart H. Moore has a country place on the shore of the eastern end of Long Island. The natives are farmers in very moderate circumstances. She had typewritten notices sent to all within several miles, asking for contributions of anything they could spare suitable for the hospitals at Camp Wyckoff, asking to have them delivered at her house at a certain day. She induced a fisherman to lend his sloop, and put her two sons and nephew on as crew. The response was beyond her highest expectations. The sloop was heavily loaded—chickens, roosters, pigs, vegetables, fruits, butter, canned fruit, started at night, and early morning light found them docked at Camp Wyckoff. Being from Brooklyn, they naturally thought to deposit their stores at the Eagle Bureau. They mounted the hill and found three men, told what they had and asked if they would send down to get them. They said they would be glad to have them, but just then they were all busy, and thought perhaps in two hours they could send down. The boys were disappointed, and on the way down the hill saw a Red Cross tent and went in to see if they had time to accept the contributions. They said yes, and woman-like, were ready not only to accept but immediately. They went themselves, and with the aid of the crew had everything in their possession in one hour. Women work with a will and not with red tape.

The Maryland State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held their annual meeting January 17th, 1899, in Baltimore, at the home of their regent. The reports of the different officers were read, showing good success for the past year. Large contributions having been given for patriotic purposes, especially in war relief measures and to the George Washington Memorial

Fund and for the National University. A committee was appointed to investigate and report upon ways and means of teaching elementary civics to boys under the auspices of the society the coming year.  
H. L. W. H.

### A New Flag for Your School.

You can always have a new 5x8 ft. all-wool bunting flag ready to replace the old one by getting 20 subscribers to THE SPIRIT OF '76.

The following letter to Secretary Argue of the Board of Education of Newark, N. J., is from Georgia Beers Crater, a Daughter of the Revolution—Principal of the Hawthorne Avenue School of that city, and a prominent educator.

Our old school flag  
Is worn to a rag;  
Time's left but a shred  
Of the glorious red,  
With just enough blue  
To call it "true."  
Of stripe of white  
There's but a mite.  
Mere shade of star,  
And bit of bar.  
There's scarce a thread  
At the mast's head.  
There's enough to fight for,  
Or perhaps to die for,  
But it's a total wreck,  
Unfit to deck  
The Hawthorne School.  
But the State's rule  
Says it must fly  
Unfurled to the sky  
Each day of the year  
When children are here.  
So list to my story  
And send us "Old Glory."  
Do, Mr. Argue, please send us a  
flag that is new.

To the above Mr. Argue sent the following reply pinned to a flag:

Your letter received.  
'Tis pleasing indeed  
To read your request  
In a language that's blest  
By the poets. So I send  
You a flag. May its end  
Be to waken the fires  
As of our grandsires,  
Who followed "Old Glory,"  
As oft told in story,  
Through thick battle smoke  
While iron cannon spoke.  
So fling to the breeze  
As oft as you please  
The accompanying flag,  
Replacing that worn to a rag.  
Let it be each day's rule  
To unfurl o'er the school  
That glorious banner  
Whose defiant manner  
Says to all the town,  
"Who dares haul me down?"

A special celebration of Washington's Birthday will be made by the Society of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts, which is arranging for a religious and patriotic service, to be held in St. Paul's Church, on the morning of February 22. The service will be conducted by Rev. John S. Lindsay, D.D., and the vested choir of men and boys will have a part in the musical service. Rt. Rev. Bishop Lawrence has accepted an invitation to address the society, of which he is a member. The Society of Colonial Wars will issue invitations to other patriotic and hereditary societies to participate in this celebration.

### Mardi Gras, New Orleans, Round Trip Rate.

Via "Washington and Southwestern Limited," via Southern Railway, A. W. P. and W. of A. and L. N. Railroads. Through daily vestibuled trains with dining cars to New Orleans, connecting there with the Sunset Limited for Los Angeles, San Francisco and the Pacific coast points. Special Sunset Limited annex car leaves New York Tuesdays and Saturdays at 4:20 p. m. New York office, 271 Broadway.

ALEX. S. THWEART, Eastern Passenger Agent.





## Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to  
MISS M. WINCHESTER ADAMS, 18 & 20 Rose St., N. Y. City.

### "OUR WASHINGTON."

Beneath our consecrated elm,  
A century ago he stood.  
Our rude self-summoned levies flocked to see  
The new-come chiefs and wonder which was he.  
No need to question long; close-lipped and tall,  
Firmly erect, he towered above them all.  
Haughty they said he was, at first; severe;  
But owned, as all men own, the steady hand  
Upon the bridle, patient to command;  
Prized, as all prize, the justice pure from fear;  
And learned to honor first, then love him, then revere.  
Not honored then, or now because he wooed  
The popular voice, but that he still withstood;  
Broad minded, higher-souled, there is but one  
Who was all this and ours and all men's—WASHINGTON.  
—James Russell Lowell.

### Mrs. Washington's Arrival and Life at Headquarters at Morristown.

NO WARRIOR ever had a more devoted wife than was the estimable Martha, the wife of General Washington. She was not very beautiful, but she was a very engaging woman, whose dignity and affability of manners adorned the high position she held. She always joined the General in camp, whenever it was possible. On the 28th of December, 1779, as we learn from Isaac Collins' newspaper, Lady Washington passed through Trenton while "the storm was raging." Some gallant Virginia soldiers, very proud of her and also of her husband, as Virginians, paraded in her honor and escorted her on her way toward Morristown. She spent New Year's Day at the Ford Mansion. She tarried a day and a night at Union Farm, in New Jersey, with the family of Colonel Charles Stewart. His daughter, Mrs. Martha Wilson, gave to a friend an interesting account of this visit at her father's house. She described the distinguished woman as most agreeable in conversation, and in her manners "simple; easy and dignified."

Mrs. Washington conversed with Mrs. Wilson, then a young matron of twenty-two and a widow only a few months, concerning housekeeping and her own domestic affairs. Among other particulars Mrs. Washington mentioned that she had a great deal of cloth made in her house at Mount Vernon, and kept sixteen spinning wheels in constant operation. She showed Mrs. Wilson two dresses of cotton striped with silk, manufactured by her own domestics and worn by herself, one weighing a pound and a half, the other rather less. The silk stripes of the fabric were made from ravellings of brown silk stockings and old crimson damask chair-covers. Her coachman, footman, and waiting-maid, who accompanied her, were all attired in domestic cloth, excepting the coachman's cuffs, which, being scarlet, were imported before the war. In the practice of this economy and moderation, as in the simplicity of her dress, Mrs. Washington afforded an example to others at that time, for it was the darkest period of the war.

Immediately after the arrival of Mrs. Washington at "headquarters" some of the principal ladies of Morristown together made her a formal visit, to welcome her to their society. Dressed in their most elegant attire, and wearing their jewels and other ornaments, they were ushered into the presence of the distinguished lady, by whom they were cordially received. They were surprised to find her habited in a very plain gown made of home-made stuff, a white kerchief covering her neck and bosom, a neat cap, and no ornament but a plain gold wedding ring. While with her right hand she gave each a kindly greeting, in her left hand she held a half-knit stocking, the ball of yarn lying in an outside pocket hanging at her side. They were still more surprised, when seated, to observe the dignified little woman, while engaged in animated conversation with them, making them feel at ease, plying her knitting needles incessantly, while they spent the hour in her presence with idle fingers. One of the ladies wrote to a friend:

"Yesterday, with several others, I visited Lady Washington at "Headquarters." We expected to find the wealthy wife of the great General elegantly dressed, for the time of our visit had been fixed; but, instead, she was neatly attired in a plain brown habit. Her gracious and cheerful manners delighted us all, but we felt rebuked by the plainness of her apparel and her example of persistent industry; while we were extravagantly dressed idlers, a name not very creditable in these perilous times. She seems very wise in

experience, kind-hearted and winning in all her ways. She talked much of the sufferings of the poor soldiers, especially of the sick ones. Her heart seemed to be full of compassion for them."

It was the custom of General Washington during these winter encampments, where Mrs. Washington was with him, to cultivate a social spirit. To accomplish this he invited a certain number of officers every day, excepting Sundays, to dine at his table; also the wives of officers who might be in camp, and sometimes ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood. The General and Mrs. Washington usually sat at one side of the table, while his secretary, Colonel Hamilton (while he was in the military family of the Commander-in-Chief,) performed the civilities on these occasions.

There was a picturesque review of the troops on the 14th of May, 1780, at which Mrs. Washington and many other ladies were present. The Commander-in-Chief on his beautiful white horse, followed by Billy, rode in front of the lines and received the salute. He was accompanied by a group of Indians, chiefs from Western Pennsylvania. They were dressed and decorated in the most fanciful manner. Eagle's plumes, bunches of gay feathers, strings of bear's claws, and other rude things ornamented their persons. From their noses and ears hung large pendants. Some of them were half naked, others wore ragged shawls over their shoulders which fluttered in the wind. They were mounted on miserable horses, most of them without saddles, and ropes were used for bridles. They carried guns in all sorts of positions. Mrs. Washington wrote to her daughter-in-law the next morning:

"Yesterday I saw the funniest, at the same time the most ridiculous review of the troops I ever heard of. Nearly all the troops were drawn up in order, and Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Greene, and myself saw the whole performance from a carriage. The General and Billy, followed by a lot of mounted savages, rode along the line. Some of the Indians were fairly fine looking, but most of them appeared worse than Falstaff's gang. And such horses and trappings. The General says it was done to keep the Indians friendly towards us. They appeared like cut-throats, all."

Uzal Knapp, the old Life Guardsman, thus speaks of Mrs. Washington to the historian Lossing:

"She was a short, stout built, and good little woman; we all loved her. Before the guests sat down to dinner the General, standing, asked a blessing with solemn tones and closed eyes. Old Billy, Washington's body servant, whose head appeared like a bunch of white sheep's wool, was the chief waiter on that occasion and moved with great dignity."

According to De Castellux, Washington was extremely fond of hickory nuts. Describing a dinner at headquarters at which the marquis "assisted," he wrote: "After this the cloth was taken off, and apples and a great quantity of nuts were served, which Gen. Washington usually continued eating for two hours, toasting and conversing all the time. These nuts are small and dry, and have so hard a shell that they can only be broken by the hammer. They are served half open, and the company are never done picking and eating them."

It is also related by another writer that both Mrs. Washington and her husband were excessively fond of eggs as food. While she was at New Windsor eggs became so scarce that few could be procured for the General's table. So reported his purveyor of the Lifeguard. Washington immediately made a requisition on the quartermaster for a large quantity of salt. Salt was such a luxury among the people that it became a sort of currency. The country people were informed that salt would be given for eggs, and very soon the table at headquarters was bountifully supplied with them.

J. C. P.

1. When and where was George Washington born? How old was he when his father died?
2. What can you say of his work at school? In what sports did he excel?
3. What led him to be chosen by the Continental Congress as Commander-in-Chief of the American troops during the Revolution? Did he receive pay for his services?
4. Describe his appearance and manner. In what did his success lay?
5. Where was he inaugurated President? Give date. When and where did he die?

### Reading for February.

"King Washington"—by Adelaide Skeel and William H. Brearley.

"Ode to Washington"—by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"George Washington Day by Day"—by Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

"Washington After the Revolution"—by Wm. Spohn Baker.

Memorize: "Washington's Birthday"—by Hezekiah Butterworth.





## To Perfect the Family Tree.

This department is free to subscribers who have queries to make concerning their ancestors. To those unable to consult the references found in the Genealogical department we will reply and send them any one reference mentioned, for a fee of 20 cts., each additional reference 25 cents.

**Bell and Benedict.**—If your genealogies will not answer the following question please insert it among the "Family Tree" questions. "Information wanted to prove whether the Ann or Anna Benedict who married October 16, 1783, Capt. (?) Jonathan Bell of New Canaan or Darien was or was not the daughter of Daniel Benedict, Captain of the 9th Company, 9th Connecticut Regiment.

Address Mrs. W. B. Haulenbeck, Walton, New York.

**Suze Johnson.**—Wanted information as to ancestry of Suze Johnson, born 1748 and married November 15, 1770, to Silas Glazier, a soldier in the Revolution of Willington, Conn.

**Joseph Snow.**—Of Ashford, Conn., was married May 7, 1785, to Sarah Cornell. He died in 1787. Ancestry wanted of both.

**Joseph Safford.**—Of Norwich, Conn., born 1705, and Anne Bottome, his wife, born 1710. Ancestry of both wanted.

**Jonathan Lawrence.**—Of Norwich, Conn. Dates of birth and death, also ancestry wanted. His daughter Mary was married September, 1760, to Samuel Safford, afterwards of Bennington, Vt., and lieutenant-colonel in the army at the time of the battle of Bennington. C. M. GLAZIER, Hartford, Conn.

**Belden.**—Can any one give me information of Zimri Belden? He lived in Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1830, where he was that year one of the incorporating members of Christ (Episcopal) Church. He was probably from Connecticut. He married Polly, eldest child of Richard and Polly (Winchester) Goff of Connecticut.

Mrs. John A. Watling, Ypsilanti, Mich.

**Bancroft.**—Nathaniel Bancroft of Westfield, Mass., married 1675 Hannah Gazelem. Please give me the name of his son, who lived in Westfield in the Revolutionary period (at Poehappie) a hamlet in Westfield, and who he married. He built a large brick house and owned slaves. Address Mrs. Maria M. Whitney, Westfield, Mass.

**Adams.**—Wanted to find in an Adams pedigree Capt. Thomas Adams, editor of *Independent Chronicle*, who was married by Rev. M. Brownson, October, 1789, to Mary, second daughter of Deacon George Bright. Capt. Thomas Adams died in Boston May 10th, 1799. Please send "Spirit of '76," beginning with Vol. 9, No. 1, to Mrs. Rebecca Mickle Hemphill, West Chester, Pa.

**Luke Bromley.**—The emigrant, of Stonington and Preston, Conn.; married, first, Hannah Stafford, secondly, Thomasine Packer, and had a son, William Bromley, born in 1693. Luke Bromley died in 1697. Did this William Bromley, born 1693, marry a daughter (Mehitable, Martha, or Mercy,) of Capt. Josiah Standish, son of the "Mayflower" Pilgrim? What was the name of the wife of William Bromley, Jr., born 1719, of Preston, Conn., son of the above William Bromley?

**Hobart.**—Who were the parents of Peter Hobart, who married Mary Patterson? He was of Boston, 1782, when he received degrees in Masonry: his name appears on the minutes as Peter Hubbard, but he signed his name to the certificate Peter Hobart. He was at Stony Point. Sarah Louise Kimball, Mills Building, San Francisco.

**Ball.**—What was the Christian name of Edward Ball's father, one of the founders of Newark, New Jersey, and when did he come to America? An answer will oblige (Capt.) J. H. Mauzy.

**Prather.**—Wanted information concerning the descendants of Colone Thomas Prather and Lieutenant James Prather of Frederick Co., Maryland, who were active in military and civil affairs, 1762 to 1785, supposed to have emigrated to Southern Ohio and Kentucky about the year 1800. Address John Reed, Bloomington, Ill.

**Samuel Cowles,** a Revolutionary soldier, born in Connecticut near the State line on the road between Danbury and Brewsters, within, I think, one hundred feet of the New York side. I cannot find any trace of him, only through my papers as a Daughter. He died in New York State about 1835 or 6, about 90 years old, but do not know exactly. Rosalia R. Barker, Madison, N. Y.

**Simon Rhodes.**—Can any one tell me who were the father and mother of Simon Rhodes of Stonington, Conn. Born January 24, 1716. Died April 23, 1784. Married Anne Babcock, of Westerly, R. I., at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., December 15, 1756.

**Thankful Waterman.**—Can any one tell the father and mother of Thankful Waterman. Born October 30, 1760, and died January 23, 1821. Married Capt. Philip Spalding, June 24, 1779, in Plainfield, Conn. Mrs. Samuel Ames, 109 Benefit Street,

Providence, R. I.

Greenmont-on-Hudson, October 20th, 1898.

Editor of *The Spirit of '76*:

Dear Sir—Allow me to call your attention to the fact that as a matter of historic accuracy the inscription under the first photograph in the article relating to Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wait in your October issue should read, "Monument erected to Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wait by his fellow-officers at North Clarendon, near Rutland, Vt., instead of Burlington, Vt. (See text.) Yours very truly, Ralph Wait Parsons.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

New Britain, Conn., January 24th, 1899.

Editor *The Spirit of '76*:

I renew my subscription for "The Spirit of '76." Every number has its interest.

Yours truly, E. M. E. Humason.

*Spirit of '76 Publishing Company*:

Your publication for C. C. Chapter, D. A. R., addressed to Charles R. Palmer, N. High street, West Chester, Pa., is not renewed. The chapter was urged to subscribe individually and not depend upon the slow manner of passing around one copy. I have repeatedly urged new subscribers and some have responded.

Mary I. Stille, Historian.

*Publisher of The Spirit of '76*:

Will you kindly inform me if the subscription to "The Spirit of '76," made by the Col. Crawford Chapter, D. A. R., has expired? And if so what was the date of the last number sent? The chapter regards the publication as indispensable and has missed it for some time past.

Very truly, A. M. Hempstead, Sec. Col. Crawford Chapter.

Burlington, Iowa, January 25th, 1899.

*Publisher The Spirit of '76*:

Enclosed find money order for one dollar (\$1.00) to renew subscription for "The Spirit of '76" for Stars and Stripes Chapter, D. A. R., care Public Library, Burlington, Iowa.

Yours, etc., Alice B. Carpenter, Treasurer.

Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., January 26th, 1899.

*The Spirit of '76 Publishing Company*:

Please find enclosed a check for \$1.75, my subscription for the *American Monthly* and "The Spirit of '76" for the present year, both of which magazines I thoroughly enjoy.

Respectfully yours, Mrs. Walter R. Brown

Woburn, Mass., January 6th, 1899.

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Truly yours, M. Littlefield.

West Chester, Pa., September 22, 1898.

Editor *The Spirit of '76*:

Herewith I send check for one dollar to cover renewal of subscription for Mrs. J. Gibson McIlvain, East Downingtown, Chester County, Pa., and please begin with May, '98, if possible. If I were notified I would see they renewed, and again if all our chapters would request sample copies for new members as they came in more would be benefited by your journal. The great regret I have is that I do not possess volume 1. This is a labor of love on my part, and I will ever do what I can so long as your publication remains as valuable as in the past.

Sincerely, Miss Mary J. Stille, Historian.

## Patriotic Books Reviewed.

*My Lady*, by Margaret Bouvet, illustrated by Helen M. Armstrong, offers to us a charming little symphony of home life in Southern France, in which love solves life's difficulties and elevates it a higher plane. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.50.

*The Sambo Book*, by Isaac Coale, Jr. Williams & Wilkins Company, Publishers, Baltimore. This is an interesting children's story. The hero "Sambo" is a Maryland colored boy. He is an amusing study. The book is full of fun—and the adult reader cannot fail in being interested while reading it to the little folks. It is printed on heavy paper, neutral tint, and is well illustrated by full-page pictures in black and white by Katherine Cassaway. A unique book—pleasing in effect. Price \$1.00.

*The Story of Lafayette*, by Margaret Jane Codd, D. A. R. A. Flanagan, Publisher, Chicago. This author has put the story of Lafayette in a very interesting and instructive form—and has told it in such a simple, straightforward way that it will be sure to attract young readers and make them wish to know more of the history of their country, which Lafayette aided. An excellent book for school libraries, and could be used advantageously as a supplementary reader. Bound in blue cloth, with numerous illustrations. Price 30 cents. Can be had by addressing the author 369 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

*Three Women*, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. W. B. Conkey & Co., Coicago. This charming poem of "Three Women" is full of beautiful thoughts. In style it reminds one of "Lucille," and in some respects it is superior to it. It must be read to be appreciated. The volume is tastefully bound in cloth and contains a portrait of the gifted author who is a member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.







*Makers of the American Republic*, by David Gregg, D.D. E. B. Treat, publisher, New York. This is a series of popular lectures of Colonial times and is the result of a large historical research. The author has vividly portrayed pen pictures of the Virginia colonists, the Pilgrims, the Hollanders, the Puritans, the Quakers, the Scotch and the Huguenots, with chapters on the influence and discoveries of Christopher Columbus, the work of George Washington as a factor in American history and the effect of the growth of the Christian church. These historic lectures are well worth the reading and make a valuable addition to any library. The book is well bound in cloth and is illustrated. Price \$1.50.

*The Wars of Mount Vernon*, by Mary Stuart Smith, D. A. R. University Publishing Co., New York. This little volume was, so the author states in a note "especially prepared as a tribute to Washington on the occasion of the Centennial celebration, April 30th, 1889." The reader will find much to interest in its pages, for in these last days of this century we are desirous of knowing just a little more of the ways and doings of those who lived in a great-grandfather's or mother's days. This volume also contains a sketch of "The Women of the Revolution." Cloth bound.

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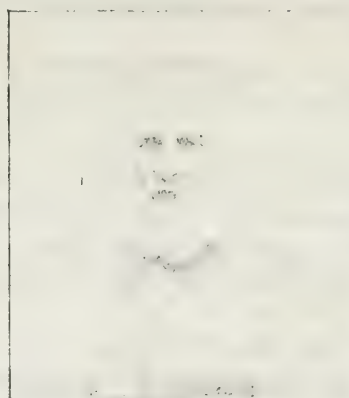
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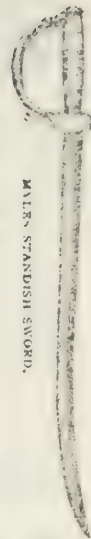
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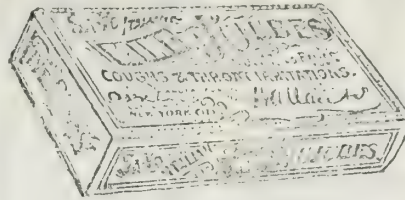
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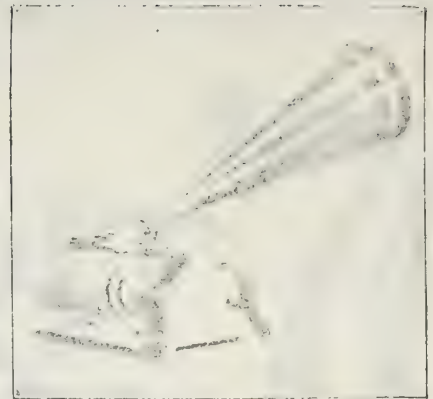
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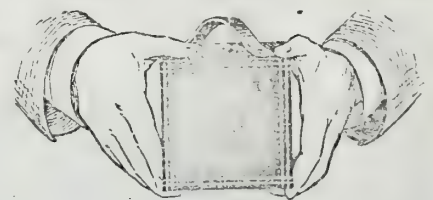
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Vol. V. No. 7.  
Whole No. 55.

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MARCH, 1899

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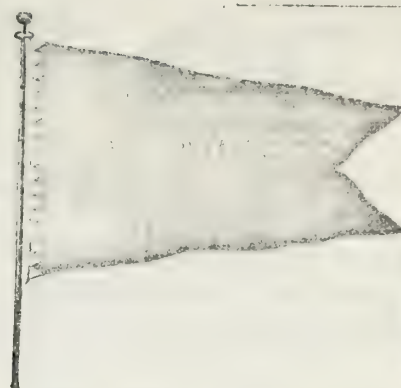
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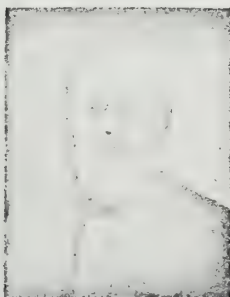
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The prevailing sentiment of the present times pertaining to Genealogy, is a happy augury of revival of dormant patriotism and appreciation of the sacrifices and services of our ancestors in the Revolutionary and succeeding wars.

The condition of membership with the numerous patriotic societies requires more research and time than most persons possess. To all such, and others, desirous of forming a Family Tree, the services of a Genealogist becomes at once not only convenient but indispensable. To this end the undersigned, a son of a Revolutionary Officer, and Member of California Society Sons of the American Revolution, having had much experience,

**JOHN R. ROBINSON,**

Room 195, Crocker Bld'g, San Francisco.





# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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### THE STOCK AMERICAN.

BY ALBERT JUDSON FISHER.

Read at the Banquet of the Illinois Society of Colonial Wars of the United States, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, December 19, 1895.

THIS be the stock American,  
From Puritan and Cavalier,  
From Huguenot and burgher van,  
This be the stock American.  
It bears the blood of hero clan,  
Of yeoman bold and grenadier ;  
This be the stock American,  
Of Puritan and Cavalier.

These bear a legacy divine,  
An heritage of brawn and brain ;  
They make no boast of royal line,  
These bear a legacy divine.  
They heed them not of Constantine,  
Theodoric or Charlemagne ;  
Theirs is a legacy divine,  
A heritage of brawn and brain.

Theirs was a race of sturdy sires,  
Heroic, stalwart and sincere ;  
Who cherished truth and hated liars,  
Theirs was a race of sturdy sires ;  
Who kindled here their altar fires  
In reverent faith and godly fear ;  
In truth a race of sturdy sires,  
Heroic, stalwart, and sincere.

For Liberty they courted Death,  
On barren shore and stormy main ;  
Praised Freedom's God with dying breath ;  
For Liberty they courted Death.  
For them no meed man fashioneth  
Could compensate a conscience slain ;  
For Liberty they courted Death,  
On barren shore and stormy main.

The forests fell beneath their blows  
Like grain before the reaper's blade ;  
And valleys blossomed like the rose  
As forests fell beneath their blows.  
Their villages like armies rose,  
In rustic panoply arrayed,  
While forests fell beneath their blows  
Like grain before the reaper's blade.

More savage than the wilderness  
Their foes of tomahawk and knife ;  
Fiends devilish in their craftiness  
And savage as the wilderness.  
With murder, pillage, and distress,  
With treachery the land was rife ;  
More savage than the wilderness  
Their foes of tomahawk and knife,

Death lurked in every tree and rock,  
And fathers fought while mothers prayed ;  
As stealthy wolf creeps on the flock  
Death lurked in every tree and rock.  
Men fell in open battle shock,  
In peaceful field, in ambushade ;  
Death lurked in every tree and rock,  
And fathers fought while mothers prayed.

Theirs was a life with hardship fraught,  
Surcharged with danger, labor, fear ;  
Men fought while foes their havoc wrought ;  
Theirs was a life with hardship fraught ;  
And theirs a home-right dearly bought,  
Each man a conquering pioneer ;  
Theirs was a life with hardship fraught,  
Surcharged with danger, labor, fear.

They laid foundations broad and deep,  
Cemented with their blood and tears ;  
To stand while centuries shall sweep ;  
They laid foundations broad and deep ;  
Enduring while the builders sleep,  
Forgotten in the flood of years ;  
They laid foundations broad and deep,  
Cemented with their blood and tears.

They builded better than they knew,  
For generations yet unborn ;  
And while they toiled the structure grew ;  
They builded better than they knew.  
No prophet's vision then could view  
The glories of the coming morn ;  
They builded better than they knew  
For generations yet unborn.

They launched this mighty Ship of State,  
With all it bears of right and good ;  
Of principles inviolate  
Encargoed in this Ship of State ;  
Of Justice, Liberty innate,  
Of Universal Brotherhood ;  
They nobly launched this Ship of State,  
With all it bears of right and good.

This be the stock American,  
From Puritan and Cavalier ;  
No prouder boast hath any man :—  
"I am of stock American."  
As noble lives as ever ran  
To peaceful grave, or soldier's bier ;  
This be stock American,  
Of Puritan and Cavalier.



## JAMES RIVINGTON.

JAMES RIVINGTON, "Printer to the King," in New York, during the seventies of the eighteenth century, was born in England in 1724. His father founded the "House of Rivington" in 1711, and was one of the best known publishers of religious books in London. His sons, John and James Rivington, succeeded him in 1742, and continued the publication of religious books and also the publication of books by no means either moral or religious. Having by extravagant living and horse racing

brought himself into the difficulties of a settlement of his affairs by the "process required in the Bankrupt Act," James Rivington left England, and in 1760 opened a bookstore on the "lower end of Wall St., New York city—"the only London store in America." Attempting to establish bookstores in Boston and Philadelphia he again failed, but soon reopened a store in New York only.



JAMES RIVINGTON, "Printer to the King."

In April of 1774 he published his first newspaper, "The New York Gazette, or The Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson River and Quebec Advertiser." A native of England, belonging to a high social class, he was without sympathy for the colonists in their development and in their resentment toward unjust laws. As the storm against the Stamp Act iniquities grew fiercer he made himself most obnoxious to the colonists. When colonial editors were discarding emblems of royalty from the headings of their papers he substituted the Royal Arms for a rough drawing of a ship. At this time, 1774, a handbill was issued in New York, proclaiming:

"It is the purpose of Lord North to offer one of your Printers Five Hundred Pounds, as an inducement to undertake and promote Ministerial Measures."

In 1775, Rivington wrote and published an article entitled: "The Republican Dissected, or the Anatomy of an American Whig, in Answer to a Farmer Refuted." This aroused bitter resentment. The Whigs of Rhode Island, New York, and Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., held meetings and passed resolutions of condemnation. Finally Isaac Sears, a leader of the "Sons of Liberty," who had been often abused by Rivington, led a party of men from Connecticut in an attack upon his shop. Manuscript and property were destroyed and his type was melted into bullets. Four years later Rivington rejoices over the loss of a vessel "belonging to Ritch and bustle Broome, who in November, 1775, with Mock Monarch Sears, and a squadron of Rascalions," destroyed his "fonts of type."

This was the second time that he had suffered from the anger of the people. He returned to England. In October, 1777, again appearing in New York with fresh material and a commission from the crown, he began to publish "The Royal Gazette," as "Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty." His was the only appointment of this kind.

James Rivington's life (he was now fifty-three) covered

that period of revolutions by which Liberty of Public Opinion and Freedom of the Press were established in England. A literary man and publisher in London, all his associations had been with noblemen, politicians and political writers of that time. Newspapers were party and political organs. Politicians hired writers to libel their opponents and paid them according to their ability to hurl stinging and bitter invectives, regardless of truth, against men and measures. Such was the school in which Rivington received his training. He was absent from England during the sharp struggle between Wilkes and "Junius" and the government for the freedom of the press to openly expose politicians and parties—even to attack the King and his ministers. By nature and association an aristocrat and tory, Rivington most heartily espoused the cause of the King against the colonists and hurled upon them the full force of his trained abilities. The only honesty in his transactions was the full measure that he gave for the compensation that he received. George III and Lord North chose well their instrument "to promote ministerial measures."

James Rivington and Lord North were men of the same type. Both were exceedingly amiable and genial, charming companions, gay and humorous, all things to all men, and most elegant in all the details of the fashions of their day. Tender, gentle and kind to those of their own class, they had nothing in common with poor creatures of the classes beneath them. What had the handsome James Rivington, exquisitely dressed, in "curled and powdered hair, claret-colored coat, scarlet waistcoat trimmed with gold lace," in dainty ruffles, "buckskin breeches and top boots;" with gold-headed cane and snuff-box, selling books, powder, pomatum, stationery and patent medicines to fair ladies and to Gentlemen of the Army, or in his sanctum sanctorium with a boon companion and his precious old Madeira, to do with the ragged, starving, "deluded vagabonds, rebels and tatter-demalions" of frontier settlements? He could spurn the massacred men, women and children of Wyoming and Cherry Valleys from his soul as lightly as he could flick a speck of dust from his velvet sleeve, and could rejoice and triumph over these evidences of the success of British arms and ministerial schemes. The desperate, cruel and deep-laid plans of George III and Lord North, for the campaign of 1779, for which the English Parliament was not responsible, were the climax of the king's tyrannical injustice toward his American colonies. James Rivington played a skilful and cunning part in the carrying out of those plans. The artful construction of lies and the misrepresentation of facts to promote local schemes of so-called retaliation, in fact the invention of charges against prominent colonists, or warrants for their capture and murder, of which the hanging of Capt. Huddy was but the most conspicuous incident, were the services to his masters which Rivington best performed and for which he was most bitterly hated by the Americans.

On May 26th, 1779, a dinner was given by prominent citizens of "New-Ark," New Jersey, to Col. Israel Shreve and his officers, at which one of the toasts was: "The Glorious Minority in the British Parliament." Commenting upon that toast Rivington says that he inserts the account of this affair from the *New Jersey Journal*, "to evince the affection that subsists between the rebels of America and certain Peers and Commons in the British Parliament, distinguished by the term of the minority; to these personages may be justly attributed the rise, progress, and nurture of the present infernal rebellion."

In June, 1779, Rivington published the *Journal of Congress*, with the most despicable comments in parentheses. These are but petty examples of his irritating methods.

The works of Niccolo Machiavelli were much studied by men of the world at that time and were often quoted upon the pages of Rivington's Gazette. Surely its editor





must have been a devotee of that great master of duplicity. George Warshington Parke Custis in his "Recollections of Washington," relates the following incident:

"When Washington entered New York a conqueror, on the evacuation by the British forces, he said one morning to two of his officers: 'Suppose, gentlemen, we walk down to Rivington's bookstore, he is said to be a very pleasant sort of a fellow.'" Amazed, as the officers were, at the idea of visiting such a man, they of course prepared to accompany the chief. When they arrived at the bookstore, Rivington received his visitors with great politeness; for he was indeed one of the most elegant gentlemen of the age. Escorting the party into a parlor, he begged the officers to be seated, and then said to the chief: "Will your excellency do me the honor to step into the adjoining room for a moment that I may show you a list of the *agricultural works* I am about to order out from London for your especial use?" They retired. The locks on the doors of the houses in New York more than three-score years ago were not so good as now. The door of Rivington's private room closed very imperfectly and soon became ajar, when the officers distinctly heard the clinking of two heavy purses of gold as they were successively placed on a table. The party soon returned from the inner room, when Rivington pressed upon his guests a glass of Madeira, which he assured them was a prime article, having imported it himself, and it having received the approbation of Sir Henry and the most distinguished *bon vivants* of the British army."

Mr. Custis states that from one thousand to one thousand five hundred guineas were probably paid to Rivington for this secret service. His method was, to write information obtained by social intercourse from British officials, on thin pieces of paper and slip them into the leather bindings of books, which he sold to American spies who constantly visited the city. James Rivington must have been a consummate master of Machiavelism to have been so long employed by two contending parties without losing his head. When the British evacuated New York he remained among those whom he had publicly slandered and privately helped. He was more secure here than under the once deceived and now enlightened British officials. He changed the name and character of his paper and in the first issue humbly begged for pardon and patronage.

Rivington reaped his own harvest of invectives, satire, and scorn throughout the war. He was never unanswered, for the Americans had many writers more than capable of meeting him in the editorial and political essayist lists. Among the keenest of these were the Revolutionary poet, Philip Freneau, Rev. John Witherspoon of Princeton, Governor Livingston of New Jersey, Alexander Hamilton and many others.

When the king's speech in Parliament, proclaiming a cessation of hostilities, was published in February, 1783, the following item, purporting to have been copied from a New York paper was published in a Philadelphia paper:

"The subscriber begs leave to inform the several Printers in America that he hath lately imported from England a large quantity of *Types* in cases, consisting solely of the letters R, E, B, E, L, of all the sizes used in printing. Had the war continued he should by no means have been induced to part with these types, having such constant use for them at his own press; but his Majesty's late speech in Parliament having rendered the aforesaid letters not so much in demand as heretofore, he is willing to dispose of them on equal terms, and will take continental loan-office or army certificates, the financier's notes or American bank bills in payment.

N. B.—Many hundred weight of the above letters, worn out in his Majesty's service, to be sold for the value of the metal only. Enquire of JAMES RIVINGTON."

The following is an extract from one of Freneau's poems:

"From the regions of night with his head in a sack,  
Ascended a person accoutred in black,

Then turning about to the printer, he said:  
'Who late was my servant shall now be my aid.  
Since under my banner so bravely you fight,  
Kneel down! For your merits I dub you a knight;  
From a passive subaltern I bid you to rise  
The *Inventor* as well as the *Printer* of Lies.'"

Perhaps the keenest and most cutting in its truth was the "humorous address" by Dr. Witherspoon entitled, "Supplications of J \* \* \* \* R \* \* \* \* \*". With relentless wit and satire it covered Rivington's editorial career. Toward the close it says:

"Finally I hope I may be of service to the United States, as a writer, publisher, collector and maker of news. Besides, I might write those things only or chiefly which you may wish to be disbelieved, and thus render you the most essential service. This would be aiming and arriving at the same point by *maneuvering retrograde*." This expression was made use of in a letter purporting to have been written by Miss Franks of Philadelphia, concerning Gen. Lee's conduct and retreat at the Battle of Monmouth the previous summer, and published in Rivington's Gazette.

James Rivington was an English politician of his day. Had he remained in London he would have been lost in the multitude of his kind. He was conspicuous in the New World. The American machine politician had not yet been born. The leaders of the American rebellion were men earnestly contending for vital liberties and principles. Edmund Burke in a speech before Parliament thus speaks of the American character:

"Religion, always a principle of energy in this new people, is no way worn out or impaired; and their mode of professing it is also one main cause of this free spirit. The people are Protestants, and of that kind which is the most adverse to all implicit submission of mind and opinion. \* \* \* In no country, perhaps, in the world is the law so general a study. The profession itself is numerous and powerful, and in most provinces it takes the lead. The great number of the deputies sent to Congress were lawyers. But all who read, and most do read, endeavor to obtain a smattering in that science. This study renders men acute, inquisitive, dexterous, prompt in attack, ready in defence, full of resources. In other countries the people, more simple and of a less mercurial cast, judge of an ill principle in government only by an actual grievance; here they anticipate the evil and judge of the pressure of the grievance by the badness of the principle." Among such men, one who would sell himself not only to the highest, but to any bidder, without thought of principle was despised. Even before his death James Rivington sank into obscurity among the people he had scorned and reviled.

M. C. MURRAY HYDE.

## HERALDRY.

Parts of armor, and of the dresses and decorations of the tournament were, as heraldic insignia, often adjudged to such as exhibited their prowess and ability in the lists, or feats of arms performed at those military sports. Helmets, although they usually formed the appendages of armorial bearings, placed externally above the shield of arms, to point out the degree of rank which appertained to the bearer, were sometimes applied as heraldic devices within the shield, to indicate particular achievements displayed at the tilts and tournaments, also valorous acts performed on other occasions, which were recognized and rewarded by the heralds with suitable devices upon those public occasions.

The heraldic appendages of a knight (considered as a military title) are the helmet, mantle, wreath, and crest; and these are admitted to appertain to knighthood under all its





qualities and modifications. The helmet of a knight stands full-faced, with the vizor open, which says Guillim, "signifies direction and command, for that is greater honor to bear the vizor opened than closed; the closed vizor signifying buckling on the helmet, as a preparation for battle; whereas the open vizor betokeneth a return from battle, with glory and victory."

The title of Esquire, or Sentiger, originally implied shield-bearer, and belonged to a young officer who bore the shield of a knight, and attended as his military servant (called in Latin Armiger,) in which capacity he performed his novitiate in the field of candidate for the honor of knighthood. Such was David to Jonathan in the Israelitish army.

The armorial device of an Esquire is a helmet placed sideways with its vizor closed. "Of these Esquires (says Guillim) each knight, in times past, had two to attend him in the wars, wheresoever he went, who bore his helmet and shield before him, for as much as they did hold certain lands of him in seutage, as the knight did hold of the king by military service." And with reference to the helmet, he says, "Since then the office of these Esquires or pages was to precede their commander, upon whom they attended, bearing his military habiliments, it fitteth well the respective care, that they ought to have, for the execution of his directions, oftentimes with a regardful eye and attentive ear, to observe and listen to what he will prescribe them; and therefore the helmet borne thus sidelong, if I err not in my understanding, doth denote unto us attention and obedience."

The lowest title of distinction known among us is that of Gentleman; this was originally applied to all who could prove their right to bear court armor, either by hereditary descent, or by personal acquirement.

"The term Gentleman," says Matthew Carter, "first took its rise from the word gens or gentes, which the Christians in their primitive times, used for all such as were neither Jews nor Christians; which our English translators termed Gentiles; as the French have Payens or Pagans; and the Dutch Hayden, or Haydenen, for Heathens." So afterwards the same word, Gentiles, was used in the empire for all such as were not Cives Romani."

This represents the coat armor of a man and his wife, or as it is termed, Baron and Femme, that on the dexter, being the paternal achievement of the man, that on the sinister, the family arms of the woman. First, Gules, a chevron between two leopards' heads in chief, and a bugle horn in base argent, by the name of Slingsby; second argent, two bars, and in chief three crescents gules, by the name of Nowens. Such is the mode of associating by impaling the arms of married persons.

The canton, as before said, represents a shoulder-knot, and was originally bestowed on a valiant knight or esquire for his good services. The canton may be of metal, color or fur, according to the field on which it is placed. It is a very frequently occurring addition to arms, and mostly represented in ermine, which is evidently added as an augmentation to an ancient achievement.

### THE "OLIVER CROMWELL."

*From the Royal Gazette (Rivington's.)*

New York, July 24th, 1779.

"The frigate Restorative (formerly the Oliver Cromwell) is now fitting for sea, and will be ready in six days to join the associated refuge fleet lying in Huntington Harbor, and intending soon to pay a visit to the coast."

The *Oliver Cromwell* was a twenty-gun ship, built in that part of the old town of Saybrook, now known as Essex, Conn., in 1776, by Capt. Uriah Hayden, a noted shipbuilder of his time. She was one of the first privateers built for the State and was fitted out in New London. I have the original specifications, giving her tonnage, dimensions, etc., which showed that the carpenters received "two shillings and sixpence a day and grub." I have also an inkstand made from a piece of the cedar cut from her cabin stanchions

which was given me by a grandson of the builder.

The *Oliver Cromwell* had an interesting career before she was captured. Her first commander was Capt. William Cort, and she was expected to sail in October, but difficulties existed among her people, and the British kept a constant watch over the harbor, so that she was detained through the winter. The next spring Capt. Harding was transferred to her from the *Defense*, and she succeeded in getting out in May, 1777. In June she took a merchant brig called the *Medway*, and in July the brigantine *Honor*, which sold with her cargo for £10,692. In September she captured the *Weymouth Packet*, a brig of fifteen guns, which was fitted up for a cruiser and called the *Hancock*. She sailed from New London in May, 1779, in command of Capt. Timothy Parker of Norwich, a seaman of tried gallantry and experience. She was absent twelve days, sent in four prizes, two of them armed vessels, and touched in herself to land them prisoners. She sailed again the first of June, and on the fifth, off Sandy Hook, had a sharp engagement with the British frigate *Daphne*. Her mainmast being shot away, three men killed, and another ship coming up to the aid of the *Daphne*, Capt. Parker surrendered his ship. As shown at the beginning of this article she was soon cruising again under the royal ensign, bearing the new name of *Restoration*; but she hadn't the "men behind the guns" to retaliate in like measure as under her old commander. Here was a pretty good vessel, when it is considered that the cost, without her equipment, only *six hundred pounds*.

HENRY WHITEMORE.

*From the Royal Gazette (Rivington's.)*

New York, Wednesday, March 17, 1777.

ALL ASPIRING HEROES

Have now an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by joining the *QUEEN'S RANGER*

HUSSARS.

commanded by

Lieut.-Col. SEMCOE.

Any spirited young men will receive every encouragement, be immediately mounted on an elegant horse and furnished with clothing, etc. to the amount of

FORTY GUINEAS.

By applying to Cornet Spencer at his Quarters No. 1033 Water Street, Hewitt's Tavern, behind the Coffee House, or the Defeat at Brandywine on Golden Hill.

Whoever brings a Recruit shall instantly receive Two GUINEAS.

*From the Royal Gazette (Rivington's.)*

New York, March 17, 1779.

THEATER ROYAL.

To-morrow, the 28th instant,

Will be performed the Tragedy of

KING RICHARD III.

To which will be added by particular desire a

NEW COMIC DANCE.

The character by Gentlemen of the Navy and Army.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at Mr. Petit's, next door to the Theatre, and in future no places will be registered by the Box-keeper except to such as he delivers Tickets and receives payment for upon the spot. Sundry mistakes to the detriment of the Charity, having been occasioned by the former mode.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. Rivington's, Gaine's and Robertson's, Printers; at Loosley and Elms; at the Coffee House, and at Mr. Petit's, next door to the Theatre.

Boxes and Pit at 8s, Gallery 4s. No money will be taken at the door.

Ladies and Gentlemen are desired to send servants to keep their places at half-past four to prevent mistakes.

VIVANT REX AND REGINA.

*From the Royal Gazette (Rivington's.)*

New London, Feb. 26, 1779.

By Capt. Pinkham we learn that Capt. Billings in the ship Governor Trumbull lately landed a party of men on the Island of Tobago and unfortunately lost two men killed and 26 made prisoners.

Caulkins' History of New London referring to this vessel says:

"The Governor Trumbull, a privateer ship of twenty guns, built in Norwich by Howland and Coit, was considered a very fine vessel. She went to sea on her first cruise in March, 1778. Capt. Henry Billings commanded and left the harbor for the last time in December of the same year. In March, 1779, while cruising in the West Indies, she was captured by the *Venus* frigate, which had formerly belonged to Massachusetts, and was originally called the *Bunker Hill*."





## EIGHTH ANNUAL CONGRESS DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

HELD AT WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 20 TO 26, 1899.

**L**EAVING the bustle of the Borough of Brooklyn with its teeming population of a million and a half and its incessant round of revelry, its Chiropean and other social societies, to dwell in Washington for a week was a rest to our overworked constitution.

Having attended conventions of the Sons and noting the rapidity with which things were passed that had been cut and dried in committee, it seemed that a week was a long time to devote to Patriotism, but the D. A. R. have so much that they want to bring before the Congress that they have kept bottled up for a year, a month would hardly be too long for them.

The Convention was held in the Grand Opera House, very appropriately adjoining the Hotel Regent.

As we approached the entrance set apart for the masses, a native inquired if they were having a bicycle race inside. This entrance was flanked by bill boards announcing the coming attractions of the house for the following week.

A long and weary climb was necessary to reach the gallery of the gods, where all were consigned not of the elect.

As has the administration of the United States so had the D. A. R. trouble with Manila, but the blame was not theirs but the bungling handiwork of man, who tried to hang up a Manila bulletin board.

This delayed the work of the Congress and a recess was taken. Women's voices, sounding like a babbling brook during a spring freshet, filled the auditorium and the gallery door added discordant tones to the melody, in fact this particular door seemed to have the concentrated effects of the late blizzard in its joints, and was heard much more than any other speaker.

The patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution assembled a thousand strong for the opening session of their Eighth Continental Congress. Nearly all the delegates, over 500 in number, were present to hear the opening ceremonies, while a number of other members of the Society, who had paid a special visit to Washington in order to listen to the proceedings, were present, fairly filling the Opera House.

The national colors prevailed everywhere.

Twenty-six young ladies, two for each of the original thirteen States, acted as ushers. Mrs. Charles A. Stakely, chairman. Miss Hacker and Miss Burgess, South Carolina; Miss Lamb and Miss Hartsock, Delaware; Miss McInness and Miss Keim, Pennsylvania; Miss Shute and Miss Hillis, New Jersey; Miss Wilber and Miss Ballenger, Georgia; Miss Hill and Miss Doe, Connecticut; Miss Wells and Miss Young, Massachusetts; Miss McFarland and Miss Mason, Maryland; Miss Goodwin and Miss Hull, New Hampshire; Miss Washington and Miss Reed, Virginia; Miss Greene and Miss Uhler, New York; Miss Campbell and Miss Ramsey, North Carolina, and Miss Wilkinson and Miss Pike, Rhode Island.

The officers of the Society present were: Vice-president-general, in charge of the organization of chapters, Mrs. Albert D. Brockett; vice-presidents-general, the Mesdames Russell A. Alger, N. D. Sperry, Horatio N. Taplin, William W. Shippen, William P. Frye, John N. Jewett, Anita Newcomb McGee, M.D., Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, the Mesdames Chas. W. Fairbanks, Abner Hooper, Charles O'Neil, Green Clay Goodloe, Charlotte E. Main, and Angus Cameron; chaplain-general, Mrs. Charles Averette Stakely; recording secretary-general, Mrs. Albert Akers; corresponding secretary-general, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry; registrar-general, Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel; treasurer-general, Mrs. Mark Burckle Hatch; historian-general, Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour; assistant historian-general, Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher; librarian-general, Mrs. Gertrude Bascom Darwin.

Mrs. Charles Averette Stakely, the chaplain-general, then pronounced the opening prayer, closing with the Lord's Prayer.

The President's address followed, and as Mrs. Manning spoke she was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

A brief but eloquent response was given by Mrs. William F. Slocum, state regent, of Colorado, whose speech was vigorously applauded. She expressed the thanks of her State and of the delegates of all the States assembled in the congress for the address of welcome delivered by the presiding officer.

Next on the programme was the appointment of committees, but only one committee was appointed. It was the one to which the reports of the national officers are to be referred, and the following were selected. Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut; Mrs. Roberts, of

Pennsylvania; Mrs. Fuller, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Pilcher, of Tennessee; Mrs. White, of Maine; Mrs. Belden, of New York, and Mrs. Shields, of Mississippi.

Mrs. Hatch, chairman of the committee on credentials, then reported that 750 delegates had filed their credentials, but that others were arriving every hour. The roll call of delegates followed. Miss Janet Richards, the official reader, began to call off the name of chapter after chapter with regent and delegates, and this was a laborious task.

At 2.20 p. m. Mrs. Daniel Manning rapped for order, and the first afternoon session was begun by the continuance of the roll call by Miss Janet Richards. For an hour and twenty minutes the reading of the roll was continued, when Mrs. Angus Cameron made a motion that the list of delegates as read be accepted, with the exception of those still to be acted upon by the credentials committee. Some discussion over this motion arose, when it was suddenly discovered that Miss Richards had not yet concluded the reading of the roll. This was then resumed, and another ten minutes was consumed in concluding the long list of names. At the close the Hawaiian delegation was named, and was greeted with applause. The names of those who had not answered at the first call were then read again, and a few minutes after 4 o'clock the long task of the official reader had been concluded.

Mrs. E. H. B. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the programme committee, then presented the programme as unanimously accepted by the national board.

"I would like to explain," she said, "that you have probably observed quite a material change in the original plan. It was thought best to treat the day meetings as one session with a recess at noon, so that in the afternoon we can simply resume the work of the morning. I think this programme, Madam President, forms about as good a target for the objections of the members as any previous one, and I do not doubt that many balls will be thrown at it. I only hope that you will use no bombs."

Mrs. Fowler of Massachusetts immediately moved that the instructions of the programme committee regarding the dictation of methods of conducting business be stricken out. Mrs. Nesbitt of Lowell made a substitute motion to strike out paragraphs 2 and 7, the second limiting debate to three minutes. The Chair announced that the noes had won, which, on a rising vote, was found to be the case. Mrs. Fowler's motion was then lost.

Before the programme was voted on, Mrs. McLean was recognized. She pointed out that the Daughters would never pass through another congress of 1899, the first meeting after the close of a war with a foreign power.

"Humanity," she said, "likes to lay its hand upon a firm memorial, and I, therefore, bring before you this project that the surplus of our national society, whether it be large or small, shall be devoted to a memorial to the dead soldiers of the war. I do not ask that you make any herculean efforts; every chapter has made herculean efforts this last summer, but I ask that we establish something as a tangible memorial to the glory of the Stars and Stripes."

Mrs. McLean then read a formal resolution that the national surplus be devoted to a memorial to soldiers and sailors.

Mrs. Angus Cameron at once arose and made a motion to postpone. Mrs. Nesbitt favored immediate passage. Mrs. McLean declared that it would be a dignified act to pass the resolution as the first recorded action of the congress.

On motion of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee the programme was adopted as submitted. Mrs. Lindsay next read a report of the auditing committee, regarding confusion heretofore occasioned in displacement of resolutions and reports, and moved that some person be authorized to take care of such papers. Mrs. McLean moved that the Recording Secretary be named as that officer, but the amendment was lost and the original motion carried.

Mrs. Kate Sawyer Thomas presented a resolution of sympathy on account of the death of Mrs. John Ritchie, former vice-president general, and extending sympathy to "her daughter here present." Mrs. Ritchie was the mother of Mrs. Donald McLean. She died within the last year, and her name was omitted from the opening address made by the president-general, Mrs. Daniel Manning, in the forenoon. Mrs. Roberts seconded the motion and spoke of Mrs. Ritchie, while Mrs. Manning said that before the motion was carried she would bear her heartfelt tribute. Several other delegates expressed their tributes to the memory of Mrs. Ritchie, and on a





rising vote the motion of sympathy was then unanimously carried.

Mrs. McLean rose to express her thanks. Several notices were read, and on motion of Dr. McGee the meeting adjourned to 5 p. m.

The evening session began at 8 o'clock, and was devoted to the reading of reports, which were accepted one after the other with thanks. Mrs. Frye, chairman of the auditing committee, first submitted a brief report, which stated that all accounts had been found to be in a satisfactory condition. The next report was that of Mrs. Hattie Nourse Brackett, the vice-president-general in charge of organization of chapters.

Mrs. Alice Picket Akers, recording secretary-general, submitted an able and interesting report, which was heartily applauded.

She said: "A chapter is now being formed in England and one in Canada. It is particularly gratifying to recall the last two localities, as it demonstrates the fact that the influence of our Society is fast becoming international. The year has brought an additional membership of 4,471."

Corresponding Secretary-General, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, followed: "We have in our Society 275 daughters of men who fought in the American Revolution. 'Real Daughters' we call them, all of them are old, many destitute. I am advised that Congress has made no provision for the pensioning of children of Revolutionary soldiers that can be of benefit to these daughters of our Society, and it would seem meet that we, as an organization, should interest ourself in their behalf and ask appropriate legislation at the hands of the national government."

Registrar-General, Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, spoke of the work in genealogical researches. The employment of an expert genealogist, she said, had not been required. "Published genealogies," she continued, "can be verified in this office or in the Congressional Library, as well as Revolutionary service, but the unpublished genealogies should be verified by the applicants, either through the chapter registrar or a State or town genealogist employed for that purpose. We are too far from the applicants to examine their family Bibles, their old letters, or the town records."

"The slur cast upon this nation ten years ago, that we were a mongrel tribe, the descendants of the outcasts of Europe, has been abundantly and entirely disproved by the records of this Society. The descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution can prove their true Americanism in spite of 100 years of foreign immigration. I hope that this Society may grow until every nook and corner of this great republic may have its Daughter to fulfill the great object of this Society and prepare their children, our future citizens, for the great work before them."

The report of the treasurer-general, Mrs. Sarah H. Hatch, gave a complete and accurate statement of finances, showing a balance on hand of \$3,716.55.

Historian-General, Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour reported: "Our Historical Society presents many interesting features, the most unique of which is that of its real Daughters. Since the organization of this Society there have been 339 of these real Daughters, the present number being 276. Of these, six have been regents of chapters. Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus was appointed first regent of New York City chapter." Mrs. Doremus was then introduced to the audience.

Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher, assistant historian-general, followed with a brief report, at the conclusion of which she said: "I earnestly recommend that hereafter the work assigned to the assistant historian-general be the compilation of the current history of this Society, and that chapter historians be requested to send to this officer the reports of chapter work."

The report of Mrs. Gertrude Bascom Darwin, the librarian, was next read, and contained valuable information.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, editor of the *American Monthly Magazine*, was last called upon to give the report on the magazine, the Society's organ. Mrs. Lockwood was greeted with several rounds of applause. In regard to the magazine she said that many valuable contributions had been received and published by the magazine, including articles on historical research. The speaker paid a tribute to the faithful work of the magazine committee.

Owing to the illness of Miss Lillian Lockwood, Miss Richards read the report of the business manager of the magazine. Receipts of the magazine were shown to be \$2,005.74; expenses, \$6,061.62, making the total outlay, \$4,055.88. The announcement of this deficit produced a motion from Mrs. Rowell, of Georgia, that the sending of the magazine be suspended when the subscription is not paid. This was seconded by Miss Ballinger.

Several suggestions to set a time limit during which subscribers must pay were made; others thought that the matter should be left to the discretion of the magazine management, but it was finally voted to suspend consideration of the entire subject until after the report of the magazine committee had been read. This

report was then read by Miss Mary Forsythe, who said that a larger subscription list was needed. She recommended that the sum of \$5,000 be voted to continue the magazine during the coming year, leaving all details of management to the editor, business manager and magazine committee.

Mrs. Rowell offered a motion to raise the subscription price to \$2, and that no assistance be given from the general treasurer. This was adopted.

The report of the Continental Hall committee, prepared by the chairman, Mrs. Willis Shepard, was then presented by Mrs. Lindsay, vice chairman, Mrs. Shepard being absent.

As soon as the minutes were approved the president-general announced that contributions to the memorial hall fund would be received by the treasurer-general. That lady was kept busy for about an hour. The contributions came tumbling so fast that it was difficult to keep track of them. They ran from \$5 up to \$1,000, and the smallest got as much applause as the largest. The largest contribution came from Mrs. Wood of Boston, which was the sum of \$1,000, given in memoriam of her mother, Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood. There were thirty or more contributions of \$100 each from individual members and from chapters. Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York City chapter, gave \$50 personally as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. John W. Ritchie of Baltimore, whose death occurred last summer.

Mrs. Hall of Pennsylvania gave \$100, as a memorial to her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Hall Bright.

Miss Desha announced that Elizabeth Jackson chapter was each year laying aside a certain sum which would be devoted to putting a memorial window in the proposed hall.

Mrs. Colton of California announced that her State would place a silver memorial tablet in the hall.

The following amendments were voted on and passed:

1. Amendment offered by Miss Lillian Pike of the District of Columbia:

Article III, Section 3, strike out the word "are" and substitute "were;" strike out the words "shall be" and substitute "are."

2. Amendment offered by Mrs. Amos G. Draper of Vermont: In Article IV, Section 1, insert the words "one librarian-general" after the words "one chaplain-general."

3. Amendment offered by Miss Lillian Pike, of the District of Columbia:

To Article IV, Section 1, the following words shall be added: "An officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only during the unexpired term from the previous time of election until the next regular election."

4. Amendment offered by Mrs. Ballinger:

To Article IV, Section 3, add after "the power to elect honorary vice-presidents-general shall be vested in the Continental Congress," and the words "and there shall be not more than thirteen honorary vice-presidents elected."

Amendment offered by Miss Lillian Pike, of the District of Columbia:

To Article IV shall be added the contents of Section 6, Article IV, of the by-laws, viz:

"No state or honorary state regent shall be appointed or elected who is not a resident of the State she represents, and no one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the Daughters of the American Revolution."

6. Amendment offered by Miss Lillian Pike of the District of Columbia:

In Article V the following words shall be inserted as Section 1: "All legislative and judicial power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress." Also, that the numbering of the other sections shall be changed to correspond.

The evening session of the D. A. R. was called a "peace jubilee," though most of the talk was of war. The stage had been decorated specially for the occasion. Just an addition of flags, then more flags, though it seemed as though all the space had been filled before. The platform was filled with elegantly gowned women, and all the electric lights in the business were turned on.

The exercises were in charge of a special committee of Daughters, composed of the following: Mrs. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Miss Forsythe, of New York; Mrs. Sperry, of Connecticut; Mrs. Howard, of Virginia; Mrs. Goddloe, of Kentucky; Mrs. O'Neil, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Colton, of California.

Mrs. Roberts of Pennsylvania opened the exercises with "The Work of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

After a stirring selection by the band, "The Blue and Gray," Mr. John Griffiths of Indiana delivered an address on "Work of the Soldiers in the War," which was full of fire and patriotic ardor and delivered with an eloquence that more than once raised the vast





audience to its feet with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs.

Prolonged applause marked the close of Mr. Ginn's address, and then Mrs. William L. Wilson sang the "Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by the band. The audience arose, joining in the chorus.

The next speaker was Mr. Hilary Herbert, ex-secretary of the navy, who spoke of the work of the sailor in the war.

The project for a Continental Hall to be erected in Washington on the ground to be donated by the United States Congress occupied the attention of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout Wednesday morning session. The contributions were so large and so numerous that it is estimated that over \$6,000 was collected in less than two hours, leaving less than \$1,000 needed to complete the \$50,000 which it is desired to raise.

The meeting opened Wednesday morning with the regular prayer, followed by the singing of "America," and after the minutes had been read and approved, the report of Mrs. Willis Shepard, chairman of the Continental Hall committee, was presented by Mrs. Lindsay, the vice-chairman.

Two historic pictures, one representing the battle of Bunker Hill, the second the Revolutionary battle of Quebec, were presented by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote Thomas, who was thanked by a rising vote.

A resolution eulogizing the work of the women nurses in the war, to which were added the names of several of the prominent ones, was carried.

A resolution that places on the platform be reserved for the founders at every public occasion, was unanimously carried. A similar vote was cast for the hospital committees.

A vote of thanks was extended to all those who had given aid in the Spanish-American war. When the order of the day was next called for, a resolution was presented that a regent should be stationed in Cuba, with the same privileges as a State regent, but was ruled out.

Prayer by the chaplain-general, Mrs. Stakely, opened the morning's meeting, and then Mrs. Bradbury, of Boston, sang "The Old Thirteen," followed by "The Star Spangled Banner." In the absence of Mrs. Manning, who had been sent as representative of the Society to attend the requiem mass for President Faure, Mrs. Jewett, of Chicago, one of the vice-presidents-general, was in the chair. The order of the day—nominations of officers—was immediately called for, and Mrs. Page, state regent of Virginia, obtained the floor. She nominated Mrs. Daniel Manning, President-General, for another term. A number of ladies jumped to their feet, anxious to second the nomination; every one of them wanted to be recognized, and so it was finally agreed that all together could second the nomination by rising. This resulted in bringing almost the entire congress to the floor, absolutely assuring Mrs. Manning's election.

Nominations were then resumed, and Mrs. Brockett, vice-president in charge of organization, who has served for two years, nominated Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard for the same position. No other candidate was nominated.

At a quarter to 9 the evening session was begun with a limited attendance. Mrs. Jewett presided. Mrs. Walworth presented the report of the committee on the National University.

Mrs. Lindsay submitted the report of the committee on Revolutionary relics. The work of the committee, she said, had gone steadily on. A piece from the house of John Hancock and a coat worn by Charles Carroll had been received, and also a number of pictures and letters. A number of other relics had also been obtained. Among them were mementos from various colonies, from army and navy, and Revolutionary heroes, and in addition notice had been given of further relics to be donated. It was clear from the report that the committee had accomplished a great deal during the year, and the report was accepted with thanks. Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania, said that she had heard nothing of a piece of dove mill paper which had been presented, and Mrs. Lindsay said that if it had been lost she would make an effort to find it. Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Roberts and others presented interesting relics, and a vote of thanks was passed for all of these.

Miss Temple reported on the historical scholarship. She suggested the founding of two scholarships in American history, of \$500 each, for a graduate of some institution approved of by the Society, who is a Daughter of the American Revolution and has specialized somewhat in history, during her last two years of study. The course she said should be a Ph. D. course of three years in history, with the pedagogy and studies allied to historical philosophy as minors. In return the beneficiary would hold herself in readiness to appear as representative of the Society in educational efforts for three years. She would be privileged to write or teach, but the Society would be allowed to call upon her to a reasonable extent.

Officers elected were as follows:

Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Buffalo, N. Y., President-General; Mrs. E. W. Howard, of Virginia, Vice-President-General, in charge of organization.

Vice-Presidents-General, two-year term—Mrs. E. Rutledge, of Ohio; Mrs. M. Forsythe, of New York; Mrs. George M. Starnberg, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William Lindsay, of Kentucky; Mrs. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Mrs. George Butler, of Massachusetts; Mrs. N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut; Mrs. E. M. Colton, of California; Mrs. G. Mason, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mrs. Newmy, of Nebraska.

Vice-Presidents-General, one-year term—Mrs. A. L. Barber, of New York; Mrs. Charles A. Stakely, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William F. Frye, of Maine; Mrs. Cheney, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Barrows, of Michigan; Mrs. S. F. Nash, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Anna M. Wheeler, of Alabama; Mrs. Goodloe, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Roebling, of New Jersey.

Chaplain-General, Mrs. William A. Smoot.

Recording Secretary-General, Mrs. Albert Akers.

Corresponding Secretary-General, Mrs. K. K. Henry.

Registrar-General, Miss S. E. Hotzel.

Treasurer-General, Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin.

Historian-General, Miss M. J. Seymour.

Assistant Historian-General, Mrs. R. S. Hatcher.

Librarian-General, Miss McBlair.

Editor of magazine, Mrs. Mary B. Lockwood.

Mrs. Jewett, who presided, presented the president-general to the audience, and Mrs. Manning responded by thanking the congress for the further honor conferred upon her. In response Mrs. Jewett offered a resolution that Mrs. Manning should attend the Paris Exposition in 1900 as the official representative of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was almost 3 o'clock before the chairman rapped for order in opening the afternoon session. Miss Forsythe called attention to a large American flag thrown over the piano. It came from Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, of Merion Chapter, she said, and was the first American flag raised in Porto Rico in the campaign of Gen. Miles.

The report on the uniting of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution was then called for. Mrs. Lindsay read the report. After paying a tribute to the efficiency of the chairman of the committee, who was absent, Mrs. Lindsay spoke of the three plans of union, first of admitting the Daughters of the Revolution as a body; second, as individuals and third, by chapters. The last plan, she said, was the only one feasible, and for this an amendment to the constitution was necessary.

The articles prescribing the conditions under which the consolidation is to take place was then read, and after the report had been concluded it was voted that each article be read separately.

The first article stated that the State and National organization of the Daughters of the Revolution be merged in the National organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This was carried.

According to article 2, each chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution shall become a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and certificates and papers of the Daughters of the Revolution shall suffice, and no changes in organization shall be required except such, if any, as are needed to conform to the National organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This was also carried.

Article 3 stated that new members of a chapter so admitted shall be admitted in accordance with its constitution and by-laws. Carried. The chapters shall then be admitted to equal rights with the existing chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution according to article 4. Likewise carried.

The records of the Daughters of the Revolution shall be deposited with the records of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and shall become part and parcel of them and be sacredly held, article 5 stated, and was adopted.

Article 6 provided for the funds of the Daughters of the Revolution, which shall be disposed of as the latter may direct, the National society of the Daughters of the American Revolution having no claim thereto.

The members of the Daughters of the Revolution are to be allowed to use their own badge, in addition to the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as provided in article 7.

A motion to table article 7 was lost, and, amid intense excitement, the article was adopted.

Article 8 at once precipitated another debate. The article stated that the colors of the Daughters of the Revolution, which are the Continental colors, buff and blue, shall become the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A motion for the previous question prevailed, and on a viva voce vote, the article was adopted.

Article 9 declared that the National and State officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall retain their rights





and privileges on the floor of the Daughters of the American Revolution congress until the opening of the session next following.

According to article 10, life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are to become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution; no annual dues to be required until February 1, 1900, and no charter fees to be exacted from the chapters admitted from the Daughters of the Revolution.

When clause 3, exempting chapters from charter fees, was reached Mrs. McLean, who had gradually moved up to the front, obtained the floor. Two years ago, she said, invitations had been extended to the Daughters of the Revolution, as a body, to unite with the Daughters of the American Revolution. She hoped that a most cordial invitation would be issued to them as individuals again, but on constitutional grounds. Mrs. McLean objected to the incorporation of chapters.

On motion of Dr. McGee, the whole report of the committee was then adopted.

Mrs. Lindsay read the suggested amendment to the committee, under which the union would be effected.

Mrs. Hatcher reported from the Franco-American Memorial Committee that circulars had been issued to all the chapters, and that Daughters all over the land are contributing liberally to the projects of a bronze statue of George Washington and a Lafayette memorial. The two circulars were read, and all the Daughters were urged to contribute according to their means. Without endeavoring to make a report on the funds, Mrs. Hatcher said that she would simply state that splendid progress had been made and a final report would be submitted to the ninth Daughters of the American congress. The committee recommended that the president-general appoint a committee of Daughters as representatives of the Society, and that Mrs. Manning herself deliver the address for the Daughters at the unveiling ceremonies in Paris.

A letter from former President-General Mrs. Stevenson to Mrs. Manning was read, in which the writer congratulated the congress on the stand it has taken on important questions.

Amendment 10, offered by Mrs. Madison A. Ballinger, of the District of Columbia, was:

In article 5, section 5, strike out all after the word "Congress," and in lieu thereof insert: "But shall not participate in its deliberations." Section, as amended, to read: "All honorary and ex-officers of the National Society may attend the meetings of the Continental Congress, but shall not participate in its deliberations."

The session Saturday morning was opened at 11 o'clock by President-General Mrs. Manning.

The report of the committee on the desecration of the flag was next presented by Frances Saunders Kempster.

The report cited many incidents in which the flag had been desecrated, and urged the Daughters of the American Revolution congress to use its efforts to secure legislation to prevent the further desecration of the flag. The report was adopted.

At 2.30 o'clock the afternoon session opened, and Mrs. McLean obtained the floor. She offered the following resolution, which was unanimously carried.

WHEREAS, This house has abiding confidence in the honor of the Congress of the United States,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in congress of 1899, that the nation's lawmakers should, by the passage of suitable laws, make impossible the election of a polygamist to public office.

Mrs. Avery then reported from the committee on the prison ships. The unpublished names of about 200 inmates of the prison ships of the Revolution had been collected from private records and it was now contemplated to erect a monument to the memory of those heroes.

The recommendations of the committee on the magazine were taken up one by one. The first recommendation that the

chapters be asked to send in the names of subscribers, was tabled. The second recommendation, that the readers state what part of the magazine they like the best, was adopted, and the following classification was made: Historical articles reports of chapter work, minutes of congress and National Board meeting. Only three people voted preference for the historical articles, and a great majority for the minutes.

The third recommendation, that club rates be given to a number of subscribers from one chapter, was adopted. The fourth recommendation, that no chapters should overrun a stated space in the magazine, came next. The recommendation was adopted.

The fifth recommendation, leaving details to editor and business manager, was also carried, and then came the sixth and last recommendation, giving \$5.00 to the magazine committee. The appropriation was denied. On motion the report of the magazine committee, aside from recommendations, was then approved. A motion to proceed with the publication of the magazine as heretofore was then offered, but on request of Mrs. Draper the motion was withdrawn on the ground that the magazine would go on, anyway.

When the evening session opened Mrs. Porter King of Georgia reported on the project to purchase "Meadow Garden Farm" in Georgia. The total amount received, she said, was \$283, with \$50 additional in the hands of the Augusta chapter, while about \$2,500 was needed. She recommended that the congress appropriate the sum needed to insure the purchase of "Meadow Garden," and that a part of the surplus fund each year be set apart for the purchase of historic spots. The second recommendation was accepted, and in regard to the first Mrs. Draper moved that a committee, consisting of the State Regents of the thirteen original States, consider this subject and all other projects for the purchase of historic spots.

At this juncture the wife of the Korean Minister was introduced, with her little boy, who was dressed in a neat blue uniform. The two were escorted to the stage by Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher. After the mother had delivered a beautiful bunch of lilies to Mrs. Manning, her son read a letter, written by his mother, which was as follows:

Madame President and Ladies—  
—I have been here about three years, and I like American customs very much. My two sons study in good American schools, and I am grateful for the privileges they receive. I see here the Daughters of the American Revolution. When I return to my country I will recommend similar patriotic organizations for Korea. I present these flowers to the President-General. I speak to you through my little son, who interprets for me.

The Minister's wife was then led to the floor of the congress and back to the box where her husband was sitting. A rising vote of thanks was tendered.

The question then recurred on the appropriation for "Meadow Garden," and on motion of Mrs. Nash, a committee of three was appointed to consider the question and report in a half hour. Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Belden and Mrs. Roberts were appointed.

A resolution which named Mrs. Manning as Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee was next presented. Mrs. Jewett was called to the chair, and the resolution was adopted.

Mrs. Hatch presented a resolution providing that the President-General, with the consent of the national board, be allowed to draw on the permanent fund for the Continental Hall, if she so desired, and was carried.

The committee of three appointed half an hour before then reported, and recommended the selection of a permanent committee to consider all purchases of historic spots. An appropriation of \$10.00 toward the purchase of "Meadow Garden Farm," the title to be vested in the National Society, was also recommended. Mrs. Draper offered a substitute for the first recommendation, to the effect that the chairman appoint a committee of five on ways and means, which shall submit a report on all

MRS. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, OF PHILADELPHIA,

State Director for Penn. C. A. R., President Gen. Anthony Wayne Chapter C. A. R.





contemplated expenditures to the congress. This was carried. The sum of \$2000 was appropriated for "Meadow Garden Farm."

On motion of Mrs. Roberts, a resolution asking that the Daughters urge legislation in the States against the desecration of the flag was passed.

### THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

When the call for flags came from Porto Rico among the first to respond was Mrs. Benjamin Thompson of Philadelphia, President of the Gen. Anthony Wayne Society C. A. R. and State Director for Pennsylvania C. A. R. Gen. Miles acknowledged receipt of this flag in the following letter to Mrs. Thompson

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PORT PONCE,  
PORTO RICO, August 22, 1898.

Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR MADAM—Please accept my thanks for the very beautiful flag which you sent by the Committee of the National Relief Commission. It was raised over the first camp of the headquarters of the army in Porto Rico with due ceremonies. In the presence of a large gathering of our troops it received a national salute from the field batteries, while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." For your patriotic interest and devotion to our cause allow me to express the gratitude of this part of the army.

(Signed) Sincerely yours, NELSON A. MILES,  
Major-General Commanding U.S.A.

This flag was a very prominent feature at the Washington Birthday Celebration of the C. A. R. in the Columbia Theatre, Washington. It together with the flag from the "Maine" received cheer after cheer from the crowded audience as the children gave the "Salute to the Flag."

The flag was also shown at the Convention of the D. A. R. when Mrs. Thompson read General Miles' letter and offered the loan of the flag for the unveiling of the Lafayette Statue in Paris in 1900.

Mrs. Thompson is a descendant on her mother's side of good old New England stock, one of her ancestors being the first governor of Rhode Island—William Coddington—on her father's side she comes from Georgia stock, her ancestor, John Mears, coming over with Oglethorpe. Through the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, as well as the war of 1812, her ancestors were sturdy patriots.

Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the New England Women of Pennsylvania, and other patriotic societies.

One of the chief objects of her work is patriotic work among the children. She is State director for Pennsylvania of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution; also as president of the General Anthony Wayne Chapter C. A. R., she has brought this up to the front as one of the best chapters in the country.

The officers of the General Anthony Wayne Chapter are: Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, president; Miss Anita Hand, secretary; Miss Mary Abbott, treasurer; Howard Roberts, flag bearer; and among its honorary members is Admiral Dewey, who in acknowledging his election sent the following letter, of which we had the pleasure of seeing the original in Washington.

FLAGSHIP "OLYMPIA," MANILA, P. I., Oct. 17, 1898.

Mrs. Benjamin Thompson:

DEAR MADAM—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 11, informing me that at the May meeting of the General Anthony Wayne Chapter Children of the American Revolution, I had been elected an honorary member of the same. Please convey to the members of the Society my most sincere thanks for the honor they have so kindly conferred upon me, an honor which I appreciate most highly.

I must apologize for this tardy acknowledgment, but your letter came just at a time when I could not attend to any letters, and I have but lately found an opportunity to do so. With best wishes believe me

Very sincerely, GEORGE DEWEY.

To Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, President General Anthony Wayne Chapter Children of the American Revolution.

THERE is no section in America blessed so lavishly by nature, as lender of its scenery, and health-giving qualities of its climate. The country abounds in the most interesting drives, their beauty and richness, as the eyes feast on nature's ever changing panorama, are rarely unsurpassed. Asheville, with its varied attractions, and the beautiful plateau which bears its name, has brought to it as residents many men of wealth and culture who have created beautiful homes and are living delightfully surrounded by many of the customs and pleasures of the old English manor homes.

One of the most notable achievements of Asheville attractions is the opening of "The Manor" resort inn and cottages, erected by the Albermarle Park Co. The Park contains thirty-four acres, and extends from the Asheville suburbs to points in the mountain beyond Sunset Drive.

B. L. Gilbert, of New York, the architect of the great railroad station in New York and Chicago, and of the Exposition buildings at Atlanta, is the designer of the buildings.

With the coming season extensive arboreal planting will be done throughout the acreage of the Park under the plans of Samuel Parsons, the landscape architect of Central Park, New York.

The drainage system of the Park lands, adopted a year ago and from which the most satisfactory results have been obtained, were prepared for the company by the late George E. Waring, the eminent authority on sanitation.

The Kenilworth Inn and Battery Park, two of the most magnificent hotels in Western North Carolina, are open the year round.

Hot Springs, N. C., nestled among the loftiest peaks of the Southern Appalachian chain of mountains, where the blue hills blend with the azure heaven, where the white clouds are born in the "Land of the Sky,"

The Mountain Park Hotel and new bath houses were then built, and the resources of the property developed. The property comprises nearly 4,000 acres, and few places in this country offer such attractions as a health and pleasure resort.

The Southern Railway, with its perfect service, reaches all the attractive resorts. For further information call on or address ALEX. S. THWEATT, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway.

MAJOR JOHN HANCOCK, charter member of the Pennsylvania Sons of the American Revolution, was born in Pittsburgh, September 24, 1826, died January 10, 1883.

He lived all his life in and around Pittsburgh. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted August 5, 1861, and was sent

MAJOR JOHN HANCOCK.

to the seat of war. Pennsylvania quota being full, his company, he being first lieutenant, was assigned to a Maryland regiment, and was known as the First Maryland Cavalry Company. He was in many fights and took part in the memorable battle of Gettysburg, was wounded and taken prisoner, kept in Libby Prison for forty-seven days along with others of General Pope's command, Major George B. Halstead of "The Hermitage," Minn., being the only survivor of the six officers confined there at that time. Major Hancock was the first officer in the Army of the Potomac to re-enlist for three years or the war. He was discharged August 12, 1865, remained in service without pay until October 12, 1865. He came home to Pittsburgh and engaged in the manufacture of steel then in its infancy, and was actually engaged in that work until about seven years ago, when he retired to his farm at De Haven, Pa., where he lived till his death. He was a communicant member of the Episcopal Church, and senior warden of St. John's Church, Pittsburgh, at the time of his death. He is a lineal descendant of Samuel Culbertson who, with Col. Robert Culbertson of Chambersburg, were such conspicuous figures of the American Revolution.





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LOUIS H. CORNISH, Editor and Publisher.

## Detroit Congress Sons of the American Revolution

THE Executive Committee of the Sons of the American Revolution have completed the programme for the National Congress that is to be held at Detroit April 30th, May 1st and 2d, and from the announced arrangements the Congress will be the most interesting and memorable that the National Society has ever participated in. The Michigan Society contains some of the most prominent men in the country, and they are all taking much interest in the gathering of the National Society, and promise a lavish entertainment for the delegates, as the following programme will indicate:

April 30th, Sunday evening, a church service in one of the largest churches in the city a sermon will be preached by the Chaplain-General, the Rev. Rufus W. Clarke, D.D.; to this service all the delegates are urged to try and reach Detroit in time to attend. The various patriotic societies of Detroit will also be invited to these services.

Monday, 11 a. m., May 1st, Congress will convene at Philharmonic Hall, addresses of welcome, after which a short business session will be held and an adjournment at 1 p. m. to Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Monday at 4 p. m. a reception to Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to meet the distinguished visitors and delegates to the Congress.

Monday evening at 8 p. m., a "Smoker" will be given to the delegates and members of the Michigan Society.

Tuesday, May 2d, 10 a. m., Congress will re-convene at Philharmonic Hall and continue the session until all business has been completed. If the Congress adjourns in the early afternoon, a short yacht ride will be given the delegates on the Detroit river if the weather permits.

Tuesday evening, 6.30 p. m., a banquet will be tendered the delegates at the Russell House, at which it is expected the President of the United States, William McKinley, will be present and respond to a toast. Other prominent men have been invited—among the number the President of the Empire State Society, the Hon. Chauncey M. Dewey, Secretary Long of the Navy and Secretary Alger of the War Department.

The headquarters of the visiting delegates will be at the Russell House, and all attending delegates and their guests are requested to write the hotel for reservation of rooms as early as possible. From present indications and the tempting programme offered by the Michigan Society, this Congress will no doubt exceed all others as to its attendance. The Secretary of the Michigan Society, Mr. Henry

S. Sibley, will be pleased to answer any and all inquiries relating to the Congress. He may be addressed 16 Bank Chambers, Detroit, Mich.

ACTING upon the suggestion of THE SPIRIT OF '76, the New Jersey, Connecticut and Empire State Societies' delegates and friends have expressed a desire to attend in a body, and charter special cars, stopping at Niagara Falls en route and arriving at Detroit Saturday night. The New England delegates will be invited to meet this train at Albany. Mr. W. W. J. Warren of the Empire State Society is chairman of the committee, and further details may be obtained by addressing him at 20 Rose street, New York City.

THE Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution was of importance, as showing the wonderful accomplishment the Society has made during the past year in patriotic work. Interest attaches to it because it is the first meeting of the Society since the close of war in which the noble spirit of the members was displayed in so patriotic and unselfish a way. Commendation is too mild a term to use in speaking of their devotion and in many cases sacrifice to the call and the needs of their country. The argument of \$300,000 spent to aid and often to save our soldiers will silence all slurs of snobbery sometimes unthinkingly cast on this and kindred societies. Their example is deserving of consideration for other organizations.

The method of performing the business was a continual surprise to many and there is no doubt but that the consulting parliamentarian earned her money. Opinions on many questions were given, but "impressions," the Daughters most emphatically decided could not prevail, not even when uttered by the greatest parliamentarian of the world. Routine work took much of the time that could have been devoted to the consideration of such important questions as union with the Daughters of the Revolution and the building of a Memorial Hall. On the first of these, concessions were made and such a desire to welcome shown as should make it easy for the sister society to unite, if so disposed; while for the Memorial Hall the many and generous contributions showed the characteristic spirit with which the Daughters undertake a task.

Every courtesy was shown THE SPIRIT OF '76, for which it takes this opportunity to express its thanks, especially to Mrs. Albert Akers, the Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Chas A. Stakely and her corps of efficient ushers. On the cover are shown glimpses between the Convention Hall and the headquarters of the SPIRIT OF '76, while in Washington.

GOVERNOR BRADFORD of Plymouth Colony will be reached in the April issue of the Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America.

The Coat of Arms of Gov. Bradford has been printed in colors on parchment, similar to that of the Adams Coat that appeared in the December issue and can be had for \$1.00.

The first number, bound, of the "Guide" will be issued in April, and will contain corrections received to date. A few copies at the dollar rate may still be had.





## Trip to the Detroit Convention of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

THE delegates from the States of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut having expressed a willingness to join in a trip on special cars, arrangements are being perfected and invitations will be sent to prominent members of the Society who desire to take advantage of the excursion to accompany it. The New England Society could overtake the special train at Albany or Binghamton and continue the rest of the journey with the delegates from this section. It is proposed to stop at Niagara Falls on the outward journey, taking breakfast and dinner there and making the trip to Lewiston by observation train, returning via the George route. Nearly all day can be pleasantly spent around the Falls and the party will reach Detroit Saturday night, where accommodations may be had at the Russell House. Sunday the church services of our Chaplain-General will be listened to with pleasure, and the remaining days of business and recreation will too soon pass, when we will again take special cars for the return journey.

It is hoped that every one who intends attending the convention will get a certificate from the ticket agent when purchasing his ticket. This applies to the delegates from Cleveland or Chicago as well as those from the East and West, for if there is one hundred certificates shown at the convention the railroad rates will be but one and a third fare for the round trip, even though it may not amount to much from the man near Detroit it will mean much from him who comes from afar.

Further information and the details of the trip will appear in the April issue of this paper or may be had of Mr. W. W. J. Warren of the Empire State Society, Chairman of Committee, at 29 Rose street, New York City.

Elmira, N. Y., January 16, 1899.

Editor *The Spirit of '76*, 18 and 20 Street, New York:

Dear Sir—I would like to suggest that the delegates from New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania go to Detroit on a coach sleeper via the D. L. & W. R. R. New England delegates could come over on the Fall River line, arriving at New York in the morning. They could leave at 10 a. m. on a ten-hour train to Buffalo. New Jersey and Pennsylvania delegates could join the train at Hoboken and Manunkachunk; Pennsylvania delegates also at Scranton or Elmira. Delegates from New York and New England could come via Albany and rail to Binghamton, arrive at Buffalo at 8 p. m., where the sleeper could be attached to the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Wabash or Grand Trunk. Party could put in four hours at Buffalo or the Falls, arriving at Detroit early the following morning. Believing a stop could be made at the Falls of a day or two. Leaving Buffalo at night, arriving in New York at 7.30 a. m. next morning.

Yours truly, Frederick P. Fox.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3, 1899.

Editor of *The Spirit of '76*:

Responding to your suggestion touching transportation, rates, etc., for delegates Sons of the American Revolution to the National Congress at Detroit May 1st, I have to say that arrangements should be made for their concentration at convenient and important points for meetings and acquaintances of delegates in special cars, at greatly reduced, or what is better, free rates, that the officers, owners, beneficiaries of this most important industry of the present age could show their appreciation of the services, sacrifices, sufferings and heroism of our fathers, grandfathers, great-grandfathers, great-great-grandfathers in securing the independence, unexampled prosperity, honor and glory of these United States of America.

Sincerely yours, JOHN R. ROBINSON.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 23d, 1899.

Mr. William W. J. Warren:

DEAR SIR—Please find noted below the names of our delegates to the National Congress: Hon. H. Wales Lines, Meriden; Everett E. Lord, New Haven; Hon. J. Addison Porter, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Morris B. Beardsley, Bridgeport; Samuel Daskam, Norwalk; Frederick A. Spencer, Waterbury; Dr. George C. F. Williams, Hartford; Charles P. Cooley, Hartford; Walter Learned, New London; Franklin H. Hart, New Haven; Charles B. Brooker, Torrington; Rufus E. Holmes, Winsted, and the officers of the Society.

Yours very truly, C. G. STONE, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY, February 24, 1899.

My Dear Mr. Warren:

In response to your request I take pleasure in herewith enclosing you a list of the delegates and alternates elected at the

last annual meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution Society, and with whom I understood you to say you would like to communicate relative to their joining the New York and New England Society in a special car for Detroit, May 1st. I talked this matter over a few days ago with our venerable president, Mr. John Whitehead, and he was very agreeable to the proposition.

Yours truly, F. W. WILLIAMS.

## New Jersey Society S. A. R.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 3, 1899.

A recent issue of the *Detroit Free Press*, received last evening, gives some idea of the grand preparations the Michigan Sons of the American Revolution are making to entertain the National Society at its next meeting. Three days will be devoted to this object and each day will be filled to the overflow with the many means to be provided for the delight of their guests by the Michigan Society. On Sunday, April 30th, a patriotic service, with a sermon by the Rev. R. W. Clark, D.D., the chaplain-general. On Monday a short business meeting, a reception in the afternoon by the Daughters of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter and in the evening a meeting of the members of the Michigan Sons and of the delegates for social intercourse. On Tuesday another business meeting, a river excursion and a banquet in the evening, with speeches, of course. Will we survive all this magnificent hospitality? Verily, a promise of good things never before offered. It is devoutly to be hoped that all this will be appreciated by the delegates, and that every State Society will be fully represented. Such a programme of delight was never before offered.

The business meeting will be of great interest and many subjects will be presented which will demand and secure the attention of the delegates. Not the least of these will be the election of a successor to the lamented Col. Barrett. It is hardly possible at this time to name all the probable candidates, but whoever may be nominated will be good men and true, and deserving the support of the Congress.

One Compatriot, however, can now be mentioned. The New Jersey delegates will present as their unanimous choice the Hon. Franklin Murphy, and with all friendliness to any others who may be presented, will support him to the utmost of their ability.

Mr. Murphy, while holding the office of secretary, rendered most important service to the whole organization. He has made himself felt by the magnetism of an unsurpassed devotion to duty and to the best interests of the association, throughout every State Society. In season and out of season the benefits of his untiring energy and zeal has been given to these societies and their almost ceaseless demands on his time have never been unheeded. Very few know the extent of his labors during the years he held the position of secretary. The demands upon his time arising necessarily from the growing number of subordinate associations, the complication of the various questions submitted to him and the increasing membership, obliged him to call to his aid an efficient and accomplished assistant, who became his private secretary, and who devoted nearly all his time to the performance of the many duties devolving upon the secretary. The unbounded generosity exhibited by Mr. Murphy in thus throwing himself and his personality into his official position, extended beyond the performance of mere duty. Often the exigencies of the National Society required money, and there was no balance in the treasury upon which to draw. Without stint and with no expectation of repayment, the purse of the secretary was opened and placed at the disposal of the treasurer for the present needs of the society. No one can tell the amounts which in this way have been advanced by him in many emergencies when aid was specially needed.

But all this ought not to avail anything, unless the candidate the new Jersey delegation will offer to the Congress is fitted otherwise to fill the place. Mr. Murphy is a man of action, of great executive ability, of prompt dispatch, of alertness, of a versatility of intellect, enable him to act promptly and wisely at all times, and especially on emergent occasions. His judgment rarely fails him when prompt action is required; he is a magnetic man, capable of wielding an influence over the minds of those who come in contact with him. All these attributes peculiarly fit him to control the affairs and preside over the interests of so large an organization as that of the Sons of the American Revolution, and no mistake can be made in electing him President-General.

Delegates—John Whitehead, Morristown; William H. Murphy, Newark; Henry L. Janeway, New Brunswick; Eugene Vanderpool, Newark; Gen. James F. Rusting, Trenton; Walter Chandler, Elizabeth; Frederick Frelinghuysen, Newark; T. W. Williams, Newark.

Alternates—William A. Halsey, John J. Hubbell, Philip H. Hoffman, Cyrus Peck, Newark.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, President N. J. Society, S. A. R.







SILVER ASH RECEIVER PRESENTED TO EACH GUEST AT THE  
BANQUET GIVEN BY THE CONNECTICUT S. A. R., AT  
MERIDEN, FEBRUARY 22, 1899.

### Connecticut Society S. A. R.

Washington's Birthday was never more fittingly observed in Meriden than it was by the gathering there Wednesday by the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for their tenth annual banquet. It was held at the Winthrop Hotel and was in every way a success. Over 200 Sons were present as guests of the John Couch branch. Their welcome to Meriden was a cordial one.

Among the visitors were many men whose forefathers' names are found in Connecticut history; whose ancestors were famed for their deeds of valor under the leadership of Washington in the great struggle for liberty. At the Board of Managers' business meeting eight new members were elected, which brought the total membership to 1,018.

The new members are: C. W. Pickett, New Haven; C. W. Stevens, Danbury; G. C. Stevens, Danbury; J. W. Coe, Meriden; Dr. John W. Coe, Jr., Meriden; Albert H. Burnham, Jewett City; Bryan Tuttle, Plymouth; George L. Burton, New Haven. Frank B. Gray, Joseph G. Woodward and Lucius F. Robinson were appointed a committee on essays. Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of the Hartford *Courant*, was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of J. F. Morris of Hartford.

General George H. Ford, Morris B. Beardsley, E. J. Doolittle, Colonel L. R. Cheney and Charles G. Stone were appointed a committee of five to secure subscriptions towards a monument to be erected in memory of General Lafayette in Paris on July 4, 1900.

Roosa's Orchestra played patriotic and popular airs during the banquet until toasts began.

Promptly at 1.30 the march to the dining room began and the guests stepped to the inspiring strains of "Yankee Doodle," played on tife and drum.

Three immense tables ran the length of the Winthrop dining hall, with a smaller table at the head of the toastmasters and speakers. Plates for 225 were laid.

Old Glory was exclusively used for decorating purposes. Starting from the large flag suspended over the entrance the Stars and Stripes abounded on all sides. Over the dining room door was a blaze of red, white and blue arranged like an immense fan. In the dining rooms were life-sized pictures of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley. Each was the centre place for a grouping of flags. The mantels and mirrors were all draped with the national emblems.

As each Son sat down he found a neat silver souvenir at his plate. The souvenirs were made by the Meriden Britannia Co., and represented the leading industry of the city—silver.

The token was in the shape of an ash tray with the coat of arms of the Connecticut Society engraved thereon, also these words: "Meriden, Conn., February 22, 1899."

At the top was a little box containing two cigars and two cigarettes and surmounted with a flag to which was tied buff and blue ribbon, the Continental colors.

#### THE MENU

Blue Points.  
Wafers, Lemon.  
Cream of Tomatoes, Bread Sticks.  
Olives, Celery.  
Filet of sole au vin Blanc.  
Winthrop rolls, Golden potatoes  
Boiled English mutton chops.  
Potato croquettes, French peas.  
Revelation punch.  
Squabs, stuffed and baked.  
Currant jelly, Saratoga chips.  
Charlotte russe, Washington ice cream.  
Sponge cakes, Crackers and cheese.  
Coffee.

The banquet over and cigars lighted, Toastmaster H. Wales Lines in well chosen words welcomed the Society to Meriden. Mr. Lines made an excellent toastmaster.

The first regular toast was "The Connecticut Society, Sons of the American Revolution—Its Present and its Future," and to it President Jonathan Trumbull replied.

"In Memory of Washington—the Day we Celebrate." While we honor the memory of Washington, let us not forget his counsel.—General Stewart L. Woodford.

"Our Own State."—Governor George E. Lounsbury.

"Our Nation and People."—Congressman Chas. A. Russell.

"Religion and Patriotism Happily blended in the Life and Character of George Washington."—Rev. J. R. Thompson, D.D.

"Our New Responsibility."—Rev. Samuel H. Howe, D.D., of Norwich, Conn.

Singing—"America."

Senator Platt was expected to respond to the toast "The New Birth of Freedom," but he was unable to come on account of the press of Senate business, to the regret of the Society.

Mr. H. Wales Lines is the president of the H. Wales Lines Company, and of other large business corporations in Meriden. He was born in Naugatuck, Connecticut, June 3, 1835, son of Henry W. and Harriet (Bunnell) Lines. He comes of Revolutionary stock, being a Son of the Revolution by three direct branches of the family tree. One of his great-grandfathers, Enos Bunnell, was a private soldier in the Ninth Company of the First Connecticut Regiment commanded by Colonel David Wooster, in 1775; another, Elisha Stevens, was a private in Captain Clarke's Company of Artificers, who were in the service of their country for five years; and a third, Walter Booth, was a private in the Third Company of the Fifth Battalion, commanded by Captain William Douglas. His paternal grandparents, Calvin and Sallie (Booth) Lines, were old residents of Bethany, Connecticut.





In 1872 he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, and for the years 1878-9 he was a member of the Senate. While resident in Middletown he served as Mayor of that city for three consecutive years, 1877-9, and during his administration a complete revision of the city charter was made, also a thorough reformation in the methods of running the various departments and in the system of keeping accounts. At his third election he received two-thirds of all the votes cast, and he was unanimously nominated for a fourth term, but declined to accept the office longer. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate for Congress from his district, but it was a Democratic year and he shared the defeat of the rest of the ticket. In all that pertains to the welfare of his community Mr. Lines has always taken a zealous interest.

### Army Methods Compared.

When General Breckenridge was mustered out of the volunteers, at the urgent suggestion of his physician, he applied for four months' leave of absence, not having a furlough for eight years or more. It was peremptorily refused. Egan got six years' leave on full pay. — *"Reader" in N. Y. Herald.*

Our genial compatriot Gen. Thomas Wilson, U.S.A., who has been seriously ill, is convalescing and hopes soon to be among his friends, and thanks them for their many kindnesses during his sickness.

### Empire State Society S. A. R.

*To the Empire State Society of the S. A. R. :*

**FELLOW-COMPATRIOTS**—Your Committee on Permanent Headquarters would respectfully report through their chairman that they have had several meetings and some correspondence with a few of the twenty-three patriotic societies in this city.

No conferences have been held with these societies because there was not enough interest taken in the subject to justify the expectation that any practical action could be taken at present toward establishing such a Permanent Home and National Historical Building as was contemplated by some of your committee. Unfortunately for our work, three of our members did not attend a single meeting and did not favor taking any active steps in the premises. We believe the societies generally prefer, in the present condition of their finances, to have their headquarters, as we have ours, in hired rooms, go to Sherry's, Delmonico's, or some prominent hotel for the celebration of historic events, with dinner, reception, etc. These places supply every want, and with precision and despatch. Your committee approved of the choice made for our present headquarters in the Townsend Building, and therefore in a sense your committee may report some progress made. Your chairman, however, would prove recreant to his trust if he stopped just there and made no mention of the ideal which he had in view when he first presented his resolution.

Our history, national and local, is replete with grand subjects for commemorative and artistic treatment, and here in New York we have nothing which in a useful, beautiful and enduring form truly represents what we feel is most educating and heroic in the history of our city and nation. And what we need as a city, and as a brotherhood and sisterhood of patriotic societies, is a grandly beautiful municipal monument in the form of a Temple of Liberty and Patriotism erected in a commanding situation midway between the spot where Washington made his famous retreat from Long Island and the equally famous battlefield of Harlem Heights.

The building, built of American marble, should be impressive and beautiful, and should have on its first floor, and approached by wide stairways, a spacious auditorium hung round and about with the banners and emblems of the several societies that should make the building their permanent home.

About a year ago Mr. Bush-Brown, a prominent sculptor and one of our compatriots, made a sketch plan for a monumental building and presented it at one of the monthly meetings of the Architectural League, where some members of this and other patriotic societies were guests of the evening.

His scheme received much commendation and seems to be an ideal toward which this society might work. He has been asked to speak to you this evening.

I remember when arriving by steamer at Malta, though it was two in the morning, none of us failed to ascend the steep street of the little town to see the church wherein was the great hall of the crusaders hung about with the battered shields and blood stained banners. The old town was wide awake and all aglow with lights, and from us, as from every other arriving steamer, Malta reaped a fair revenue.

Her art and historic mementoes are a good paying investment. And so it is throughout all the cities of Europe. Grand buildings, beautiful cathedrals and great museums are all paying investments, and so it would be in New York.

Also we have in this State a law which exempts all buildings used exclusively for patriotic purposes from taxation, and this would be an aid to the enterprise not to be overlooked.

Art and natural history are with us well represented; our Museum of Art has in twenty-three years possessed itself of property as valuable as that which some European galleries have been a century in collecting. But in the possession of commemorative monuments and impressive memorial buildings we are sadly and seriously deficient.

Let our societies but make a united effort and indorse heartily, with what moral and financial support they can afford, any well designed plan and I fully believe there are in this city men of wealth who will be glad to take the matter in hand and push it to a successful completion.

The philosophy of harsh realism and material self-interest should have no place in the councils and plans of a society like ours. Such reasoning is the direct antithesis of idealism and panders only to the caprices of the rabble or toadies to the rich and powerful. We, as the descendants of patriots, want none of it. True, this is a commercial age, but we know what American soldiers and statesmen are doing to girdle the earth with the white belt of Christian civilization, and we of the patriotic societies of New York should be equally ready to sacrifice our time and money to make this the most beautiful city on the continent.

Enthroned at the gateway of the New World, armed with power and crowned with beauty, rich in her gigantic industries and proud of her whole history, New York is worthy of our affection and demands every effort we can make for her adornment.

And she has a special claim upon the interest of our patriotic and historical societies, for here was held 200 years ago the first Congress of the Colonies; here in 1765 the Stamp Act Congress met and vetoed a Declaration of Rights, and here in 1770 was shed the first blood in the struggle culminating in the Revolution. It was New York's Committee of '51 who first authoritatively suggested holding a Continental Congress. Here the "Federalist" was written by Hamilton, Madison and Jay, and here American letters had their birth. We know what our Constitution in its literary cast owes to Gouverneur Morris, a citizen of New York, and that it was here the first Federal Capital, that Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States. And this is but a part of the great roll of honor. All these great factors in our history could be fittingly commemorated by the noble edifice we wish to see established here. Upon this subject I will here quote from a letter I have from Compatriot Warren Higby, a member of our committee, who says:

"We have no Hotel de Villes or Guild Halls as yet in this country worthy the name, and it seems that as a nation we are large enough, old enough in experience, and rich enough in historic events to consider at least what sort of monument can or ought to be erected in the great metropolis of this new and greatest of nations, that will conserve the highest ideals of a lofty patriotism, be a safe and perpetual depository for patriotic relics, the home of the best art (American) and best literature, and the headquarters for all distinctively patriotic societies and organizations within the limits of this city. Such a monumental building must be of large proportions, of an appropriate and grand architecture, adapted to the perpetuation in marble of the truly historic characters of America. Such a building should be in a central and conspicuous location, and so constructed as to defy Father Time and entertain our descendants a thousand years hence.

"It is a great idea, a grand thought. Who knows what the discussion and formulation of such an ideal by the patriotic bodies of our State might accomplish in arousing the patriotic spirit of the people and enkindling enthusiasm for its final accomplishment.

"Who knows but what some generous-souled multi-millionaire son of America would conclude to immortalize his name and deeds by the building of such a monument.

"Let the work be first created in the mind and so planned as in all respects to command the attention of the conservative and the commendation of the wise, and a good part of what is necessary toward the erection, equipment and endowment of such an ideal is already accomplished."

And now, fellow-compatriots your Chairman has finished and would pray your honorable body that you do now discharge your Committee from further consideration of the subject and that any unexpended balance of moneys appropriated for use of said Committee be turned over to the Treasurer of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSIAH C. PUMPELY, Chairman.

New York, January 24, 1899.

Wanted—Descendants of Jonathan Brewster of New London to communicate with Henry Whittemore, 18 Rose St., N. Y.





*Extract from Report of the Committee for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, Sailors and Marines*

[Adopted January 21, 1899.]

We cannot leave the subject of Camp Wyckoff without recording our testimony and appreciation of one of the noblest acts, and of one of the grandest instances, of patriotism, heroism, and self-sacrifice that has happened in the history of the war. All soldiers who came to Camp Wyckoff from Cuba were placed first in the detention hospital, which was a hospital in which were entered all suffering with infectious or contagious diseases. There were the diphtheria cases. There were those suffering from typhoid, yellow-fever suspects, and camp and ship fevers. In fact it was a pest house. At the outbreak of the war there was a young teacher in one of the New York city private schools, a cultured young woman, a graduate of Vassar College, just reached the age of mature young womanhood. She came of a patriotic family on both sides of her house, and was the granddaughter of one of the best-known names in all the history of the Empire State, and in perpetuation of his name she was named REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH. She had no stalwart brother who was able to go to whom she could say "God speed," and as far as she could do, give him to her country, and so, although she was only a woman, she gave herself, and abandoning her position and means of support, she went first to Fortress Monroe, and there became a nurse in the military hospitals; and when Camp Wyckoff was established and the soldiers, sick and dying with disease, were concentrated there, she, with her noble mother, left Fortress Monroe for the sand dunes of Montauk Point to give her services in nursing back to life the heroes of Santiago, never thinking of herself—a heroine greater than them all. She requested service in the most dangerous place. Does it call to mind other heroic acts in which only men participated? She was assigned to the detention camp hospital—that pest house.

The venture into that Montauk Point Hospital was more heroic than the storming of San Juan Hill. There was no hurrah to prompt her daring. When your committee visited Camp Wyckoff she was there, and in charge of it, having under her direction six stalwart men who did as she directed. Was her post a post of less danger than on the fighting line? It was not a forlorn hope for which she enlisted! It was a service of devotion and of heroism, with a determination to win, no matter what the cost should be. None will ever know the lives saved by her devotion, but we do know that many a soldier, while later she lay languishing with fever, daily visited the hospital where she was and told of their lives saved by the giving away of hers. She stayed at her post, never flinching, never yielding, and no one can ever know through what suffering of body and pain of heart she served on, doing duty until they were about to break up Camp Wyckoff, and then the detention camp was discontinued and her hospital work at Camp Wyckoff was brought to a close. Then the strain being over, which was all of anxiety about others, herself succumbed to the fever she had breathed in, while waiting upon others whom she brought back to life. Burning up with the disease, she was tenderly carried to her home in New York, but later removed to the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, where she languished and lingered and died, as noble and patriotic a sacrifice of one's life for one's country and for humanity, as any of which the story has ever been written. She was taken to the home of her ancestors, and according to old Bible phrase she "was gathered to her fathers" and buried in the graveyard at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was a member, mingled their tears with those of her kin at her grave, and there they propose to erect to her memory a monument, testifying their love and their admiration for her.

But your committee are constrained to suggest that there is a moral in the life and the self-sacrifice of that young woman, to be taught to others of our American young men and young women beside those that will visit that Saratoga shrine, and that her example should be made a teaching example of what woman can do, when possessed of unselfishness, of great heart, and of sublime patriotism. One of our city parks is adorned with a lesson that appeals to every young man's heart. The bronze statue of Nathan Hale teaches a lesson to all that look upon it which cannot be taught in any other way. Cannot we, the Sons of the American Revolution, perpetuate to coming generations, and to the young women, and to the young men of America, who are yet to come along, the lesson of the bravery, of the heroism, of the self-sacrifice, and of the patriotism of that gifted, noble, beautiful, devoted and willing sacrifice for country, New York's noble daughter, REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting:

*Resolved*, That this society, the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution, desires to record the sense of personal grief at the death of MISS REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH, a great-hearted daughter of the Empire State, and a noble, patriotic young woman, who gave her life as truly for her country as though she had poured out her blood on the field of battle, and we recognize in her self-sacrifice, devotion and patriotism a shining example to every young woman who loves our country, of the extent to which a woman's patriotism ought to go and can go, and how her devotion to country

may be as heroic as that of the man who gives his life for his country on the battlefield.

At the annual election, held February 28th, 1899, at the Windsor Hotel, the following officers were elected: President, Robert B. Roosevelt; first vice-president, Walter S. Logan; second vice-president, John C. Calhoun; third vice-president, Edward Payson Conner; secretary, Edwin Van D. Gazzam; treasurer, Andrew Ernest Foye; registrar, Tannis D. Huntington; historian, Henry Lincoln Morris; chaplain, Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D. D.; managers, Orlando M. Harper, John R. Van Worman, J. Foster Raymond, Warren Higley, Milton B. Northrup, Edward Comstock, Theron A. D. Wales; manager for two years (the unexpired term of D. McN. K. Staudler,) Theodore Gilman; delegates to the National Congress, Col. Ralph E. Prime (at large,) Gen. Thomas Wilson, Louis H. Cornish, Warren Higley, Wm. H. Wayne, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Edward A. Sumner, Albert J. Squier, Carroll C. Rawlings, DeWitt Roosa, Horatio C. King, Charles N. Palmer, Charles H. Walker, alternates to the National Congress, Oswald P. Backus (at large,) Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel, William W. Conway, Truman G. Avery, George W. Van Sicken, Edward J. Wynkoop, Lovell H. Carr, Enoch V. Stoddard, Frederick Paul Fox, Homer Lee, James A. Reynolds, Charles S. Symonds, Henry J. Storrs.

### Poem Regarding the Daughters.

Read at a Dinner given to Speaker Reed at Washington, D. C.

You do quite well  
To cast your spell  
On Congressional Cavorers,  
But you find your match,  
When you toe the scratch  
With Revolutionary Daughters.

They know no rules  
Taught in the schools  
Of established authority,  
Nor can they see  
How it can be  
One's always a majority.

For their sweet talk  
You cannot balk  
With low resounding gavel,  
Try not again,  
With tongue or pen,  
Their tangles to unravel.

### Knickerbocker Chapter, D.A.R., New York City.

A loan exhibition and tea was held on the afternoon of January 25th by the Knickerbocker chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at their rooms. The occasion celebrated was the chapter's "charter day," the day on which the charter was formally presented to the chapter. This, the second "commemoration," had for its object patriotism rather than enthusiasm, although in fulfilling the former the latter was attained to the uttermost. The desired object netted to the "Lafayette Memorial Fund" a sum far beyond our anticipations, though not in excess of our desires, while the delightful interchange of courtesies and warm-hearted fellowship rendered the afternoon one to be held in pleasant remembrance.

The regent, with her board of officers, received from three to seven. There was a large attendance of chapter daughters, and a flatteringly large attendance of invited guests from other societies and chapters. Those represented were Daughters of the Cincinnati, Daughters of Lafayette Post, Minerva Club, Newark, Saratoga, Onondaga, Buffalo and Newburgh, N. Y., chapters, Greenwich, New Canaan and Norwalk, Conn., chapters, Montclair, (N. J.) chapter, Patria Club, and Martha Washington, Colonial and Manhattan chapters of New York city.

The exhibit was an unusually rare Colonial and Washingtonian collection, namely, silver tankards, teapots, swords, seabirds and documents of colonial days, the Mayflower log book, autograph letters of Washington, "pass" of Arnold, with more than fifty silver, cut glass and china articles which had been used by Washington in his Mount Vernon home, also the Martha Washington saucer, considered to be the rarest piece of the Washington china; a piece of Martha Washington's wedding dress, and of her "second day" gown. There was also the wedding present of George Washington to Martha Custis, namely, a pair of porcelain vases, afterwards in possession of Nellie Custis; footstove, musket, Continental money, also brick from Fraunce's tavern.

Exhibited also were almost every issue of bonds and money of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War, and many articles of interest of that period, curtain from Ford's Theatre box, in which President Lincoln was shot, etc.





The walls were decorated with our beloved Stars and Stripes, among which was one, more revered than all the others, tattered and bullet-pierced, and doubtless hallowed with the blood of a patriot. Upon the wall, and much admired, was a beautifully woven curtain, in white and blue, the wool carded and the tapestry woven by the mother of a patriot before 1750. It was as clear of coloring as if of yesterday's weave.

The pleasant feature of the "Tea" deserves equal mention with the things of "ye olden days." The Colonial Tea Table was presided over by the young chapter maidens; old candelabra lighted the table; old sugar tongs grasped the "loaf," and from a silver teapot one hundred and sixty years old was poured the fragrant tea. The butter and the bread were not made by the hand of the thrifty housewife, but they could not have been sweeter nor have been served in a daintier manner if emanating from the larder and served from the table presided over by Lady Washington.

Incident to the exhibit it may not be inopportune to describe one other memento, the beautiful gavel presented to the Knickerbocker chapter by its honored regent. The gavel is made from wood one hundred and fifty years old, worn-edges indeed, and sacred to the memory of the nation's martyr, Nathan Hale. In the sequestered village of East Haddam, (formerly known as Moodus,) Conn., stands the old school house from which the young patriot, fresh from Yale, and scarcely of "age," heard the "call of his country," laid down his books and his ferule, bade good-bye to his pupils and went forth to duty, to honor and to death—a death sublime in its awfulness—but leaving after it a revered memory. The donor of the gavel, secured from this little tumble-down relic, a fragment of one of its beams, and of it the gavel is formed. Inserted in its end is a piece of Plymouth Rock, mounted in silver, while incorporated in the handle is a piece of "Charter Oak," and likewise encircled in silver—the whole forming a unique and hallowed combination. The presentation tablet is of silver, bearing the inscription:

"Presented to Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R.,  
N. Y. City,  
by their Regent,  
MRS. RICHARD HENRY GREEN.  
November 18, 1898."

ANNA FALCONER PERRIN, Historian,  
419 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

The Wauban Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Postage, Wis., held their first reception at the residence of the regent, Mrs. A. C. Flanders. The officers of this chapter are: Regent, Mrs. A. C. Flanders; vice-regent, Mrs. E. D. Van Ostrand; registrar, Mrs. M. W. Edwards; secretary, Mrs. S. G. Holden; treasurer, Mrs. S. B. Latimer; historian, Mrs. E. M. Bodine. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flags and flowers. The address of the regent was read by the secretary. In speaking of the title of the chapter she said: "Wauban" was an Indian word meaning "the dawn," and was closely interwoven with the early history of Winnabago.

The register read the names of Revolutionary heroes through whom the Daughters of this chapter entered the society.

After refreshments the remainder of the evening was spent in viewing the collection of Revolutionary and other more or less ancient relics, many of which had been gathered for this occasion.

At the annual meeting of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Burlington, Iowa, held in the Library rooms January 4th, was followed by an observance of "Chapter Day." The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Gilbert Wells; vice-regent, Mrs. Thomas Wilkin; secretary, Mrs. J. T. Hick; treasurer, Mrs. Edwin Carpenter; registrar, Mrs. Frank A. Millard; historian, Abbie MacFlinn. The business meeting was followed by the ceremony of presenting and hanging the charter of the organization. An interesting programme was given in the Lecture Hall, which was draped in the American colors, invited friends and relatives of the members of the society being present.

The address was made by Rev. William Salter, who is a Son of the Revolution, Son of the Colonial Wars and state historian. His subject was "Mothers of the Revolution."

#### Lansing (Mich.) D. A. R.

In October, 1896, Lansing Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized with seventeen charter members and the following temporary officers: Regent, Miss Caroline Felch Grant; vice-regent, Miss Ida McCabe; registrar, Mrs. Jessie McCabe Turner; secretary, Miss Sara Carolyn Day; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen L. Westcott; historian, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer. There was much enthusiasm and many applications for membership. In January following a constitution was

adopted, and the temporary officers made permanent. Our chapter now number about fifty with several names standing. At the first annual meeting the old officers were re-elected with the exception of the historian, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, whose duties as state librarian precluded her from taking the responsibility, and Miss Harriet A. Tenny was elected to the office. During the year 1898 the chapter did not increase in numbers to any great extent, owing to the excitement of the war, but the new year has commenced with a greater display of energy and enthusiasm, and promises to enlarge the chapter very materially. In our literary work we have studied Colonial and Revolutionary history; and during the late war with Spain we contributed our mite towards the relief and comfort of the soldiers and nurses. The various holidays, February 22, "Flag Day," July Fourth, "Fathers' Day," we have noticed with special exercises and entertainments; and we are now preparing for our third annual banquet, to be held at the home of our regent, Mrs. Mary A. Hall, February 12.

At the initial meeting in January the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Hall; vice-regent, Mrs. Jessie M. Turner; registrar, Mrs. Fannie Howard Baker; secretary, Miss Lizzie B. Cowles; treasurer, Miss Annie Ashton Grant; historian, Mrs. Harriet A. Tenny; press correspondent, Miss Clara L. Wescott.

#### Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Medford, Mass.

The January meeting of the Sarah-Bradlee Fulton Chapter, D. A. R. (Medford, Mass.) was held at the house of one of the members, but owing to the illness of many of the members the attendance was small. The newly-elected regent, who had recently returned from Ohio, Mrs. Mary B. Loomis, presided, and in the absence of the secretary, Mrs. Edith Kidder, was chosen secretary pro tem. Mrs. M. S. Goodale reported the progress of the work of the committee on the centennial for February 22, and in behalf of Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller presented the chapter with a souvenir of the Bradlee House, of Tea Party fame. With the demolishing one of the most interesting historic buildings of Boston. It had been kept in admirable condition and used as the dwelling place of descendants of the Bradlee, who first owned it, but it had to yield to the march of progress. Much of the old woodwork was put into the fine modern house of the owner, who formerly cherished the traditions of his family. It was voted to hold all the regular meetings of this year in the evening; voted to have the constitution printed in a form like that of the National Society and to furnish each member with a copy; it was also voted that ten cents per capita tax, due the state treasurer, be paid individually by the members, and that Mrs. Buss, Mrs. Kidder and Mrs. Evans represent the chapter at the coming congress. A very interesting paper on "The Influence of Samuel Adams in Town Meetings" was given by Mrs. Mary P. Taylor, and James Whitecomb Riley's poem, "The Name of Old Glory, 1898," was read by Mrs. Goodale. She also read a poem sent to her on "The Boys of Co. E at Greenville, S. C."

The February meeting was held at the rooms of the Historical Society. It was voted that each successive retiring regent should become one of the Board of Management for one year with the title of Past Regent. Two new members were received, one coming by transfer from the Bunker Hill chapter. There is a prospect of the chapter having a second Real Daughter in its membership. One of the charter members, Miss Sarah L. Clark, much to the honor and delight of the chapter, has made herself a life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Catherine Harlow had on exhibition her certificate of membership framed in woods from the house of the two ancestors in whose services she was made a Daughter, Thomas Sampson of Plympton and Hezekiah Blanchard of Medford.

A portion of Blanchard's Hotel, removed from its original site some sixty years ago, was converted into a dwelling house, is still in existence on Main street, the highway to Boston in stage coach days, when this old hostelry had a more than local fame. Thirteen stairs from wood of this house are inlaid in wood from the Plympton homestead, making a very interesting souvenir.

Mrs. Mary P. Taylor gave the second and concluding paper on Samuel Adams, and Miss Bertha Paige read selections from Miss Alice Morse Earle's "Colonial Customs." The historian read the recently published letter of a centenarian describing the reception of Lafayette at the time John Brooks was governor of Massachusetts. He was a member at that time of the Charles-town militia and took part in the grand ovation Boston gave the distinguished guest. The letter was very interesting to the chapter, as its members are glad to glean all possible items concerning the illustrious son of Medford, whom they always delight to honor, and many of them are members of the Historical Society with a taste for ancient lore.

ELIZA M. GILL, Historian, Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter.





### A National Appeal.

The Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Nantucket, Mass., wish to purchase and improve the site of the house where the mother of Benjamin Franklin was born. To do so it is necessary for them to ask for the interest and pecuniary assistance of the whole country. We have started the fund by each member contributing 25 cents, and some more. While larger and much larger sums are greatly needed, small amounts will be gladly and gratefully received. It will require a considerable amount to do all that should be done before the matter can be consigned entirely to the chapter. And we are sure that all sons and daughters of this country, whether or not they belong to the societies so called, will feel a pride and affectionate interest in contributing what they can to perpetuate the memory of that true, good woman, who gave so freely of her gentle and intellectual qualities to her son, Benjamin Franklin.

Please send contributions to either the undersigned, or to the regent, Miss Sarah Winthrop Smith, Nantucket, Mass., or to the treasurer, Miss Lydia M. Folger, Nantucket, Mass.

M. FOLGER COLEMAN, Secretary,  
Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, D. A. R., Nantucket, Mass.

### Society of Colonial Wars.

INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS.—QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor.

(1) Who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor, or marine, or as a privateersman, under authority of the Colonies which afterward formed the United States or in the forces of Great Britain, which participated with those of the said Colonies in any wars in which the said Colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13th, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19th, 1775; or,

(2) Who held office in any of the Colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as

(a) Director-General, Vice Director-General, or member of the Council, in the Colony of New Netherland;

(b) Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, Lord Proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council, in the Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware;

(c) Lord Proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor, or member of the Council, in Maryland and the Carolinas;

(d) Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's Assistant or Commissioner of the United Colonies of New England, or body of Assistants in any of the New England Colonies.

Membership shall be hereditary in the male line of the present members of this Society and of those who may hereafter be elected, up to the limit that the Society may hereafter determine upon, subject to the vote of the Council upon the moral qualification of the person who may be the heir at any time to such membership.

The membership of the Society shall be limited to 1,000, inclusive of descendants of members, or members of State Societies who may be transferred to this Society.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF APPLICATION PAPERS.

Traditions will not be accepted. Legislative service no longer constitutes eligibility.

If the ancestor was a member of a train-band, actual war service must be shown.

Applications must contain pagged reference to printed authority, authenticating the descent, service or rank, or when proof depends upon private documents or public records, copies duly authenticated must be furnished.

Reference to the Society's Year Book may be made only in case of ancestors, entered from this State, whose records meet the requirements above set forth.

Applications must be in duplicate, properly filled out, signed and verified by the applicant, and signed by two members of this Society, and must be accompanied by a letter of recommendation from a member of the New York Society.

Candidates residing in the city of New York and vicinity must be personally known to one of the Membership Committee.

Residents of other States where organized societies exist, will not be admitted in this State.

Candidates are requested to endorse their applications with their names, addresses and date, and when fully completed to send them to the Secretary of the Committee on Membership, excepting that where the candidate resides in the northern or western part of the State, applications must be sent to the nearest Local Secretary for approval, to be forwarded by him to the Committee on Membership.

### Society of Colonial Wars.

WASHINGTON AND MAINE ARE THE TWO NEW STATES ADMITTED.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Washington met Saturday evening, December 10, at Colonel Stout's residence, he, as governor, presiding, and H. B. Ferris acting as secretary. The official notice from Mr. Pell, secretary-general, was read, stating that at the meeting of the national council in Philadelphia, on November 16, charters were granted to the Washington Society, No. 25, and the Maine Society, No. 26, and also notice from him of the appointment of J. Kennedy Stout as deputy governor-general.

The members then adopted the by-laws as presented, selecting December 19, the anniversary of the Great Swamp fight, in King Philip's war, 1675, as the day for the general court of the Washington society; decided to have the first dinner at Davenport's next Monday evening, and appointed a committee on seal and printing.

The officers of the society in the State of Washington are: Governor, Colonel J. Kennedy Stout; deputy governor, Judge Millard T. Harrison; lieutenant governor, Hon. Henry L. Wilson, United States minister to Chile; secretary, Dr. George T. Doolittle; treasurer, George S. Brooke, president of the Fidelity National bank; registrar, H. Burns Ferris; historian, W. S. Jameson of Port Gamble; chancellor, A. G. Avery, the present corporation counsel, and Frank T. Pest and Frank H. Grayes are gentlemen of the council. The hurried organization on November 1, in order to present a petition to the November meeting of the national council, failed to allow time for several gentlemen to prepare their applications and proofs of descent from colonial ancestors, so that they could be included in the list of charter members.

A gentleman must be invited to join the society, and to be eligible he must be a lineal descendant of an ancestor who fought in some one of the wars in the American colonies previous to the Revolution, or held a high official position in one of the provinces.—*Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review*, Dec. 13, 1898.

### Colonial Descendants Meet.

Nearly a hundred descendants of the Colonial heroes who fought in the wars of this country before the days of its independence gathered about the banquet table in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, at the fifth annual banquet of the Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of Illinois, commemorating the great swamp fight, the leading and decisive battle in the wars with King Philip, which was fought December 19, 1665, near the present village of Kingston, R. I.

Dr. James Nevins Hyde made the address of the evening. His subject was "Some Remote Results of the Pilgrim Migration." He said that almost every prominent figure of the Spanish-American war was a New England man, or one of New England ancestry, representing the New England ideal. Dewey and Sampson were from Vermont, Miles from Massachusetts, Hobson, a Southerner, was directly descended from Revolutionary stock.

Other addresses were made by Colonel Andrew S. Burt of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, on "Our Colored American Soldiers." Professor Victor C. Alderson, on "Colonial Customs," and Colonel Henry L. Turner, giving some war reminiscences. Albert J. Fisher read an original poem entitled "The Stock American."

A short business meeting was held before the banquet, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Governor, Colonel Henry L. Turner; deputy governor, D. H. Preston; lieutenant governor, H. H. Rose; secretary, W. K. Smith; deputy secretary, J. E. Otis, Jr.; treasurer, C. T. Atkinson; registrar, O. P. Dickinson; historian, Ebenezer Lane; surgeon, D. J. N. Hyde; chancellor, Judge Frank Baker; chaplain, F. W. Gunsaulus.

The National Society of New England Women held the third of their historical luncheons on February 23d at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and 44th street. The special topic was "Washington's Life in Boston, 1776." There was fine music and Mrs. Mariana Shotwell gave some incidents in the life of Washington. Mrs. Allen T. Nye was chairman of the luncheon committee. On February 23d the annual meeting and election of officers was held. All the meetings of this society are held at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and 44th street, this winter. Although a comparatively young society it is very popular and numbers between *five and six hundred*. Mrs. William Gerry Slade is the organizer and president. It being a holiday gentlemen are to be included as guests, and many little parties are being made up among the members and friends. The guests of honor were the presidents of numerous clubs, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. A. R. Beale, Mrs. Charles Roe, Mrs. Alphas Brainard, Mrs. J. J. Hopoor, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. W. W. Reed, Mrs. Howard Townsend.





### General Society Daughters of the Revolution.

The Dorchester Heights (Mass.) chapter held its January meeting at the house of its regent, Mrs. Eleanor B. Wheeler. Mrs. Sarah A. Dewick, the chapter's historian, gave a pleasant account of New Jersey in Revolutionary times. As a resident of Trenton, she had witnessed the storm battles which were given annually until 1850 in that state. She supplemented her paper with the story of the "Battle of the Kegs," and gave Francis Hopkinson's poem descriptive of this battle.

January 2d the Prospect Hill chapter of Somerville, Mass., held a meeting under the direction of the Hospitality Committee, and especially in celebration of the 123d anniversary of the raising of the first Union flag of our American army on Prospect Hill January 1st, 1776. The house was prettily decorated with flags, and the "buff and blue." Short address by guests, music and the story of the "History of Prospect Hill," with refreshments and the social hour made a most interesting meeting.

The Isaac Gardner chapter of Brookline, Mass., held an interesting meeting in December. The chapter is named for Captain Isaac Gardner of Brookline, who was the first man killed at the Battle of Lexington. He was a graduate of Harvard and lived on an estate on what is now called Chestnut Hill avenue, which he inherited from his father. On the morning of the Battle of Lexington the minute men assembled on the "Green" and from there went to battle. His body was brought back to Brookline the next day by his neighbor, Mr. Heath, and it lies buried in the old cemetery on Walnut street.

The Orange chapter of Newark, N. J., met December 28th at the house of Mrs. Henry Williams. When "Europe in 1492" was considered in a series of papers and discussions, as the first of a number of historical topics to be considered at the meeting of the chapter during the coming winter and spring, Mrs. Edward F. Church read a paper on Italy as it was at the time of Columbus. Mrs. Benson discussed the condition of Spain in 1492, and Miss Adelaide W. Torrey presented a paper on England. Mrs. Robert Ward of South Orange led a discussion on Current Topics, followed by two songs charmingly sung by Mrs. Dittmar. A social half hour closed a pleasant and profitable session, at which many guests were present.

At the State Society room, Boston, a new chapter was organized January 20th to work side by side with the first one in this city, the "Dorothy Q" chapter. George and Martha Washington looked calmly down from the walls of the state headquarters while the Boston chapter was formally and with solemn words organized and named "Martha Washington." The state regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt, made a few introductory remarks, congratulating the new chapter on its existence, its name, which would be an inspiration to great acts and noble deeds, and its grand field of usefulness in Boston, where so many of the stirring events of the Revolution took place. The officers appointed are: Mrs. Frances L. Andrews, regent; secretary, Mrs. Irene L. Walker; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah R. Beatty.

A reception followed, the guests being received by the state officers, and tea served by the ladies of the Mary Marvin chapter of Roxbury.

A public library building is proposed for Amesbury, Mass., and the Daughters of the Revolution society through its local representative, the Josiah Bartlett chapter, are urging that a room be furnished and devoted to the safe-keeping of valuable relics, papers and documents relating to our early history. When this generation shall have passed away few opportunities will be afforded of gaining accurate or reliable traditions, and as our country becomes the greater United States the need of instruction in Revolutionary and Colonial history will be more and more emphatic. There should be a well equipped department in every public library where the pupils of the public schools of the generations to come may go and read in the handwriting of these noble heroes an account of their hardships and sufferings, and thus realize in some measure what this liberty we so highly prize has cost. Citizens of every city and town have valuable documents and relics which they would gladly place in such safe keeping; and I commend this subject to the Daughters of the Revolution wherever found.

The annual meeting of the Long Island society was held on January 6th at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Andrew Jacobs; vice-regent, Mrs. Stuart H. Moore; recording secretary, Mrs. Oscar Lyle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Suydam; treasurer, Miss Louise G. Bennett; registrar, Mrs. Bleecker Bangs; historian, Mrs. Henry L. Pratt, and chaplain, the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. Executive Board—Mrs. G. W. Schaumburg, Mrs. F. A. Van Iderstine, Mrs. J. P. Geray, Mrs. William S. Cogswell, Miss Mary J. Averill, Miss M. Antoinette Gelston and Miss Louise M. Wingate. It was voted to pass over to the "Prison Ship Martyrs Monument Association" the \$8,000 collected for the monument. The Long Island Daughters first started the fund for this monument

to the martyrs of 1776, but now willingly gives it over to the newly formed monument association. The latter embraces every patriotic society, and a large contribution from the Long Island Daughters of the Revolution will greatly aid the cause. This society did splendid work for the soldiers during the recent war. For 1899 its work will be to supply our troops at Cuba and Porto Rico with literature and needed articles and to contribute to the many needs of the soldiers at the Fort Hamilton Army Hospital.

The Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held a social meeting at the residence of one of its members, Mrs. G. S. Schaum, on the afternoon of January 27th. Mrs. Andrew Jacobs, the regent, presided, and after the singing of "America" and some routine business, a report was given from books already sent to Ponce to be forwarded in a few days to Manila and Santiago. Mrs. G. A. Thompson followed with a paper relating to some incidents in the life of her great, great grandmother, Margaret Whetten, whose house in the city of New York was called the rebel headquarters. Here the news was first received of the surrender of Cornwallis and the ending of the war of the Revolution. Here George Washington was entertained, and on one occasion he arose twice during breakfast to thank his hostess in stately fashion for her many and valuable services during the war when she ministered to the sugar house and their prisoners, refusing to be refused admittance as she came with her arms full of food, medicine and clothing, with courage and persistence that never failed. She with her sister, who was the wife of John Jacob Astor, founded the Astor Library. A paper of much interest, graphic and vivid, was also read, written by Mrs. Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt of Flatbush, on "Home Life During the Battle of Long Island."

The following circular letter sent out by Miss Sarah E. Hunt, state regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution, will be of interest to all patriotic societies, for all this country turns to the state archives of Massachusetts for authoritative information concerning Colonial and Revolutionary heroes.

#### HELP OF PATRIOTIC WOMEN ASKED.

State Regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution seeks to awaken in the members interest in the High Buildings Law.

"The Daughters of the Revolution have been requested to use their influence in support of the bill now pending in the Legislature upon the recommendation of His Excellency Governor Wolcott in his inaugural address, in regard to a law regulating high buildings near the State House. None know better than the officers of our society, who have occasion to look up the public services of the ancestors of applicants for admission to our society, that the loss of the State archives would be irreparable. This alone, to say nothing of the desirability of preserving the State House itself, with its priceless memorials of the Revolution and the statues and restored memorial column in the adjoining grounds, would be a sufficient reason for urging that every possible safeguard be adopted to secure these invaluable memorials from loss or injury by fire, and there should be no hesitation in using our utmost endeavor to have His Excellency's recommendation carried out by appropriate legislation.

"Will you endeavor to secure the co-operation of the members of the present Legislature from your town or district? To this end, will you not have petitions prepared, and will you not make it your duty to get signatures and to ask your chapter members to do likewise? Do not delay, as action by the Legislature may be expected at any time."

Boston, Mass., January 19, 1899.

The Massachusetts State Society held its regular meeting Monday, January 16th, at Chipman Hall, Boston, the state regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt, presiding. Many matters of interest to the society were considered during the business hour. This society has taken the initiative among patriotic societies in recognizing the philanthropic work of Miss Helen M. Gould during the recent war, and especially her strong interest in the welfare of our soldiers, to whom she gave liberally of her means and time in the personal direction of the work which she took upon herself along the line of that which patriotic women throughout the country were doing. The Daughters of the Revolution, through its Committee on Resolutions, presented the following tribute to Miss Gould:

*Resolved*, That this society from its patriotic origin, particularly appreciates the noble service of Miss Helen M. Gould during our late war with Spain. She has given liberally not only her time and money, but her personal attention, to the needs of our suffering soldiers. Her noble and patriotic work merits the highest commendation from the people of the United States. Her deeds are looked upon by every loyal woman of America, and will furnish an example of true patriotic womanhood to future generations.

*Resolved*, That this resolution be spread upon the records of the society and a copy be sent to Miss Gould.

Mrs. Heckman, state secretary, read a letter from Southey Johnson the young colored man who received the scholarship given by the society, and a nominating committee to prepare the ballot for the annual meeting in March was appointed. The large attendance at the business meeting was augmented by the





arrival of friends of the members, who came to hear Howard K. Sanderson of Lynn speak upon "The Declaration of Independence and its Signers—Their Work and how it was Performed." There was a general singing of hymns, and piano selections were given by Miss Helen Hardwick and Miss Marion Boyd. The next society meeting will take place February 22.

Under the rules of the Massachusetts State Society the state regent is required to visit each chapter in the state once at least during the year. In conformity with this rule Miss Sarah E. Hunt, state regent, and Mrs. J. F. Beckman, state secretary, visited the Captain Thomas Kempton chapter of New Bedford in January. The social features of this visit rendered a duty an exceedingly pleasant task. The state officers arrived during the forenoon, being met by the officers of the local chapter, and were taken to call on Miss Mary B. Spooner of Amherst, aged 104, an honorary member of the organization. She was most cordial in receiving them, and chatted as brightly as any younger woman might do. Her health is good and in favorable weather Miss Spooner goes out of doors each day. Miss Hunt presented Miss Spooner with a handsome white shawl as a souvenir of the meeting, with which the old lady was much pleased. A call was also made on Mrs. Phoebe Williams, a colored woman, was 102 last November. Her mind is clear and active, and she plainly recalls incidents of her younger days. Her father was a pensioner of the Revolutionary war, and lived to be 118.

Mrs. Williams is to become an honorary member of the society as soon as the necessary proof of her descent is secured, and this will not be a difficult matter, as the record is clear.

The state officers dined with Mrs. Sarah Kempton Parker, a granddaughter of Capt. Kempton, for whom the chapter is named, and a meeting of the chapter was held at Mrs. Parker's in the afternoon. It being a special one, and no business to transact, the time was spent in social chat. Aside from opening with prayer, as prescribed by the ritual, it was entirely informal. A most interesting relic was shown—a newspaper—*The Ulster Co. Gazette*, published in 1809, with adornments and notices bearing the date 1799. The death of George Washington is chronicled, with full account of the funeral services and order of procession, Washington's horse having a place in the procession. The paper is framed in glass, so as to be easily handled, yet protected, and because of the interest in all matters pertaining to the period is specially valued.

Later the ladies adjourned to the parlor of the "Union for Good Works," where they addressed a large company on subjects pertaining to the society.

### Pennsylvania Society D. R.

On the evening of Friday, November 23, a brilliant reception was given to the members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Daughters of the Revolution by their regent, Mrs. Nathaniel Seaver Kay, to commemorate the anniversary of the evacuation of New York. The gathering was a notable one and the occasion most interesting. Addresses were made by the State Regent, Mrs. Nathaniel Seaver Kay, the Regent-General, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, Mrs. Charles W. Sparhawk and Mrs. Peter Boyd, while the State Registrar, Mrs. Matthew Henry Cryer read an historical paper relative to the date celebrated. Mrs. Cryer sang several ballads and the company joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" to the music of the orchestra, embowered in palms and exotics. The decorations of the spacious rooms were tasteful and pleasing. Draperies of blue and yellow silk, the colors of the society, together with many flags ingeniously arranged, including an enormous one which concealed the entire ceiling of one room made a charming scene, while the many beautiful gowns, which were a distinctive feature, added to the general effect. A collection of antique and curious family relics lent additional interest.

MRS. CARLTON M. MOODY, Vice Regent,  
Pennsylvania Society, D. R., 1909 Green St., Philadelphia.  
EDITH E. COOKE, Historian.

"Forefathers' Day" was observed in Dubuque, Iowa, December 20, at the residence of Mrs. H. B. Glover. The Society of the Colonial Wars and the Colonial Dames were Mrs. Glover's guests at a New England supper. "America" was sung in the parlor and speeches and recitations commemorative of its Pilgrim Fathers were made at the table. The flowers and decorations were red and white in honor of the Colonial colors. In the dining-room were draped the Colonial battle flags, which with the stars of the successive United States flags made a historic picture of the nation's growth and greatness.

The following programme was admirably carried out: Invocation, Rev. F. E. Hopkins; recitation, "Landing of the Pilgrims," Mrs. Glover; "Our Forefathers," Miss May Rogers; "The First Colonial Soldier," J. K. Deming; "The Mayflower," Mrs. W. F. Peck; "Sir Henry Vane," P. S. Webster; "Our Foremothers," Mrs. Mary N. Adams; "Our Heritage," L. S. Bigelow; "Desecration of the Flag," Mrs. F. B. Tredway.

### ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.

Hon. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, President.  
GEORGE B. HERR, Secretary.

Any information relating to the Old Guard will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

Address GEORGE B. HERR, 138 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

### Illinois Society of the War of 1812.

The Illinois Society of the War of 1812 has elected the following officers: President, Hon. Charles Page Bryan; first vice-president, William Porter Adams; second vice-president, Henry Cadle; third vice-president, Milton Tootle, Jr.; historian, Archer Wall Douglas; secretary, Theron Royal Woodward; treasurer, Charles Cromwell; registrar, Edward Nevers.

### New Jersey Society of the War of 1812.

The annual meeting of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of New Jersey was held at 745 Broad street, Newark, Friday, February 25th. The secretary reported twenty members elected during the year, including Admiral Dewey and ex-President Harrison. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Appleton Morgan of Westfield; vice-president, Harry F. Barrell of Newark; secretary, Adolbert B. Hunt of New Providence; treasurer, Oscar N. Condit of East Orange; registrar, Capt. Joseph T. Read, U.S.N., Mount Holly; historian, Major William Duffield Bell, Seventy-first Regiment, U.S.V. (N. Y.) of New York. The president reappointed Rev. N. W. Cadwell of Westfield as chaplain. Lieut. Ernest S. Hinds, Second Artillery, U.S.A., and Eugene W. Whitney of Salt Lake City, Utah, were elected members. The meeting concluded with a banquet.

### Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.

In response to a notice sent out by Walter J. Sears, lieutenant U.S. Navy, there was a large meeting at the Army and Navy Club, New York, on the 2d of February, of commissioned officers who served in the Spanish-American war, who definitely organized the "Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War," with ninety-seven members. A handsome button, designed by Tiffany & Co., was adopted, combining in a pleasing and artistic manner the American and Spanish national colors, and will be worn by members of the Order as soon as they can be manufactured.

The initiation fee is five dollars, and the annual dues three dollars. As the expense is so small, and the objects of the Order so worthy, it is hoped by the members that all officers who are eligible will, sooner or later, join the association.

The following was adopted as Article III of the Constitution:

Membership—Any man of good repute shall be eligible to membership in this Order who served on the active list, or performed active duty, and who is still in the service, or who has received an honorable discharge from the same, as a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain; or who participated in the war as a naval or military cadet.

Upon the death of any member of the Order, his eldest son, or eldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture, shall become eligible to election as a member of the Order, as a representative of his ancestor who actually served in the Spanish-American war.

Every application for membership shall be made in writing, setting forth claims of eligibility, and signed by the applicant, who shall be recommended by the members of the Order.

Copies of the Constitution, with a list of members, may be obtained by those desiring to join the Order upon application to the Secretary, Lieutenant W. J. Sears, U. S. Navy, 17 Adams street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Registrar, Theodore C. Zerega, 67 Madison avenue, New York.

The following is a list of officers elected on February 2, to hold office until their successors are duly elected and installed.

Commander, Theodore Roosevelt, colonel "Rough Riders;" senior vice-commander, John W. Philip, commodore U.S.N.; junior vice-commander, Wallace F. Randolph, brigadier general U.S.V.; lieutenant-colonel U.S.A.; secretary, Walter J. Sears, lieutenant U.S.N.; treasurer, Frank W. Toppan, ensign U.S.N.; registrar, Theodore C. Zerega, lieutenant U.S.N.V.; chaplain, Charles H. Parks, chaplain U.S.N.

Members of the Council: Parker W. West, major U.S.A.; Leonard Chenevix, lieutenant commander U.S.N.; L. L. Seaman, major U.S.V.; W. Butler Duncan, Jr., lieutenant U.S.N.V.; Woodbury Kane, captain "Rough Riders;" E. E. Harlin, captain U.S.A.; A. E. Hunt, captain U.S.V.; George P. Ahern, captain U.S.A.; John T. Hilton, captain U.S.V.

The next regular meeting of the Order will be the annual meeting, to be held on the 31st of April, when a badge, or insignia, will be adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year elected.





## Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to  
MISS M. WINCHESTER ADAMS, 18 & 20 Rose St., N. Y. City.

## "A HOLY EXPERIMENT."

**I**N all the history of our thirteen colonies there is no character that has a more piquant flavor than that of the founder of Pennsylvania--William Penn. In our entire history from exploring days, through colonization and after the Declaration of our Independence, there is no one more full of interest for us, by

reason of a positive and high-minded individuality, than dear old Quaker William Penn.

Born in the middle of the 17th century, into a gay world of gallantry, unscrupulousness and gilded vices, with a father in sympathy with it all, Penn, with a fine university education and a brilliant future before him, deliberately turned his back on all that would seem to point to a successful career and became a Quaker.

WILLIAM PENN.

fluence of George Fox upon him, Penn came home more firm than ever in his convictions. He now became imbued with the idea of America as an asylum for his persecuted brethren, as well as for any people of any belief, and he conceived the idea of himself leading a colony to the New World, he having obtained a grant of land there on the Delaware, in cancellation of a debt of the Crown to his father, Admiral Penn.

In 1681 the colony set forth. Penn followed a year later in the "Welcome" with one hundred souls on board, mostly Quakers from Sussex, where was his home. He left behind his wife and children. The perils of an ocean voyage were not easily encountered in those days. He considered their best welfare, and left minute directions concerning their living in his absence, expecting as soon as possible to have them follow him. He called the long voyage of two months prosperous though thirty died on the voyage and most of these of small-pox. Within that year fifty vessel loads came from Wales, Ireland, Holland, Germany and England. He, on his arrival, found a peaceful and industrious little body of workers, with streets laid out and a court house. He and Algernon Sydney had framed a code of government, and the laws were obeyed. For two years Penn, the Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, so called in his honor, labored with unremitting toil for the good of the people. He laid out the city of Philadelphia, and practically it so remains to this day. As the colonists were principally Quakers, meeting houses were built at convenient places.

In 1684 Penn returned to England, intending to remain only a short while, but political affairs kept him fifteen years. The death of Charles II and the accession of James brought trouble to Penn. He was accused of secretly espousing Papacy and of engaging in a life that was contrary to his principles as a Quaker. James as Duke of York had been a warm friend of Penn's, and now as king he admitted him to his presence as friend and even confidante. Penn was never a narrow, introverted Quaker. Indeed, he heartily believed in toleration of all; and while he himself held rigid views of life, when compared with those held by all around in James' Court, he had no scruples about mingling in the gay throng, one of it and yet not one. James admired this liberal and at the same time narrow view of life, and for fifteen years Penn was a character of much weight in the political arena.

Penn on his return to America with a second wife found the colony much changed. It had grown and prospered beyond all bounds it is true, but it had begun to become most assertive, and even Penn's proprietary rights were questioned. Many of his old friends seemed to desert him. "Strenuous endeavors were being

used to procure an Act of Parliament for annexing to the Crown the several proprietary governments," and he found that his presence in England was necessary if he could hope to succeed in preventing such a calamity. He went and America saw him no more.

Hurt by the disloyalty and even rebellion of the colony, he found himself in sorely straitened circumstances. The colony had been a very heavy drain on his purse-strings and the Crown failed to reimburse him. A profligate son had likewise reduced Penn's fortune, and an impudent son-in-law had insisted upon the payment of his wife's share of the property before her father's death. His forgiving Christian character shone resplendent at this time. Six years before his death he was stricken with paralysis, and his second wife, with a young family to raise, their father to nurse, and with all of his business affairs on her own hands, proved herself a veritable saint, and a practical and wise woman. In 1718 Penn died, aged seventy-five. The Indians of Pennsylvania sent a letter of condolence and a present to Penn's wife. The gift was "materials to form a garment of skins, suitable for traveling through a thorny wilderness"—their poetical way of showing to the wife of Onas, as they called Penn, that they appreciated the fact of her having now a thorny path to travel, but that the obstacles or thorns might be alleviated by the knowledge of their love for the departed Onas and for her his beloved widow.

Penn's "holy experiment," as he called his colonization scheme, was unique. He considered that he had a mission to the New World, maintaining that the Indians might be made to enjoy the benefits of civilization by gentle measures, without military force. Then his main idea was "a free colony for all mankind." The Quakers of Pennsylvania were never attacked by the Indians. There are many proofs of the exceptional prosperity of the colony. Three years after Penn's arrival a printing press was set up, and a schoolmaster was employed almost immediately. Good, substantial buildings were erected. William Penn's first house is still standing—a small but solid structure. It has been moved to Fairmount Park for preservation. A second and larger house called the "slate roof house" is still preserved on its original site; Peasbury, several miles up the Delaware, is totally destroyed. Here in this mansion Penn's household was conducted with considerable ceremony. He had an elegant barge for conveying his family down the river to Philadelphia, and a coach and four, besides a Sedan chair for his wife for city conveyance. His house at Peasbury was even handsomely furnished, to judge from pieces still extant and from an inventory list. There is an aroma of peculiar peace and homeness and general prosperity about all accounts handed down to us concerning Philadelphia in those early days—a realization of an Arcady. His gentle all pervading spirit still hovers over his colonial domain in the shape of a superb statue of William Penn, recently placed on top of the very high tower of Philadelphia's City Hall.

ELA STILES HANSELL.

## Reading for March.

1. "Stories of Pennsylvania"—by J. S. Walton and M. G. Brumbaugh.
2. "Hugh Wynne"—by S. Weir Mitchell.
3. "Penn's Treaty"—by Charles S. Keyser.
4. Chapters XII and XIII in "A Short History of the English Colonies in America"—by Henry Cabot Lodge.
5. Memorize—"Philadelphia" in "Poems of Places"—by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

1. When and by whom was Pennsylvania settled? What great desire did William Penn have?
2. What did he obtain from the king? What from the Duke of York?
3. What bargain did Penn make with the Indians? Where did he make his famous treaty? What is said of this treaty?
4. What is said of the growth of the colony and to what was the growth attributed?
5. By whom had Pennsylvania been previously settled? When was Philadelphia founded?

I shall deem it a favor if you will make correction regarding my careless allusion to Salem witch burning. In calling attention to the somewhat grotesque method of "burning the witch" in New Jersey, I should have compared it with Scotch or English fagots, and the easy conscience of our Passaic Valley fathers on the witch question with the Salem delusion. Perhaps nine out of ten well informed persons would say without after thought that burning was one of the punishments for witches in old Salem. From several letters received about my articles, two from editors, one from a clergyman and author, no word of correction comes to this inexcusable slip, so it would seem that the error is wide spread and needs attention.

JOSEPH FULFORD FOLSON.





### To Perfect the Family Tree.

This department is free to subscribers who have queries to make concerning their ancestors.

To those unable to consult the references found in the Genealogical department we will copy and send them any one reference mentioned, for a fee of 50 cts, each additional reference 25 cents.

**Robinson.**—Jonathan. Married Mercy Chase; lived and died in Stratham, N. H. Children—Chase, Jonathan Bradbury, Thomas, Mercy, Noah, Jesse, David and Winthrop. Jonathan, Thomas and Winthrop are reported emigrating West in the latter part of 1790 or early in 1800. If as prolific, "multiplying and replenishing the earth," as were those who resided in New England their descendants ought to populate half the West. Any information of them and their progeny will be gratefully acknowledged by probably the only living son of that generation—John R. Robinson, 195 Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal.

**Lee.**—Information wanted of Josiah Lee, Jedediah, David, John, born in Wellington 1735, a soldier in the French war from Connecticut, in which he served from Vermont, as the records show, had a brother Zebulon, soldier in the same war, settled in Rutland, Vt., died there about 1832, had a large family, as has been found the past year. Any one having any knowledge of the first Josiah (not the son of Zebulon) is requested to communicate with William Wallace Lee, Meriden, Conn. A reasonable sum will be paid for such information if desired. Will Vermont papers please make a note of the above?

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Piqua, Ohio, January 1st, 1899.

Dear Sir—It is with great pleasure I send enclosed check for renewal of your most instructive and interesting patriotic paper, "The Spirit of '76." Mrs. Augusta Isham Thomas Hicks, Regent.

Gentlemen—I read this a. m. "King Washington," and am delighted with the book. How can any one help but subscribe for your publication when so much of information and interest is given, and but a trifling amount asked for it. I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt.

Respectfully yours, Richard H. Roberts.

Editor *The Spirit of '76* :

I have forwarded in enclosed letter my subscription for *THE SPIRIT OF '76* for 1899. It is a very fine publication and I enjoy it very much. The improvement in the past year is very marked.

Very truly yours, G. Leslie Nichols.

Washington, D. C., December 22, 1898.

Editors *The Spirit of '76* :

Gentlemen—I enclose herewith \$1.00 (one dollar) money order in payment of renewal of my subscription for next year to your very valuable and patriotic publication—*THE SPIRIT OF '76*.

Yours truly, W. S. Powell.

Address Washington, D. C.

*The Spirit of '76 Publishing Co., New York City :*

Gentlemen—I enclose herewith \$2.00, for which please renew my subscription for two years from its expiration, which was, I think, last May, and send me the back numbers. This renewal was neglected because I went out with the company of which I am a member on May 1.

Yours truly, Murray W. Crosby.

Editor of *The Spirit of '76* :

Dear Sir—Yours dated December 23d, 1898, just received. I return blank and \$1.00 for subscription to paper from September, '98, to September, '99. At the latter date stop the paper unless I renew subscription. Nothing annoys me worse than this bunco newspaper business. The Spanish war in no way interfered with the regular course of business in and about New York so far as I know.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Very truly, George R. Howe, East Orange, N. J.

*This dollar returned to sender.*—ED.

Havana, Cuba, March 2, 1899.

Editor of *The Spirit of '76* :

Dear Sir—I have not seen a copy of your paper since the Spanish-American war began, and wonder whether you are living or dead. If you are dead, please say so, and I will not expect an answer to this letter if you are living. Send me a sample copy of yourself. I am requested by a patriotic lady to request that you will send to her a copy of yourself. I append her address.

Very respectfully, Philip Reade, Lieut.-Col. and Insp.-Gen.

New York March 7th, 1899.

*The Spirit of '76, 18 and 20 Rose Street :*

Dear Sir—I received your letter yesterday about my subscription, and I thank you for calling my attention to it. I did not know that it had expired, and as I am always away in the summer I did not receive the bill which I suppose was sent to me in August. I enclose my check for two dollars to pay my subscription to September, 1900, and wishing you good success, I am

Yours very truly, Jeremiah Richard, 130 W. 86th St.

Bradford, Pa., March 7th, 1899.

Editor *The Spirit of '76* :

Dear Sir—I felt sure I must have passed the date of renewal, but trusted you to call me up (or down.) Enclosed \$1.00.

Fraternally yours, Rev. M. R. Webster.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R., Jan. 16, 1899.

Editor of *The Spirit of '76* :

I enclose \$1.00 for your paper, "The Spirit of '76." You sent me the October number, and I think in addition to the various items of interest your genealogical department is of great value. I would like November and December numbers. Our Gold street improvement, in which you expressed an interest, are now assuming definite shape. The various appeals and attacks are all I believe, now removed, and the spring will witness great changes in that vicinity—the old buildings will be taken down April 1st, the Street Board will at once proceed to the layout of the new street, and our chapter will prosecute in the most vigorous manner the restoration of the old stones in the cemetery and the general improvement. We shall want to find as many "amendments" as possible, and extend widely the intelligence of our youth. Would you like an article written, or should I give facts? Have you some good writer to write it up in attractive form? Many of your readers would undoubtedly be much interested.

Yours sincerely, Emily S. C. Holcombe, Regent.

Chicago, January 28, 1899.

Editor *The Spirit of '76* :

Dear Sir—In a letter lately received from the British Foreign Office, London, I am advised that correspondence and other papers relating to our Colonial and French and Indian wars prior to 1776, are preserved in the public records of the above named office, in the nominal custody of the English Premier and open to public inspection.

This correspondence and other documents touching our Colonial period must contain much of interest to the people of this country, especially those who derive their origin from emigrants who came to America prior to the Revolution.

This correspondence, etc. has never been published, as far as I am advised. The propriety of employing some one in London to inspect these records with a view to their ultimate publication might be considered with profit in the ensuing congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, and at that meeting might be set on foot to have the Congress of the United States take up the matter in connection with the arrangement of and publication of our Revolutionary Records.

The relations between the United States and England are at this time so amicable that a request from our government to England for the turning over to us of Colonial Records might not meet with disfavor across the water. It is a subject worthy of consideration.

Respectfully yours, Thomas S. McClelland.

New York, December 28, 1898.

Editor *The Spirit of '76* :

In the December number of your magazine I was glad to see the "Ode to Science." I could repeat and sing all but two lines, and was then able to refresh my memory. I learned it from my "mother's lap," and sang it over eighty years ago, being now in my ninetieth year.

Yours respectfully, Elizabeth Adams Abbey.

St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1898.

Editor *The Spirit of '76* :

In your valuable monthly for December I find the good old tune of "Ode to Science," which my mother sang to me seventy years ago, and which I afterwards often played on the violin. For several years prior to my mother's marriage in 1802 she sang in the Congregational Church choir at Raymond, N. H., and she had the collection of music there used, and in it was "Ode to Science."

Josiah Fogg.

Editor *Spirit of '76* :

SIR—Certain editorial items in your August issue induce me to address you personally. If I intend kindly, disregard this letter, when, I hope, no harm will be done. Your serial has not been profitable, because appealing only to those who wish to see their ideas, or their names, in print, a class who usually read copies purchased by somebody else, or in reading rooms, who rarely subscribe for serials, or pay their subscriptions if they do. Your notices of functions are of course, being a monthly, thirty days late. Poetry nobody reads. Essays on patriotism ditto. Incidents of the Revolution and other wars most people (especially the members of our patriotic societies,) eschew, unless in the mood for them, when they—the hereditary society men, of all persons—know exactly where to turn to them in the libraries. Again, you are always an organ of one or more specified societies. I have been for 30 years familiar with newspaper enterprises and newspaper editors, and never yet knew an "organ" to have a circulation unless it carefully concealed the fact. You publicly announce it. And yet although five journals of the character of yours have failed, there are almost 15,000 members of our hereditary societies who are interested enough in matters concerning them and each other to hunt up matters concerning them in the daily press.

When you or any other responsible gentleman will join me in starting a journal for these which shall not be the "organ" of any one of





them, but devoted to the field—to all of them—which shall give *notes* (not notices of functions 30 days old,) accounts of quarrels and squabbles and notes on *both* sides, correspondence and discussion relating to the welfare of these societies, discussions of policies of uniting or not uniting. In short shall make it a bi-monthly or quarterly of interest to all the members, treading on everybody's toes, so that everybody will buy the journal to see what is said about their neighbors and then in the next number to see if the attack is answered. In societies (not in departments, which are bores, but be generally of interest,) then I will be willing to go in, work the matter up, place it in the proper channels to achieve success. I have been laying pipes for this sort of thing for five or six years, but have watched by the bedside of others first, trying to pick up points from their experiences, instead of paying cash for it, as they (and I am afraid you did.) They have all departed this life except yours now. Of course THE SPIRIT OF '76 would not be a title usable for the sort of thing above sketched, as that title confines it to Revolutionary societies; and the present anglo-American Union idea has in '76 and 1812 matters a black life for a year at least. But if you could swing the good will of THE SPIRIT OF '76, into something like this, I should be glad to talk to you, and maybe you would care to talk to me.

Yours respectfully, J. W. BELL.

### Patriotic Books Reviewed.

*Friendship*, by Hugh Black, M.A. Fleming H. Revell Co., Publishers, New York. This dainty little volume is full of wise and good things—sweetly expressed. It is one of those books which after reading one wants to possess. It is printed in two colors, with decorations by F. Berkeley Smith. Bound in decorated cloth, gilt top, boxed. Price \$1.25.

*A Lover's Revolt*, by J. W. De Forest. Longmans, Green & Co., Publishers, New York. The scenes of this story are laid in and around Boston during the Revolution. It is interestingly told, and is one more story of the days of our struggle for independence, so dear to the American heart. Attractively bound in cloth. Frontispiece by George Varian. Price \$1.50.

*Faith White's Letter Book (1620-1623)*. Ira Bradley & Co., Boston. This purports to be the Letter Book of Faith White, an elder sister of Peregrine White, from March 29, 1620, to August 23, 1621. This last being written just before her death, at eighteen years of age. In diary style is given the embarkation of the Pilgrims, the events on ship-board and the early struggles at Plymouth. It is written in a quaint formal style. Cloth bound. Frontispiece.

*The Boys of Old Monmouth*, by Everett T. Tomlinson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Boston. The boys and girls who read this story will be indebted to Mr. Tomlinson for again putting an important part of our revolutionary history in so attractive a form. All unconsciously the facts of the Battle of Monmouth are learned by following the young heroes, and the young readers will remember the lesson from the fascinating way in which it was presented. The volume is cloth bound, illuminated cover. Price \$1.50.

*A Gunner Aboard the Yankee*. Edited by H. H. Lewis. Doubleday & McClure Co., Publishers, New York. This book, which went into the second edition before it was published, tells of the work, of the deprivations and of the sacrifices of the men who manned the "Yankee," and also some of their recreations, joys and hopes. Graphically the writer tells of daily life aboard the boat and he gives a vivid insight into what it means to be a "jackie." The book contains an unusual amount of useful information, and the boy who becomes the possessor of a copy will read it over and over. Cloth bound. Profusely illustrated. Price \$1.50. This volume will be sent postpaid to any address on approval, to be paid for if satisfactory or returned if not.

*Lest we Forget*, published by E. R. Herrick & Co., 70 5th avenue. A collection of art centers from Truth, drawings by W. Granville Smith, C. H. Johnson, A. De Thulstrup and other leading American artists of reproductions of our famous war vessels at rest and in action. The plates are richly printed in colors on heavy paper and handsomely bound in an original striking style, large oblong folio size 21x14 inches, enclosed in an ornamental box. A timely book. Price \$5.00.

The subjects depicted are a Prisoner of War, the North Atlantic Squadron, Battleship Indiana in Action, the Daughter of the Regiment, Night at Hampton Roads, in fighting trim, Shafter, Miles, Wheeler, Shelling a Harbor, Capron's Battery in Action, Battle of Manila, For Love or War, Admiral Sampson at San Juan, a Torpedo Boat Destroyer in Action, Destruction of Cervera's Fleet, the Brigade in War.

*Adams History*. A genealogical history of Henry Adams of Braintree, Mass., and his descendants, extending from 1632 down to the present. Also of John Adams of Cambridge, Mass. By Andrew N. Adams. Twelve hundred and thirty-eight pages, large octavo, fine paper, illustrated. Cloth \$7.00. A few copies in full leather Morocco \$9.00. May be ordered of the author, Fair Haven, Vermont, or of the Tuttle Company, publishers, Rutland, Vermont.

The book has been prepared at a great outlay of both time and money, the material being drawn from many widely scattered sources difficult of access. It is much larger than was originally proposed—is a

limited edition, not electrotyped, and the price is lower than other similar works of the same size. It gives the fullest account of the descendants of Henry Adams which has ever been published, and to persons seeking information in this line of family history it is indispensable.

To the descendants of Robert Adams of Newbury, Mass.—Having, by special research and extensive correspondence acquired large and valuable records of the family of the descendants of Robert Adams, the subscriber proposes to publish a full genealogical history covering ten generations of his descendants in a succinct and readable form, *provided there is sufficient interest to warrant the expense of printing.*

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All who have records of births, marriages, deaths, residences, removals, or historic material of value which has not been reported, are requested and urged to communicate the same to the writer *before it is too late*. If you are interested, and willing to share in the enterprise, will you kindly please notify Andrew N. Adams, Fair Haven, Vt.

*Famous Women of the Old Testament*. By Rev. M. B. Wharton, D.D., late United States Consul to Germany and a prominent member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. E. B. Treat & Co., Publishers, New York. This volume is a series of lectures portraying vivid pictures of the most attractive characters in all history. The beauty, intellect, power and influence of women are depicted by the author, who is a close observer of human nature, and who has had special opportunities, by travel and position, to see all phases of society. Each character described gives occasion to discuss the duties, privileges and blessings of women, and also gives rise to many practical hints. The lectures are written in a clear and attractive style and are replete with lofty sentiment and wise counsels, while throughout them all is a vein of humor which makes them delightful as well as profitable reading.

*Famous Women of the New Testament*. By the same author. This is a companion to the "Famous Women of the Old Testament," and is written in the same easy, graceful style, giving the reader the impression of having attended the lectures or rather as if the lecturer had conversed individually with each one of his audience. History, geography, anecdotes and choice poetical quotations are used to display each character in a vivid light. Both volumes showing the influence of women in Sacred History will be of special interest to the woman of to-day, whose influence is no less felt and whose opportunities are far greater. These books, now in their second edition, cannot help making a home better by their uplifting tone, and should be on every family reading table. Each volume contains 16 full-page illustrations from the masters of ecclesiastical painting, and the first volume a portrait of the author. Cloth bound. Price \$1.50 per volume.

*Old Houses of the Ancient Town of Norwich—1660-1800*. By Mary E. Perkins. This quaint title is of itself an introduction to one of the most interesting local histories ever produced in New England. Miss Perkins has "discovered" her own town and given to the world the result of her discoveries. She probably began as a "gleaner," following in the wake of Miss Caulkins, but she has gathered a greater and richer harvest than her predecessor ever dreamed of, and this statement is made without any intent to disparage the splendid work of Miss Caulkins. The author begins her researches by visiting all the "Old Houses of the Ancient Town of Norwich," penetrating every nook and corner from cellar to garret with a woman's natural curiosity, nothing escapes her observation. Bits of family history, old letters filled with family gossip, hidden secrets, in fact everything except the "family skeleton" is brought forth to enrich the pages of her book. Every old homestead and other places of interest long since forgotten are rehabilitated and re-inhabited by their ancient occupants and presented to the reader in the most attractive form that literary taste and artistic skill can devise. She compels one to follow her into every nook and corner of this "ancient town," so rich in historic lore, until, forgetful of the present, we become absorbed in the memories of the past, and fain would linger amid those scenes where our ancestors toiled and labored, suffering untold hardships that we might enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

Part II, comprising some two hundred pages, devoted to the genealogies of the old families supplies a want long felt by descendants in every part of the country. In this are represented many of the leading families of New England—notably the Bradfords, Masons, Trumbulls, Fitches, Leffingwells, Griswolds, Chapmans, Huntingtons, Lords, Tracys and others.

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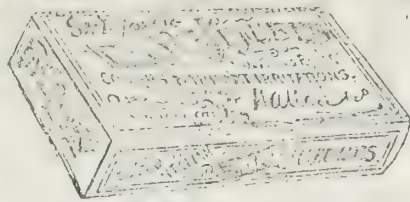
The author had a rich field for labor, and she has left no stone unturned to make an interesting work. It reflects great credit on her as an author and artist. Genealogists will find this work an invaluable aid in their researches.





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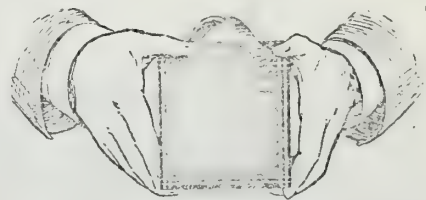
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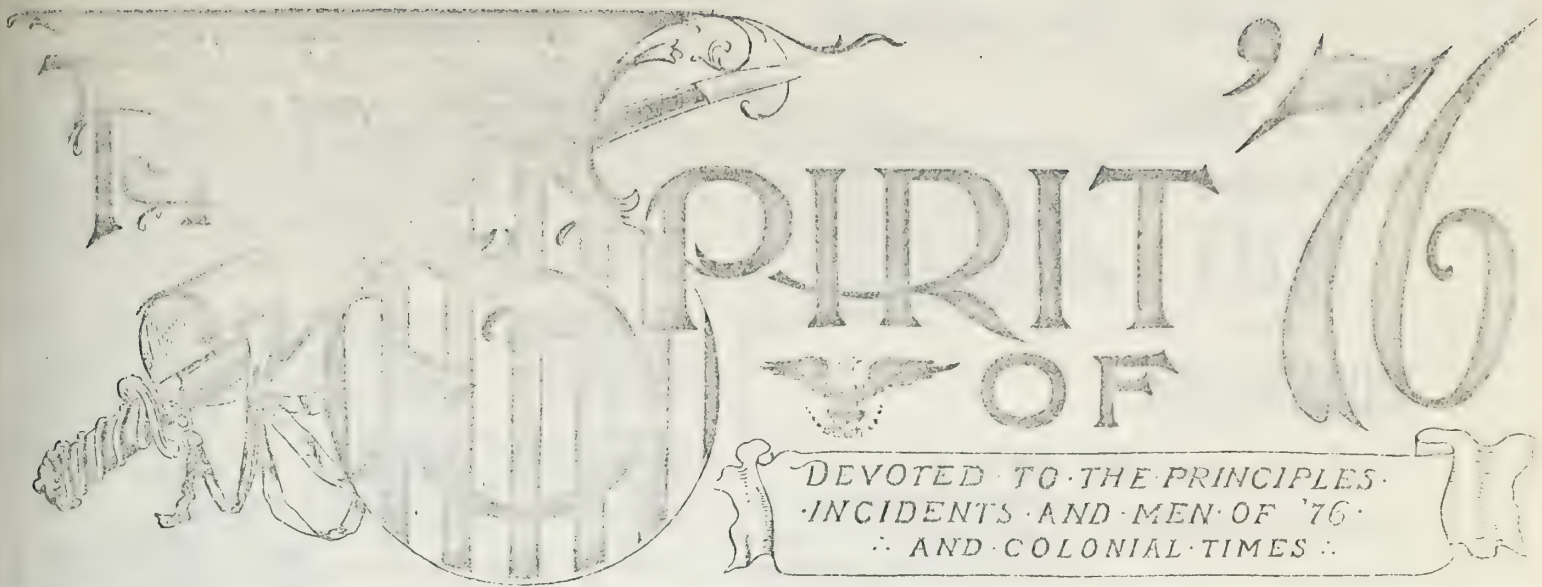
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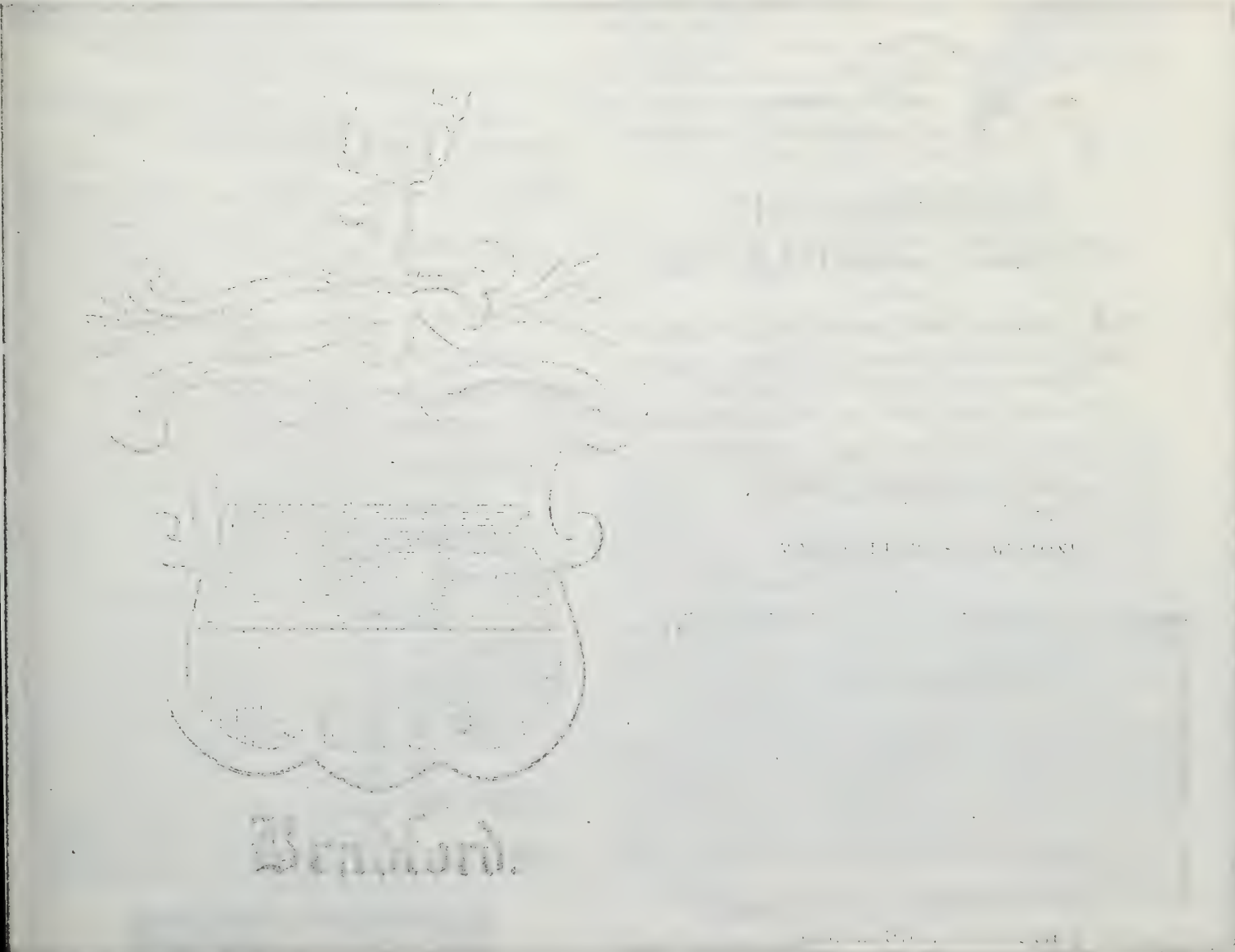
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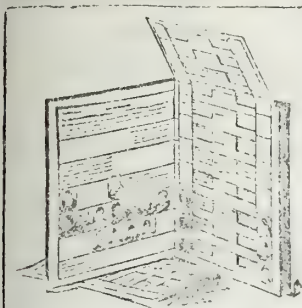






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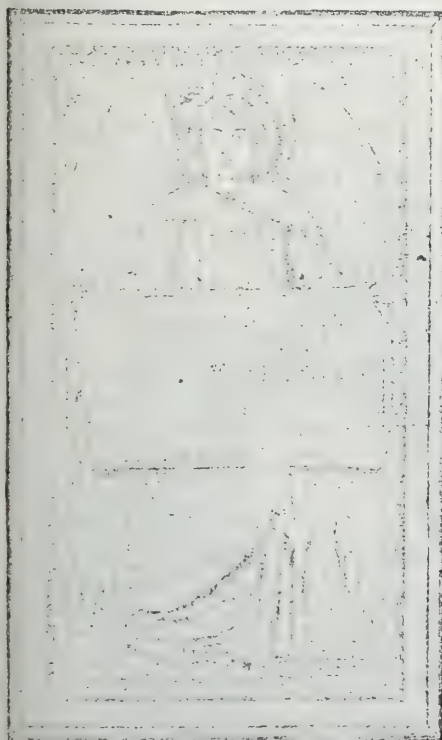
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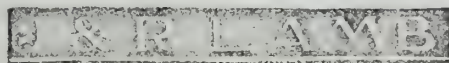
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE GOVERNOR BRADFORD HOUSE AT PLYMOUTH, MASS.



## ONE PURITAN WOMAN.

BY MARY PINNEY HAHN.

**D**URING the bleak winter of 1779, when defeat had in rapid succession, followed defeat, and the hearts of many had grown cold, then the true patriots,

"Men who their duties knew,

But knew their rights, and knowing, dared maintain,"

stung to desperation by their reverses, and relying upon the God of justice for assistance, rallied, as never before, to the cause of freedom and of country.

There was a little village in the eastern part of Connecticut, which had as yet been spared the ruthless ravages and the ghastly horrors of war. To a superficial observer there was no outward or visible sign of the terrible conflict raging in other sections; but a more careful inspection would have shown this to be a community of women; the male representatives of these families, with the exception of the aged village pastor, all having joined the Continental army.

In this village, stood a large story and a half dwelling of colonial architecture, with a broad hall extending through the house and a heavy divided door in front. Here lived the family of John Wilson—he, himself, having re-enlisted a week previous to the time in which our story opens. But though the sacrifice which he made in leaving home and loved ones was great, he felt that his beloved country called him to her defence; and knowing the self-reliance and courage of his devoted wife, he was content to intrust all his worldly interests into her wise keeping.

Mistress Wilson, like the Puritan women of her day, was an early riser, and on the particular December morning of which we write, the usual housework being done, she and her serving-maid, Debby, were already seated at their spinning wheels in the spacious keeping-room, in one corner of which stood the tall, old-fashioned clock, which for nearly a century had solemnly and continuously ticked the seconds, indicated the minutes and struck the hours, as though duly impressed with the importance of its mission. There were a number of high-backed chairs, a settee and a table. These, with the spinning wheels, comprised the entire furniture of the room. But the one cheerful feature of the otherwise dreary apartment was the grand old fire-place, with its shining brass andirons, behind which lay the huge back-log and upon which rested the bulky fore-log, both blazing and crackling as they burned. Above was the mantelpiece, resplendent with silver and brass candlesticks, snuffers and tray.

So much for the furniture and room, and now for a brief description of its occupants. Mistress Wilson was a typical Puritan woman; energetic, unselfish and abnormally conscientious. Her eyes were keen and grey, her nose large and Roman; she was tall and slim, her bearing stately, grave and resolute.

Debby, the maid, was a not uncommon specimen of the genus of that time. Devout and scrupulous, though ignorant and superstitious, she was a faithful friend and servant and an invaluable helper in the family in which she had lived from childhood.

Mistress Wilson's five children were all at home, the village school having been closed since the first year of the war; but the children learned their lessons regularly and as regularly recited them to their mother, who allowed nothing save sickness or death to interfere with her performance of any known duty. They were seated this morning with their mother in the keeping-room: the little boys busy with their books, the two oldest girls knitting, and Lucy, the youngest, her sampler on her knee, carefully copying the initials "J. W." on socks which she had just finished for her absent father. On the children worked, soberly, steadily and unremittingly; for the hard experiences and severe training of those early Puritan days had infused into their young lives a seriousness and maturity unsuited to their tender years.

Hence, they went to their tasks like men and women grown, and no thought of play or idle conversation entered their minds, while, as they studied and worked, no sound was heard in the room, save the click of the needles, the buzz of the spinning wheels and the spitting and crackling of the burning logs.

At eleven o'clock, Debby left the room to prepare dinner, and hardly had the old clock struck the hour of noon, when she opened the door and summoned the family to their meal.

Mistress Wilson and her family ceased their work and silently repaired to the large, cheerful kitchen, which the family used for both kitchen and dining-room, except on special occasions. From hooks on the wall, were suspended strings of dried apples and pumpkin and ears of corn. Here too was a roaring fire in the fire-place, and over it, hanging from a crane, was the bake-kettle, containing the johnny-cake for their dinner, while on the hearth Debby had deposited a large platter of "flowing-blue" ware, on which the pork was still sizzling. On the mantel-piece, stood the tinder-box, the brass and pewter candlesticks, snuffers and tray, and two pewter plates stood up on edge. A large dresser, cupboard table and chairs completed the furniture. Debby placed the food upon the table: the mistress implored the Divine blessing, after which, the family, being possessed of healthy appetites, did justice to their frugal meal. Suddenly, Debby's quick ears caught a strange, unfamiliar sound, which though evidently at a distance, seemed steadily to increase in volume. Deaf to her mistress' quiet reproof, Debby rushed bare-headed to the road and heard, for the first time in her life, the notes of a bugle, ringing out full and clear upon the frosty air. Ascending a hill a few rods from the house and straining her eyes to the utmost, she discovered in the distance what seemed to her excited imagination to be winged objects, flying toward the village. As they approached on a cross road, too far distant





to be clearly distinguishable by one unaccustomed to such sights, her fancy, stimulated by her fright, caused her to magnify their numbers, mistake their means of locomotion and convert a detachment of His Majesty's troopers into the cohorts of Beelzebub. Poor panic-stricken Debby! It was evident to her that the "Dies Irae" was upon them. Rushing back to the kitchen, half crazed with terror, she threw herself in the chimney corner, moaning—"The good Lord preserve us. 'Tis the last day, 'tis the day of judgment!"

"Hark you, Deborah!" said her mistress, sternly. "cease your timorousness. 'Cast not away your confidence, which hath great recompense of reward;' and do not forget, Deborah, the awful punishment that awaiteth the fearful and unbelieving."

Debby was "silenced but not convinced," while the children sat pale, quiet and composed, doing credit to their mother's early instructions and rigid discipline. After the family had left the room Debby, stung by the rebuke which she had just received, went vigorously to work. meantime, however, relieving her pent-up feelings by muttering to herself, Galileo-like, "But it do be the judgment day for all."

As the far off sounds became more distinct, Mistress Wilson became convinced that poor Debby's ghostly visitors were none other than the dreaded British, a party of whom had appeared from time to time in different parts of Connecticut, pillaging and sometimes destroying the little hamlets through which they passed. Knowing the utter lawlessness of these marauders, she resolved if possible, to protect the young and helpless members of her family from harm. She soon reappeared in the kitchen, a foot-stove in each hand, which having filled with hot coals, she gave to the children, bidding them, at the same time, to wrap themselves warmly in cloaks, which were hanging in the wood-shed chamber, and remain there till she called them. She then turned kindly to Debby, telling her that she also could go with the children to the place of hiding, if she chose.

Debby mutely replied by a mournfully negative shake of the head. "For," said she, "of what use is't to flee to the mountains or the hill-tops; for the day of the Lord, the terrible day is at hand."

Riding leisurely along, the troopers advanced through the long street on which all of the houses of the village stood, gazing insolently, as they passed, into the windows of the houses, as if curious to witness something of the lives and habits of the despised "rebels."

"By Jove," growled the Captain, striking his benumbed fingers together with force, "this is what I call a beastly climate, only fit for beggarly rebels like these Yankees!"

"Courage, Captain," said a young officer, cheerfully. "we'll find food and fire soon."

"That we will if they're to be had," replied the other with an oath, "or my name's not Captain Proctor."

As they approached the Wilson residence, the child-

ren, peeping cautiously out of the chamber window, saw the Captain stop, survey the house, consult with his officers and then, wheeling around and giving orders, turn and enter the gateway, followed by officers and men. Debby, from her "coign of vantage," in the east front chamber, had long ago discovered her approaching guests to be but men, and they, none other than the detested enemies of her country; so, with a forethought worthy of her mistress, the faithful girl had hastily collected the family silver and secreted it in a safe hiding-place in the cellar, saying to herself as she did so: "Thar, King George shant never hev that thar silver!"

Up to the house rode the leader, and, reaching forward in his saddle, he struck a heavy blow on the door, which when it opened, disclosed to his view a middle-aged woman, so stern and commanding in appearance, that, for a moment, his native insolence forsook him. Curtsying slightly and stiffly, she said: "Good day, sirs, what is your pleasure?"

"Mistress Puritan," replied the Captain, recovering himself. "we are well nigh famished with hunger; and our 'pleasure' is a dinner for officers and men and at once. Lose no time, madam; 'the King's business requires haste.'"

Mistress Wilson stood aghast. The utter impossibility of the thing, as well as the monstrous idea of "giving aid and comfort" to the enemies of her country, overwhelmed her for an instant.

Irritated by her momentary silence, the impatient trooper alighted from his horse and, beckoning his officers to follow, he pused rudely by the motionless figure at the door saying, as he did so, "Bestir yourself quickly, old woman, d'ye hear?"

"I hear you, sir," replied she gravely, "but you ask of me what I am not able to do. I have not a third, nay, not a tenth enough in my house to feed so many men."

"Able or not able," cried he, angrily; "you'll do as I bid you, or I'll know the reason why. I tell you, old woman, if dinner be not ready for us in an hour's time, I'll burn your old traitor's nest as if 't were tinder." Then, drawing a large silver watch from his pocket he continued, "It's now one o'clock, and if you dare disobey me, I swear by the honor of a Captain of His Majesty's Troopers, to make a second Greenwich of your rebel kennel and hamlet."

The heart of the good woman sank within her. Had the God in whom she trusted forsaken her? Shuddering at the blasphemous thought, which, she was confident, could only have proceeded from the adversary of souls, she lifted her eyes to heaven in silent prayer for pardon and assistance: and then calmly replied, "I give you leave, sir, to search my dwelling for provisions and to take all the scanty supply which it contains: more than this I cannot do."

"Tempus Fugit," quoth the Captain, coolly, kicking the fore-log, as he spoke, so violently that it broke in two and the glowing coals fell here and there upon the clean





hearth. "To translate freely, as we used to say at school 'your doom is sealed if you dare to defy my command.'"

Proceeding thence to the fore-room, an apartment of state, used only for weddings and funerals, he ordered his men to kindle a fire in the great fire-place. This task having finally been accomplished, after much effort, profanity, dirt and disorder, the gallant officer seated himself at his ease in one of Mrs. Wilson's cherished high-backed chairs, his feet, spurs and all resting on a heavy mahogany table, drawn up in front of the blazing fire.

"And now," said he, "whilst the old woman makes ready our dinner, we'll search the house for spirits. I'll wager that the canting rebels have a goodly supply on hand. With all their whining and psalm singing, the hypocrites know what's good and enjoy it, too, as well as their betters."

From the old side-board standing in the room, and without a "by your leave, madam," they brought forth bottles of Jamaica rum and home-made wine, the sight of which still more inflamed the thirst of these bibacious gentlemen.

After a short search in the cellar, the equally thirsty men had found a barrel of hard cider, and helping themselves to pitchers from Debby's dresser, they proceeded to satisfy their appetites by potations of that beverage.

During all this noise and uproar, Mistress Wilson sat rigidly erect in her chair; her hands, for almost the first time in her remembrance, lying prone and idle in her lap, her heart lifted to God in constant prayer for aid and succor, in this her time of direst need.

Meantime, Parson Nott, disturbed in his study by unusual sounds, had gone to the window and, looking out, had discovered that his worthy neighbor was, indeed, in a dilemma, the full extent of which he could hardly surmise. Putting on his hat and great coat, for he was a delicate, old man, he started out at once to render the good woman all the assistance in his power. By some wise instinct, he decided to go to the woodshed door, whence, a short time before, he had seen Debby's head emerging; the kitchen being altogether too well filled with "Britishers" to suit her patriotic taste. Debby came quickly to meet him, relieved to be able to pour out to him her tale of woe, upon hearing which, Parson Nott's resolution was instantly made. A few words were exchanged between them, and then the two walked rapidly away together. Hurrying, running, almost flying along, the good parson forgot his rheumatism and his dignity and Debby her fright, in the one supreme object which filled their minds. Before many minutes had elapsed, they returned, accompanied by several women, carrying among them all the cooked provisions which the village could muster. Parson Nott, who headed the party, entered the house without ceremony, and bade Mistress Wilson assist him in the distribution of the food. The pot-valiant officers saluted the good man with many a ribald jeer and sneer; but "Parson Cantwell," as they were pleased to call him, was serenely and sublimely indifferent to their maudlin abuse.

Hungry, as well as thirsty, the greedy "reglers" began at once, and with "scant ceremony," to partake of the eatables, thus relieving their hostess of the unwelcome task of serving her country's foes. Having gorged themselves to the full, and overcome by their copious potations, they settled themselves as comfortably as possible, and soon fell into a drunken slumber, from which they were suddenly aroused. The pickets stationed on the outskirts of the village unexpectedly appeared with the news that "the rebels" were approaching in great numbers.

A council of war was held and it was decided that the better course would be to leave at once; and thus, by urging their now-rested horses, they could easily overtake a division of their forces, not very far distant. They rightly conjectured that the approaching enemy had been long on the march; hence would, for several hours, be in no condition to follow them. And so the doughty Captain and his followers, having first secured the remaining bottles of liquor, took French leave, without as much as an adieu to their "fair hostess."

The relief of the good people of the village may be imagined. And now, they anxiously awaited the coming of the patriots, to welcome whom, the women, headed by the venerable pastor, stood by the roadside, unmindful of snow and cold. At length, their faithful watch was rewarded, as the cold, weary, exhausted soldiers marched slowly into the village. As Mistress Wilson stood leaning on her gate, somewhat overcome by the excitement of the day, what was her surprise, when a bearded, middle-aged man quickly left the line and approached her. One look was enough. "My husband, O, my husband!" she exclaimed, forgetting in her joy, her usual self-restraint.

"Debby," cried she to the ubiquitous damsel, "Your master, call the children!"

The meeting, though joyful, was all to brief; for, after a few hours needed rest, the company marched on to join their regiment, some twenty miles distant, and those whom they left behind resumed their daily tasks as before.

But, though the heroic exploits of the rank and file of the patriot army have been often and ably chronicled, only an occasional tribute has been paid to these noble and intrepid women, who, sustained by their religious faith, rose equal to every emergency and were ready for every sacrifice that the cause which they loved demanded.

By their brave words of encouragement, they strengthened the hearts and hands of their husbands and brothers to fight valiantly for their country and to secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their children. "A liberty to that only which is good, just and honest." And so I have ventured to pluck a flower from the garden of family tradition, where alone such blossoms are cherished, and lovingly, reverently, lay it upon the shrine sacred to the memory of the nameless heroines of the American Revolution.

"And, although no sculptured marble should rise to bear record of their deeds, yet will their remembrance be as lasting as the land they honored."



## WHAT SOME OF OUR GRANDMOTHERS DID IN THE REVOLUTION.

A FEW HISTORICAL INCIDENTS—ALL TRUE—NO TRADITIONS EXCEPT THE FOLLOWING LEGEND.

**I**N the ballads of Sir Walter Scott there is a legend of the enchanted cave and the sleeping knights. It is said that once a Scotch patriot in his wanderings came across this cave, and was surprised to find all about the entrance a large number of full-armed stalwart knights asleep with horses, also asleep. The patriot could awaken none of them, but upon the wall were written instructions that if any one needed aid from these knights to seize the sword and blow the horn. He blew the horn. At once the sleeping company arose, and asked what service they could render. He related the danger the country was in, and they were ready to assist, but cried with one voice: "Why have you not taken down the sword? We want you to lead. The writing reads: 'He who minds the horn must *also* seize the sword.' Disgusted with his want of courage, and because he did not take the sword and do his duty as a soldier and leader, they plunged him down the cliff, and again laid down to sleep." I was reminded when reading this to take courage, seize the sword and lead you on to assist me in trying to find out all you can about our glorious and patriotic grandmothers. As I said, I have found a *few*, and trust one and all of you will send me what you know of others *than* the ones I will mention, to add another chapter to my article for the Chapter.

"One of the well-known women, and what she endured, was Anna Warner Bailey, known as Mother Bailey. She witnessed the massacre of Fort Griswold, walked three miles to find a wounded uncle, and at his request to see his wife and child she ran home, saddled a horse for the feeble mother, and carried the child herself to see the dying patriot. In 1813, when the British threatened to attack New London, she tore up flannel garments for cartridges. What a heroic character!"

What did our Revolutionary grandmothers not do? They were obliged to go into the fields and work, because there were no men to be had. The women had to farm, cook, nurse, fight and protect themselves.

"Deborah Sampson, a school teacher between eighteen and twenty years of age, fond of adventure and of great energy. Her temper bold, enterprising, independent and fearless, disposed to have her own way regardless of consequences. She resolved therefore to put on male attire. To this end she spun and wove with her own hands the cloth, and engaged a tailor to make the suit, representing it to be for a young man. They fitted her well, even her mother not knowing her. She enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, enrolling as Robert Shritcliffe for three years."

We cannot desire any one to adopt her example, should a like occasion again offer an opportunity. Yet we must do her justice—and praise her for her bravery. Her mother wished her to marry a man she did not love, and

probably this was a good opportunity to escape. It is certain she loved her country, and deemed it more honorable for one to be suffocated with the smoke of the guns, than in the cause in which she was in ambush. She arrived at West Point with fifty men, who were conducted there by a sergeant. She received a French gun, knapsack, cartridge box and thirty cartridges. Her next business was to clean her gun. She took exercise every morning on the drill, and at 4 p. m. on the grand parade. She changed her homespun for an infantry suit, in Capt. Webb's company. It is needless to mention the hardships she endured. She was called the "blooming boy of the regiment." Her suitor and brother searched for her many hundred miles, and concluded she must have crossed the Atlantic. She was twice wounded, once in the head, (when she nearly died,) at Tarrytown, from a cavalry encounter, and shot in the shoulder. When she was carried to a hospital in an unconscious state, there her sex became known. After her recovery she left the Army, and married Benj. Gannett. She died in Sharon, Conn., in 1827, at 57 years of age. She sustained to the end a brave character, made a faithful and exemplary wife and mother, a kind neighbor and friend, and we will thank her for her part in the war which helped to set us free, and overlook the unpleasantness of her adventure.

"True patriots, like true saints, frequently come out of great tribulations strong men and women."

The women suffered greatly from small-pox contracted from the British Soldiers. Hannah Cartaret, daughter of Sir George Cartaret of New Jersey, was among the list. She became the wife of Cornelius Bryant and they had a daughter Betsy Bryant, who was called one of the heroic girls of the Revolution. She is called the Revolutionary grandmother of our chapter, for there are two members of the Knickerbocker chapter descended from these two brave women. Many handsome women and pretty girls were made ugly looking, and many died of small-pox.

"They knew how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong."

Mrs. Hannah Caldwell, wife of the "Soldier Parson" of Elizabeth, N. J., was praying for her enemies that they might be pardoned when she was shot. She had an infant in her arms at the time. She left nine children, one son, John Edwards, was afterwards adopted and educated by Marquis de LaFayette.

"No pen of historian or poet can tell the story of the Revolution as it actually pressed upon the hands and the hearts of our grandfathers and grandmothers. The exertions and sacrifices made by them are beyond computation and by the blessings of heaven they achieved a success beyond their hopes. For more than a hundred years their posterity has been reaping the fruits of their toils, and a vast and growing Republic is their monument.—History of Lancaster, Mass., page 311.

The Revolution not only tried the courage of our grandfathers, but also our grandmothers. "Mrs. Nancy Bundy with her husband and two children, was captured at the





massacre of Wyoming and taken to Genesee County where she was parted from her husband. She had not been there long before the Indian who took her prisoner wished her to become his wife, which she refused saying, 'I have one; it would be unlawful for me to take another.' He left her. Shortly after he returned saying, "Now have me—your husband is dead." To which she replied, 'I cannot marry a murderer.' When he saw she hated him, he tied her, took her to Niagara, and sold her for \$8. She never knew what became of her children. History of Schoharie Co., pp.336.

The burden of the war fell very heavily on New Jersey. It was the battle field of the Revolution. The women of Morris County were brave, especially so the shrewd Mrs. Miller. When she heard the British declare they would triumph, she concentrated the Whigs of that region and held meetings in her own house so as to defeat the Tories, and cleared them out, showing her great power. There were many women like her. Oh! that we could know their names!

Anna Kitchell was a fair representative scorning protection. While her husband and four brothers were away in the American Army, she kept the great pot full of food for the patriot soldiers, and when asked why she did not have some protection she replied: "If the God of battles will not take care of us we will fare with the rest." This large pot held half a barrel of meat and potatoes and similar pots were kept filled in other homes.

When the bare-footed and thinly clad soldiers went to the Morris County kitchens, Hannah Carey, wife of David Thompson ladled out food from the great pot, saying: "Eat away, men: you are welcome because you are fighting for the country. Eat what you want. It is a great cause you are engaged in, and we are willing to share with you what we have as long as it lasts."

The women with homes shared with those who were without. We cannot imagine what they endured. The men fought well for the country, and so did the women.

Hannah Arnett, of Elizabethtown, N. J., heard her husband several times say to some men that he thought of giving up all effort for independence. She burst into the room, and, in spite of her husband, rebuked their weakness and cowardice, saying: "What greater cause could there be than that of country? I married a good man, a true one, a faithful husband and a loyal Christian gentleman. It needs no divorce to sever me from a traitor and a coward. If you take sides with the British you lose your wife, and I lose my husband and my home."

Hannah Arnett spoke for the patriotic women of America, and she was as grand as any of them. They were noble men and noble women. We are proud of our ancestors. They are precious relics of a heroic age, and ought to be garnered up safely in history.

"Tempe Wicke owned a handsome horse which she always rode with skill. One day as the army was making arrangements to remove, Miss Wicke, mounted on her favorite horse, started out, wending her way to Mendam

to make a visit. On her return she was accosted by some soldiers, who commanded her to dismount. One of them seized the bridle reins. Perfectly self-possessed she appeared to submit to her fate, but not without a vain entreaty not to take her horse from her. She said she would be sorry to part with him, but as she had to, she would ask two favors of them. One was to return him to her if possible, and the other was, whether they returned him or not, to treat him well. The soldiers were completely thrown off their guard, and the reins were released. The men supposed she was about to dismount, but nothing was further from her mind. No sooner did the man take his hand off the reins than she touched her spirited horse with her whip. He sped from among them like an arrow, as she was riding away at full speed, they fired at her, but she was unharmed. She urged her horse up a steep hill. Going around to the kitchen door of her home she sprang off and led the horse into the kitchen, thence into the parlor and thence into the spare room, which had but one window with a shutter. The soldiers shortly after came up, searched the barn and the woods in vain. She kept her horse in the spare room for three weeks, until the last trooper was fairly off. This courageous and adroit woman afterwards became the wife of William Tuttle, an officer in a Jersey brigade. Do you not think he must have been proud of her?

Mollie Pitcher, the brave and loyal woman who kindly carried water to the wounded soldiers until her husband, who was manning a gun, was killed. She took his place and assisted in loading and firing the cannon in the midst of the strife. She is called the "Heroine of Monmouth." After the engagement General Washington was so much pleased with the gallant conduct of the heroine that he gave her a lieutenant's commission. She was afterwards called Captain Molly, and she deserved her title. Oh! that all the long-lost and forgotten ones could have more written of them!

We have followed this afternoon only a few brave, courageous and noble women, while thousands will never be mentioned. We are not to forget our brave forefathers, but to remember also our foremothers. Both bled and died to save the country. If they had not suffered as they did and laid themselves, their children, their estates and the increase of all they had at the disposal of the commanders and sent up their cries to God for their country. General Washington could not have gained us what we now have, a *free country*. Let us not cease to praise God who gave us the men and women of '76, and gave them the *wisdom, courage and fortitude* which led to such glorious results. These men and women over a hundred years ago gave us what is now an honorable past. We are here to testify that they are forever held in grateful remembrance, and may we close with these words: "My Country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty."

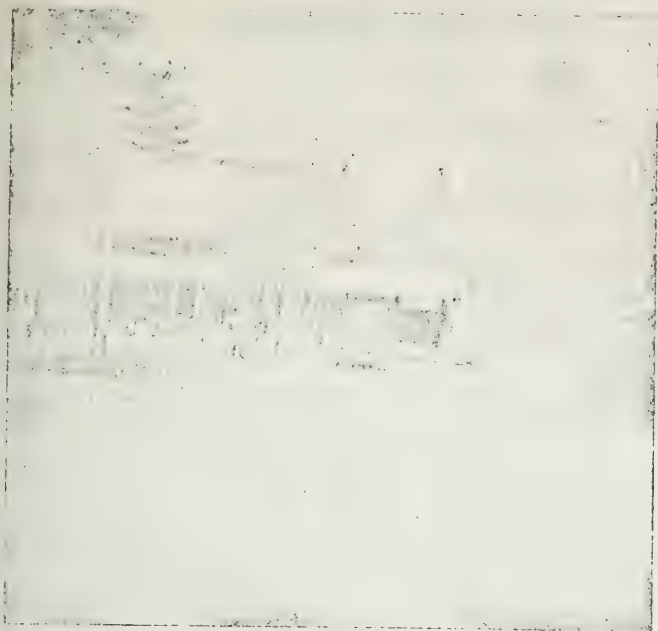
May it be both *now* and *forever*.

Taken from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey histories by

HELEN MELINDA FISHER.







### THE OLD GENERAL WAYNE TAVERN.

The General Wayne Tavern stands on the old Lancaster Road (now called Montgomery Pike), just above Merionville, Montgomery County, Penn., and adjoining Lower Merion Friends' Meeting-house. This old inn was opened in 1704. From that time on, until some ten or fifteen years, the people for miles around used "The General Wayne" as the post office.

The building is well preserved: it is a two-story and a half house, with a porch on the ground floor and a veranda running across the front of the second story.

On the smooth red gravel roadway in front stands a tall pole (which had once been a giant of the forest) from which swings the time-worn sign board. This sign has been repainted a number of times, but it is the identical one that first announced the opening of "Ye Old General Wayne." Across the top are the words "Established in 1704." In the centre, astride what is supposed to be a fiery charger, we see a representation of the gallant Anthony Wayne (whose ancestral home was some ten miles distant). Beneath we are told that there can be found "Accommodations for man and beast." At the base of the sign pole is a smooth, green mound ornamented (?) with whitewashed stones.

The room that answers as "Ye Setting Room," looks about as it did a hundred odd years ago. Across the ceiling run heavy rafters, dark with stains of Time, while the wide open fire-place, with its "ingle nooks," the high mantel, the quaint cupboards, the broad "settees," all speak of the past. In the wall which divides "Ye Setting Room" from the bar room is a broad, dark, heavy door. This is divided into two parts, the upper portion being a little door of itself. A knock on this is quickly answered from the other side; the little door swings open, and a beaming face appears. Methinks I can see some quiet, dignified Quaker, in his garb of gray; some sturdy farmer with his home-spun "jumper," or a swaggering red coat, tapping on this little door, and in reply to the ruddy face which appears, ordering something to sustain him after a long and dusty ride.

From a little entry-way a steep pair of stairs leads to the second floor. The steps, though of hard wood, are hollowed, as if scooped out, from the tread of many feet.

Washington and Lafayette both slept in this quaint old inn on more than one occasion. When on the way to Paoli, Washington's army encamped within a few hundred feet of "The General Wayne." (A memorial stone erected by Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution marks the spot.) Washington slept there that night, September 14th, 1777.

The inn was kept by the same family until within the last half dozen years or so, and the Misses Young used to conduct the visitor to the room where Washington and Lafayette had slept, with its high "four poster," little chintz curtains and massive chest of drawers.

Almost opposite "The General Wayne" stands an old time-worn blacksmith's shop. It was here that Lord Cornwallis had his horses shod during the Revolution. The shingle roof and the wood-work have been renewed, for the shop was once burned out, but the stone walls, with the old mile-stone outside the door, stand as they did two centuries ago.

This tavern has always been kept up to the standard of the

old wayside inn, and is in no way to be confounded with the modern saloon. It is considered quite a proper for ladies, while driving or riding their wheels, to stop on the broad veranda and rest, while drinking a cup of coffee, chocolate or cooling lemonade, as it was in "ye olden time" when the stage coach ran down to Philadelphia in the morning and back in the evening. The coach always stopped at "The General Wayne," and invariably took up or set down passengers.

Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its inauguration here on April 17th, 1895. The members of the Chapter appeared in Martha Washington costume. A fine display of historical implements and Colonial relics was a feature of the programme. "Revolutionary Tea" was served in "Ye setting room." The old hostelry was profusely decorated with flag and bunting, while a massive oil painting of the immortal George Washington, draped in red, white and blue hunting, with a wreath of laurel suspended above it, was hung over the main entrance.

DORA HARVEY MUNYON.



Dora Harvey Munyon (Mrs. James M. Munyon) is Regent of Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and President of the Anthony Wayne Society, Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Munyon is also a member of "The League of American Pen Women," who have their headquarters in the Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Munyon is the wife of Professor Munyon. She is a fine woman, and won her laurels before marriage, when, as Dora Harvey, she wrote for the press and magazines.

Mrs. Munyon has written some clever stories and poems, among them being "Sandy Jem," "The Story of a Book," "It All Depended," "A Fortunate Fall," "I Love You," "A Serenade," "When I Die," etc., etc. She is a great student, and her library, which is one of the finest in the State, comprises thousands of valuable books.

Mrs. Munyon lives at "The Towers," a spacious mansion, which stands on the old Lancaster Road, below City Avenue, opposite George's Hill, West Fairmount Park. This is a historic locality. Part of the grounds surrounding "The Towers" belonged to Col. Edward Heston, founder of Hestonville, who fought under Washington, and the remaining acres are part of the estate of Jesse George, who left George's Hill to Fairmount Park, and founded the George Institute.

Mrs. Munyon's great-grandfather and her great-great-grandfather fought in the war of the Revolution. She is descended from Dr. Edward Jones, who came over in the "Ship Lyon," which landed at Peneoyd August 14, 1682, two months before William Penn landed. Her ancestors were among the founders of Lower Merion Friends' Meeting-house, the oldest church edifice in Pennsylvania, built 1695, and several generations lie buried there.



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LOUIS H. CORNISH, Editor and Publisher.

**T**HE Committee of Arrangements of the Michigan Society have completed all details for the Congress April 30, May 1 and 2. Indications now point to the largest attendance in the history of the National Society. The Eastern delegations report a full quota, as do the Western States. The banquet, which is to be given Tuesday, May 2, will be an elaborate affair, as no expense has been spared in the menu, music, decorations, speakers and novelties, to make the Delegates all feel that their presence in Detroit is one of much honor to the compatriots of the Michigan Society.

Delegates are urged to arrive in time to attend the Patriotic Church Service Sunday evening, April 30. This service will be held at the First Congregational Church, one of the most beautiful churches in the West. To this service have been invited the Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Society of Colonial Wars, Loyal Legion and Mount Vernon Society.

All delegates are requested to report at the Russell House (which will be headquarters) as soon as they arrive, and receive from the Committee programmes, badges and all information pertaining to the Congress.

President McKinley is expected to be present at the banquet.

The following gentlemen of the Michigan Society are the chairmen of the various committees having the managements in charge:

Mr. Theo. H. Eaton, Church Service.

Mr. Edwin W. Gibson, Banquet.

Mr. Albert M. Henry, Entertainment.

Mr. E. S. Barbour, Music.

Mr. A. F. Chittenden, Decorations.

Mr. Henry W. Quimby, Press.

Mr. R. H. L'Hommedieu, Transportation.

Mr. R. H. Fyfe, Congress.

Hon. T. W. Palmer, Invitation.

Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Speakers.

**A**RRANGEMENTS have been made with the Michigan Central R. R. for the trip to Detroit as follows: Leave Grand Central Depot via N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. at 6 p. m. "Special sleeping cars will be reserved for the party." The New England delegation leaving Boston at 3 p. m. will meet the train at Albany at 10 p. m. Arrive in Niagara Falls at 7:30 a. m., where breakfast will be served at the Imperial Hotel. An excursion to

Leviston and back by the gorge will give plenty of time to visit the other places of interest.

Dinner at 12 noon at Imperial Hotel, and if there are one hundred in the party a special train will be run through to Detroit, reaching there in time for tea.

The return will be made by a special train leaving immediately after the banquet Monday night and arriving in Buffalo in time to connect with the fast trains for the East.

The delegates of the Connecticut, New Jersey and Empire State societies have signified their intention of going by this train. Many of them will be accompanied by their wives.

The tickets will be good for ten days, and the rate but one and one-third fare, provided one-hundred certificates are shown at the convention.

Members of the society and their friends are cordially invited to take this train, and for further information may address Mr. W. W. J. Warren, of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Chairman of Transportation Committee, 18 Rose street, New York City.

**T**HE regular triennial convention of the National Society of the Sons of the Revolution will be held in Denver, Colorado, on April 19th.

The Delegates from the New York Society: Messrs. William Warner Hoppin, Vice-President; Robert Olyphant, Talbot Olyphant, Historian of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution and Secretary of the New York Society of the Cincinnati; Alex. R. Thompson Secretary of the New York Society; Philip Livingstone and the Alternates, Col. George B. Sanford, U. S. A.; Arthur M. Hatch, Treasurer of the New York Society; F. P. Garretson, Charles H. Woodruff, William Bunker expect to leave New York on April 15th.

The Colorado Society of the Daughters of the Revolution will give a reception to the Delegates on evening of April 18th.

The convention will be held on April 19th, and the Colorado Society entertain the Delegates at a banquet on the evening of that day.

The Sons expect to have a very enjoyable and enthusiastic convention.

**T**HE Daughters of the Revolution will hold their Annual Congress in Philadelphia the week commencing April 23d. The Congress will open with a service in Christ Church on Sunday, the 23d, the business meeting beginning Monday.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Stratford, and a large attendance is expected.

The first volume of the Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America will be ready for delivery by the 20th of this month. A few more at the dollar rate are available.

The Bradford coat of arms, in colors, printed on parchment paper fifty years old, suitable for framing, may be had for one dollar. Sent in a tube by addressing the office of the Spirit of '76, 18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City. This will not be printed in the regular issue, as was the Adams coat of arms.





## SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Empire State Society.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:

It has been unanimously decided by the Executive Committee to hold the next Annual Congress of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in the City of Detroit, Michigan, on May 1 and 2, 1899.

I enclose herewith a circular regarding the reduction in fare on the certificate plan, and wish to impress upon you the importance of securing a certificate, as the iron-clad rule that at least one hundred certificates shall be presented to the Congress will not be deviated from by the special agent of the Passenger Association in attendance.

The Michigan Society, S. A. R., is making every effort to insure to the delegates attending the Congress of the National Society a thoroughly enjoyable time. The following program has been substantially agreed upon:

The headquarters will be at the Russell House, where the general officers will be glad to see the delegates at any time during their stay in Detroit.

Sunday, April 30. A church service in one of the largest churches in Detroit. Sermon by the Chaplain General of the National Society, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D. It is requested that the attention of delegates be called to this service, to which the various patriotic societies of this city will be invited.

Monday, May 1st. Meeting of the Congress at Philharmonic Hall at 11 o'clock. Addresses of welcome. Short business session and adjournment about the hour of one, to Tuesday at ten o'clock. In the afternoon a reception to the delegates, to meet the Louisa Ste. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, about 4 o'clock. Monday evening, a smoker for the delegates and for members of the Michigan Society.

Tuesday, May 1st. Adjourned meeting of the Congress in the afternoon, probably continued until 2 o'clock, or until business matters are completed, followed by a short river excursion, weather permitting, or other entertainment. A banquet in the evening, to which the President of the United States is invited, and which invitation has been accepted conditionally. Other distinguished guests will be present.

The following is a list of the Detroit hotels, with rates:

**RUSSELL HOUSE**—American plan, \$3 to \$5 per day European plan, \$2 and upwards.

**HOTEL CADILLAC**—For delegates to the Congress makes a special rate as follows: Where two occupy one room on the court side, \$2.50 per day each person. Single room, \$3 to \$3.50 per day, without bath. Room with bath, \$3.50 to \$5 per day.

**WAYNE HOTEL**—Also makes special rate: Two persons in one room, \$2 per day each person. One person in a room, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day.

**GRISWOLD HOUSE and HOTEL NORMANDIE**—American plan only, \$2 to \$5 per day.

Yours very truly  
EDWIN VAN D. GAZZAM, Secretary.

### REDUCTION IN FARE ON CERTIFICATE PLAN.

#### Important Instructions.

The following general instructions are issued by the various Passenger Associations who sell tickets on the Certificate Plan to Delegates attending the Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, at Detroit, Mich., on May 1st and 2nd, 1899.

The reduction in fare is one-third on committee's certificate, conditional on there being an attendance at the meeting of not less than one hundred persons who hold proper certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points, showing payment of full first-class fare of not less than 75 cents, through to place of meeting. Agents at all important stations and coupon ticket offices are supplied with certificates.

Certificates are kept at all stations. If, however, the ticket agent at a local station is not supplied with certificates and through tickets to place of meeting, he can inform the delegate of the nearest important station where they can be obtained. In such a case the delegate should purchase a local ticket to such station and there take up his certificate and through ticket to place of meeting.

Going tickets, in connection with which certificates are issued for return, may be sold only within three days (Sundays excepted) prior to, and during the first three days of the meeting; except that when meetings are held at distant points to which the authorized limit is greater than three days, tickets may be sold before the meeting in accordance with the limits shown in regular tariffs.

The Certificate must be deposited with the Secretary or other proper officer of the organization at the meeting, for necessary endorsement and vice of special agent.

**NOTE.**—The Secretary or person to endorse certificate should collect same during early sessions of meeting, and write in title, place and date, as provided for on blank side of each certificate (recognized initials may be used instead of full title to indicate the meeting); they will then be in shape for the use of the Committee's special agent on the days arranged by the officers of the meeting for his attendance, and when countersigned by him will entitle the holder to the reduction.

On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (Sundays excepted) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will return the holder to starting point, by the route over which the going journey was made, at one-third the highest limited fare of such route. The return tickets will in all cases be closely limited to continuous passage to destination.

Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable.

No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.

All tickets transferred or unused will have to be redeemed by the society.

Don't fail to get a certificate in any event, as it will be of benefit to the other delegates in securing the reduced rate.

Mr. L. H. Cornish, Publisher "The Spirit of '76," New York City.

Dear Sir:—The names of delegates from this society to the National Congress at Detroit with their alternates are as follows:

Col. W. A. Herron, President;  
T. S. Brown, alternate;  
Col. Albert J. Logan, Senior Vice President.  
Henry D. Sellers, alternate;

Delegates:

Capt. A. E. Hunt, Pittsburg, Pa.,  
John W. Little, Erie, Pa.,  
James Denton Hancock, Franklin, Pa.,

Alternates:

Dr. G. W. Allyn, Pittsburg, Pa.,  
Dr. David N. Dennis, Erie, Pa.,  
W. S. Waldron Esq., Evans City, Pa.,

Yours very truly,

Thomas Stephen Brown, Sec.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

I do not know who of these delegates will likely attend, nor do I know of any other members of the society who will likely do so.

T. W. B.

### BRINKERHOFF AND BENTLEY FAMILIES

Since the publication of the Genealogical records of the Brinkerhoff Family, and later of the Bentley Family, the increase of interest in colonial and other patriotic societies, has brought frequent inquiries as to eligibility for membership.

As both of these families date back to early Colonial times, and have had representatives in every war of the Republic, and there are several thousands of their names and blood, it may be well to say that official record of service in the Revolutionary war, in most cases, can be found in the adjutant general's office of the states in which enlistments were made.

For record of service, either military or civil, the published annals of the Colonial period, will often furnish evidence. For example, "The New York Civil list," an annual publication for a number of years, shows that Colonel John Brinkerhoff was a member of the Provincial Congress, in 1775, and also that he was a member of the first Assembly, that met in 1777, and that he was a continuous member for nine years.

Also that Hendrick Jorise Brinkerhoff, who was the ancestor of nearly all of the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Western Brinkerhoffs, was a member of the Flatbush and Hempstead Assemblies, convened by the Colonial Governors in 1664 and 1665. In the record of the members of these Assemblies his name appears as Hendrick Jorise, (Henry son of George), omitting the surname, which was the fashion of all Dutelamen during that century.

In the same way, twenty years later, Hendrick was commissioned a magistrate in New Jersey as "Hendrick Jorise." This custom should be borne in mind in looking up Dutch pedigrees.

The Bentley family, which is now widely scattered, had its origin from these brothers, one of whom settled in Rhode Island, (they were all baptists) another in New York, and the other in Pennsylvania.





George Bentley, a grandson of John, whose descendants are numerous in Pennsylvania and Ohio, was a soldier in the Colonial wars, and his record as a Lieutenant, in captain Miller's company, in one of the associated regiments of Chester County, in active service in 1747 and 1748, appears in Penna. Archives, second series, vol. 2, edition of 1878, page 308.

Dr. Wm. H. Egli, state librarian at Harrisburg, will furnish official certificates of such service, if desired.

### DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A social meeting of the L. L. Soc. D. R. was held at the residence of Miss Elizabeth L. Ditmars in Flatbush on the afternoon of February 17th. A charming paper was read by the Regent, Mrs. Jacobs, on Old Salem, called "Tales of a Grandmother," which was followed with one from Mrs. De Murguando, relating to old houses and families in Salem. Mrs. Moore, who had received the music from a voyager to the North Cape, played the National hymns of Norway, Turkey and Bulgaria.

The Regent of the Society gives a great deal of personal attention to its affairs, and there is prospect of many new members.

The Isaac Gardner chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, held its annual meeting on March 8th at the home of Mrs. E. B. Holmes of Winthrop Road. There was a large attendance of members and guests of the chapter, who were hospitably entertained and afterwards served with luncheon by their hostess.

A delightful paper was read by Mrs. Ferris, who is the popular Regent of the Mary Hull Chapter, D. R. of Newton.

In the absence of the Regent, Mrs. Kittredge, the meeting was ably presided over by the secretary, Mrs. Abel Sawyer.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. J. C. Kittredge; Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. G. Stearns; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Abel Sawyer; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. F. Kellogg; Treasurer, Mrs. Lawrence Whitcomb; Historian, Mrs. D. H. Rice.

A chapter of D. R. was recently organized by the State Regent in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. As a sign of the gratitude of the members to their accomplished organizer, Mrs. W. R. Bowman, and their deep interest in the cause, a reception to sixty ladies was given by Miss Ella Penn. The appropriateness of the design used in the refreshment, viz., red and white striped ice-cream and cake, served on old blue porcelain, with napkins in form of flags, was very pleasing.

At Oskaloosa, Iowa, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Organizing Regent, D. R., recently gave a reception to forty-five ladies in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. W. R. Bowman. Addresses by the State and local Regents were followed by general conversation, which took the form of family traditions and anecdotes.

That these two meetings were held on February 8 and 9, when all Iowa was in the grip of zero weather, attests the enthusiasm of all engaged, from the State Regent throughout.

The following circular has been sent by the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution to the Secretaries of various colleges, submitting to their consideration a praiseworthy proposition:

TO THE SECRETARY OF ——— COLLEGE:

DEAR SIR: The General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, respectfully submit for your consideration the following:

WHEREAS, The chief object of this Society is to perpetuate the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, and to commemorate prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution:

In furtherance of these aims, and to increase the spirit of true patriotism in the youth of our country, the Society offers \$200 in gold to ten women's colleges of the United States, \$20 to each college, for the best essay on a historical topic connected with the War of the Revolution.

This prize is offered to the junior class in your college, and it is desired that the contestants be left to choose their special subjects, and that judges be appointed in each college to select and send the three best essays to the Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Work, General Society, D. R.

Please advise the Chairman of the Committee before March 1st, 1899, whether your college will join in this patriotic movement.

The essays to be forwarded to the committee before May 1st, 1899.

For the Committee.

MARY A. KENT, Chairman.

Clifton Heights, Pa. Feb., 1899.

Committee: Miss Mary A. Kent, Chairman; Miss Sarah E.

Hunt, State Regent Massachusetts Society D. R.; Mrs. Thomas R. Hull, State Regent Maryland Society D. R.; Mrs. Chas. A. West, Mrs. Frank Daniels, Miss Florence O. Rand.

The ten colleges chosen for competition in this matter are: Smith and Radcliffe in Massachusetts; Vassar and Barnard in New York; Bryn Mawr in Pennsylvania; Women's College of Maryland; Ann Arbor University; University of Minnesota; Women's College of Rockford, Ill.; Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.

The General Society, D. R., has recently donated \$100 to the George Washington Memorial Association of Washington, D. C.

Reading matter and comforts are still being sent to American soldiers, stationed in Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila, by the General Society.

The General Society Daughters of the Revolution constitute all "original daughters, women whose fathers served in the Revolutionary War, honorary members of the Society, presenting them with a handsomely engraved parchment certificate of membership and a gold badge. Authentic information of such daughters will be gladly received at the headquarters of the Society, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The action taken at the recent Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, looking to an amalgamation of that Society with the Daughters of the Revolution, was entirely voluntary upon the part of the D. A. R. and not with the sanction or request of the Daughters of the Revolution. There is no probability of a "surrender" by the D. R. Society to the D. A. Rs. The proposed union of the two Societies will be discussed at the annual convention of the D. Rs., to be held in Philadelphia next month. Many prominent leaders in both Societies oppose the amalgamation.

In Colorado there was a very serious discussion of this subject, and a committee appointed to investigate, but because of the several organic differences between the two Societies, it brought in a report discouraging the project.

A meeting of the directors of the Denver, Colo., Society D. R. was held in Troy, and a committee appointed to take charge of the publishing of a "Year Book." It was voted to give a large reception to the delegates of the Sons of the Revolution when they hold their national convention there in April. The Society has given \$100 to the Ladies' Aid Society since its last meeting.

The State Organization of the D. R. in New Hampshire held an important meeting at Pittsfield, N. H., on Washington's Birthday. The ladies were dressed in Colonial costume, and the dances were those of Colonial times, Sir Roger de Coverly being the special favorite.

The Pennsylvania Society D. R. celebrated Washington's Birthday by giving a luncheon at the Hotel Stratford, Philadelphia. Profuse decorations of "buff and blue," with the national emblem, made the room beautiful, and guests from other cities added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Jan. 24th the first Chapter of the Society Daughters of the Revolution in the State of Washington was organized at Spokane. Ten ladies being charter members, all in possession of their certificates were present. Mrs. S. K. Greene was elected Regent; Mrs. E. Whitehouse, Vice-Regent; Mrs. L. F. Bothe, Secretary; Mrs. Dixon, Treasurer; Mrs. White, Historian; Mrs. A. C. Libbey, Assistant Secretary, and Mrs. Chichering, Librarian.

The New York State Society D. R. held a reception February 22d in New York City, to which the patriotic societies, including the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution, were invited. The room was beautifully draped with many flags, and the tea table had for its centre-piece a bust of George Washington. The guests were received by the Regent, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, assisted by Mrs. Chas. W. Dayton, receiving for Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter D. R.; Mrs. J. Elliott Little, Regent of the Continental Chapter D. R.; Mrs. David Carr, Regent of the Colonial Chapter D. R., and others. Major General Roe was a great attraction, and his five minutes' speech, in which he recounted some incidents of the war, and thanked the Society for their work in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors, was greatly enjoyed. The paper of the afternoon was read by Mrs. Addison Greeley, and was in lines appropriate to the day.

Massachusetts celebrated Washington's Birthday by a large gathering of the Daughters in Boston. The State Regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt, welcomed the audience. Old Glory was draped





upon the speakers' stand, and smaller flags were placed at the back of the platform. The singing of "America" opened the meeting. Mrs. Anna Hickman gave a short paper on the difference between patriotic hereditary societies and women's clubs. Mrs. Emma Perkins, in a paper entitled "Possibilities in Chapter Work," said that the underlying fundamental principles of these organizations must be to perpetuate the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to commemorate prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect, publish and preserve the records and historic documents relating to that period; to encourage the study of the country's history, and to promote sentiments of friendship and common interest among the members of the Society. Miss Clara B. Adams read a composite paper, with facts supplied by members, entitled "General and Special Work of the State Society," and she also had charge of the "Historical Question Box," which proved very interesting.

It was a "home day," and a general good time was enjoyed. There was one unique feature: Miss Hunt asked all to rise and give one moment of thought to the Society in Philadelphia, which was in session, and doing the same by the Boston Society. After this moment of thought transference the company enjoyed a social hour. Tea was served from a table brilliantly lighted with red-shaded candelabra and strewn with violets.

The Massachusetts State Society D. R. have voted to donate \$50 to the building fund of the George Washington Memorial Association.

The Washington Elm Chapter D. R., of Cambridge, Mass., just organized, held its first meeting early in February. A large number was present, including several of the State officers and other guests. The outlook is promising for a large and flourishing Chapter.

An interesting meeting of the "Dorothy Q." Chapter D. R., of Boston, was held in February at the house of Mrs. Dudley R. Child. Mrs. J. H. Meredith, the Regent, presided. A pleasant feature of the meeting was the election as an honorary member of a "real daughter," Mrs. Dorcas Sawyer Langmaid. The paper of the afternoon was given by the hostess, Mrs. Child, and was on "Governor Thomas Dudley," one of the most eminent citizens of Colonial Roxbury. This family furnished two Governors, a Chief Justice and a Speaker of the House, all prominent in the affairs of New England. Governor Dudley's daughter Ann, who was the wife of Governor Bradstreet, was famed in her day as a poet, a volume from her pen, in 1650, being the first book of poems published in America. Mrs. Child exhibited many valuable relics of the Dudley family, including portraits, embroideries, beautiful old silver and pewter ware and various household articles. Luncheon was served, and an informal discussion of patriotic affairs in general followed.

The newly-formed Chapter D. R., "Martha Washington," of Boston, was presented at its last meeting by the guest of honor, Mrs. Mary B. Chapman, of Fitchburg, with a handsome gavel made of wood from Mt. Vernon. The business of the meeting dealt chiefly with the adoption of the constitution and by-laws.

The Mary Warren Chapter D. R., of Roxbury, Mass., was entertained in February at the quaint, old-fashioned house of Miss Taber. The especial guest of honor was Mrs. William Bellamy, of the Dorchester Historical Society, who gave a fine paper on "The Winthrop Family." There was also a resume of the work done by the various patriotic societies in the decoration of the Paul Revere School House, followed by a social hour.

The Josiah Bartlett Chapter D. R., of Amesbury, Mass., held a meeting February 22d in honor of the day, the Regent, Mrs. R. B. Hawley, presiding. The programme included a paper by Mrs. R. B. Hawley on "Marriage Customs of Indians," and a reading from "Bride of Pennacook." A gavel was presented to the Chapter by Miss Sarah E. Bartlett, a descendant of Josiah Bartlett. The head of the gavel is made of a piece of wood from the house in which Josiah Bartlett was born and lived in Amesbury; the handle is from a lime tree, which he brought from Philadelphia, riding therefrom on horseback, and planted at his home in Kingston, N. H.

Dorchester Heights Chapter D. R., of South Boston, Mass., met on Feb. 16th at the home of its Regent, Mrs. Eleanor B. Wheeler, who read extracts from Thomas Simond's "History of South Boston," and the Chapter Historian, Mrs. Dewick, gave a most interesting paper on "Elisha Shepherd, a Revolutionary Hero of New Jersey." A price was put on his head by the British, and on one occasion, during a stolen visit to his family, he was

surprised and taken prisoner and held for three years before he was able to make his escape. At one time he and Ethan Allen were imprisoned in the same room.

The Adams Chapter, D. R., of Quincy, Mass., entertained the State Officers in February at the old John Adams House, where all their meetings are held. A charming paper was read by Mrs. A. H. Gilson on "The Quincy Family," giving the history of the Quineys from their first settlement down to the present generation, and showing the relationship between the Adams and Quincy families. She related a fact not generally known—that John Quincy Adams was named for his Grandmother Quincy. A dainty lunch was served, and a social hour followed over the tea.

The regular Friday teas at the Society Rooms of the D. R., Boston, are always pleasant occasions, and do much toward promoting the general interest of the organization. Members of the various Chapters make it a point to be present as frequently as possible, and the forming of new acquaintances, and the renewal of old, are pleasantly brought about at these informal gatherings. Tea is served from old blue and white china, and the quaint old mahogany furniture, with the many articles which serve the double purpose of decorating the room and telling some story of the past, give an old-time flavor to the occasions quite inspiring.

A very delightful evening reception was given to the Maryland State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hill, on the 6th of February, at their home on McCulloch street, Baltimore.

The large and old-fashioned house was thronged with guests the entire evening.

An exhibition of colonial and revolutionary relics belonging to the society, and others, loaned by individual members, was highly enjoyed.

Among many valuable historical souvenirs, cherished as family heirlooms are a fine silk Free Mason's apron, with gold medallion picture of the original owner, who was a co-member with General George Washington in his lodge at Alexandria, Va.

Among the interesting colonial manuscripts were several original land patents, with quaint, huge seals, and a receipt given in 1699 for several thousands of hogsheads of tobacco.

A pewter plate, rescued from a well where it was thrown, with others during the Revolutionary war, by a family of patriots to escape confiscation by the British; a fine picture of a veritable colonial dame in kerchief and cap, two silver spoons, made by Paul Revere; beautiful cake plate of basket design, contemporaneous and exactly similar to the china set used at Mt. Vernon by General and Mrs. Washington; several colonial silver candlesticks, snuffers, bread bag and card case; beautiful, fine beaded reticules; several rare old lace articles; a large piece of the elegant satin brocade dress worn by Mrs. Barrister Carroll at her presentation at the court of St. James in the time of George III; two enormously high tortoise shell lady's back hair combs, and a silver one more than a hundred years old, are some of the treasures shown that speak eloquently of the past century.

The annual business meeting for the election of officers for Adams Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, for the coming year, was held March 6 at the John Adams birthplace.

Reports for the last year were read by the secretary, treasurer and historian. Ballots cast for officers for the coming year resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus; secretary, Mrs. William F. Cummings of Atlantic; treasurer, Mrs. William Porter of Randolph; historian, Mrs. E. G. Pratt; on the council, Mrs. Benjamin F. Dyer and Mrs. S. J. Wilde of South Braintree, Mrs. William H. Ruddick of Boston, Mrs. A. H. Gilson and Miss Annie L. Prescott of Quincy.

The chapter starts the new year with a bright outlook, being in a good financial condition and with prospects of a large increase in membership.

Since the formation of the chapter in 1896 the ladies have raised about a thousand dollars, which has all been expended in Quincy in building the Abigail Adams cairn on Penn's hill and restoring the John Adams birthplace. A caretaker, a granddaughter of a revolutionary soldier and a widow of a soldier in the Civil war, lives in the old house, and takes the best of care of the house and contents.

The house is only partially furnished but the chapter expects to receive many gifts the coming year. Many who do not care to give heirlooms have loaned them indefinitely. Those who have antique furniture stored in their attic should look it over and send it to the John Adams birthplace where it will be appreciated and enjoyed by visitors from all over the country.

The election of Mrs. Titus as regent for another year was received with enthusiasm; her work in restoring the old house, giving it her personal attention during a very warm summer,



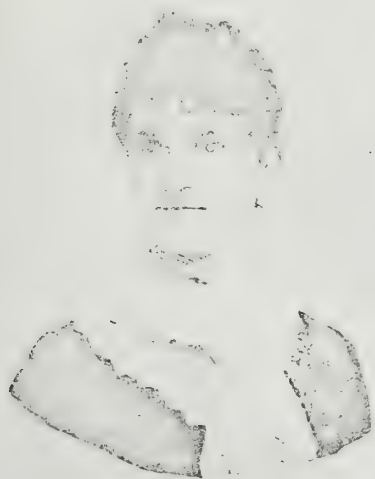


was appreciated by all the members, also her untiring energy for the continued prosperity and welfare of Adams chapter.

#### CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The National Society of the Children of the Revolution held its fourth annual celebration of Washington's Birthday at the Columbia Theatre, Washington, D. C. The oration was delivered by the Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa.

The program included: Prelude by the Fourth Artillery Band; Prayer by the National Chaplain, Mrs. Tennis S. Hamlin; salute to the flag and recitation, "Our Flag of Liberty," by the Capital Society of this city, assisted by the John B. Henderson Drum Corps; "America," sung by the audience; address of welcome, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, President of the Society; response, Allen Lawrence Story, of New York, Annie Wright and Keren Whittier Culbertson of this city, and Eben Hill and Morgan Moore of Baltimore; processional, entitled, "Hail the Flag;" recitation, "The Flag Goes By," Willie Morris in Alexander; solo, "Good Old Glory," Miss Ethel Sigsbee, daughter of Capt. Sigsbee; solo, "The Star Spangled Banner," Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce; return of the National emblem, Mrs. Maria M. Neale; presentation of the emblem for 1899 by the National President; Continental march and flag drill by the members of the Red, White and Blue and Nellie Curtis societies; patriotic recitation, "Betsy's Battle Flag," Miss Elizabeth Keach; solo, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," Miss Anna Bodell Yeatman; "The Making of Our Flag," dialogue by members of the George Washington Society of this city.



MISS MARGARET B. HARVEY, MERION CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Miss Margaret B. Harvey is Historian of Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a writer of great force and character. Miss Harvey is also a botanist of wide reputation, she having written the "Flora of Lower Merion," also the "Botany of the Eastern States." She is considered an authority upon local history, and has devoted a great deal of time to genealogy. Miss Harvey is also a linguist, being mistress of five different languages.

Miss Harvey is author of "Valley Forge Arbutus," the national flower poem that has been quoted far and near in every State in the Union.

Miss Harvey is also an artist. A painting in oils by her of Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, may be seen by the visitor to that place. This painting was exhibited in the Woman's Building at the Atlanta (Ga.) Exposition in 1895, and after the close of this Exposition, Miss Harvey presented it to the "Valley Forge Memorial Association" of Montgomery County.

Miss Harvey is a sister of Dora Harvey Munyon (Mrs. James M. Munyon), Regent of Merion Chapter, D. A. R. Her great-grandfather and her great-great-grandfather fought in the Revolution. On her father's side she comes of sturdy Welsh stock; her first American ancestor coming to this country in 1682 with a number of Welsh colonists, who settled the "Welsh Tract" of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Peter J. Hughes, Mrs. Beulah H. Whill-

din and Mrs. Julia H. Surpe, also members of Merion Chapter, are sisters of Mrs. Munyon and Miss Harvey.

#### DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The annual meeting of Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter for election of officers, was held on Saturday afternoon, January 14, at the residence of Mrs. T. O. Towles. The following ladies were elected as officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles, Regent; Mrs. Caroline Pelot Davison, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Mattie Weidemeyer, Gantt Historian; Mrs. Mildred Collins Fox, Recording Secretary; Miss Rena McCarty, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Margaret Harding Robinson, Registrar; Mrs. Kate Madison Henry, Treasurer. The Regent, Mrs. Gantt, Mrs. Horace Church and Miss Ella McCarty were chosen as the Board of Managers. Mrs. Towles and Mrs. Fox were elected Delegate and Alternate to represent the Chapter at the national congress on February 22. After the business of the Chapter was concluded the Daughters were entertained by the hostess at a table set for eighteen guests. Blue and white, the colors of the Chapter, were carried out in all the decorations and appointments of the table and room. The service of china was in blue and white, and all the flowers were of the same colors. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Lulu Pope Church, and the subjects to be discussed will be the battles of Princeton and Cowpens.

The Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter, D. A. R. of Medford, Mass., according to the custom since its foundation as a Chapter, held a public meeting February 22d in the vestry of the Unitarian Church. A portrait of Washington and the speaker's desk were draped with flags, and flowers and smilax artistically arranged made the platform a delightful picture. Members of the Historical Society and other invited guests present were welcomed in a brief address by the Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Loomis. Miss Helen F. Wild, the Secretary, gave a resume of the Daughters' work for the two years since the organization of the chapter. Miss Grace Thompson played a piano solo and also accompanied Miss Clara W. Goodwin, who sang "Vive l'Amerique." The chief feature of the program was the reading of a paper on "Washington in New England," by Mr. Abram English Brown. Mr. Brown is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, a deeply interested student of history and the author of several books. He graphically depicted Washington's three visits to New England: As a young man, when he came to confer on military matters with Governor Shirley; as a man in the prime of manhood, when he came as recently elected Commander-in-Chief of the little army of the rebellious colonies, and later as the first President of the United States.

The paper was replete with interesting anecdotes, and much was said concerning Washington's trusted young friend, John Brooks, Medford's most illustrious son, who bore most honorably the title of colonel and general, and later that of governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Just west of the church is still standing the house where Governor Brooks lived when Washington was his guest in his last visit to Boston and vicinity. Colonel Isaac Royal, the wealthy Tory of Medford, was also spoken of, and Mr. Brown showed the original letter written by Colonel Royal, asking to return to his elegant residence, a boon never granted. Many at the close of the lecture took the opportunity of examining this finely, beautifully written letter covering three pages of foolscap. With the singing of "America" the exercises closed.

The March meeting was held as usual at the rooms of the Historical Society, and was a very pleasant one. Although the chapter was not represented at the Continental Congress by a delegate, one of the members, Miss Mary S. Clark, was visiting in Washington at the time and was present at many of the sessions.

She brought to the chapter a very interesting and comprehensive report, however, and to most of the members it was a most agreeable surprise, as it was not generally known she was to be in Washington during the meeting of the Daughters.

Miss Helen S. Wild gave a fine paper on Benjamin Hall, a prominent business man and patriot of Medford in Revolutionary times. Her paper was the result of diligent research among old town records and family papers, and was interesting from the fact that his descendants in the male line still reside in this city, and that his former house is yet well preserved.

Miss Emma F. Gill read the poem, "Ann Black." The subject of this poem was a Boston belle a century ago, and her portrait hangs in the Old State, the home of the Bostonian Society.

ELIZA M. GILL, Historian.





## BOYS AND GIRLS.

All letters for this department should be addressed to:  
MISS M. WINCHESTER ADAMS, 18 and 20 Rose Street, New York.

### FACTS FROM EARLY RECORDS.

In the town record of Hampton, New Hampshire, 1639, is the following: "Woodwards chosen, and no man to fell wood except on his own lot) without assignment of them, or two of them." In the same town, 1670, there was complaint of great abuse in spoiling the town's timber, the woodward's power having ceased a few years before.

Duxbury, at an early date, made an order against carrying timber away from the town.

In 1698, in the town of Yarmouth, it was forbidden to cut timber to sell.

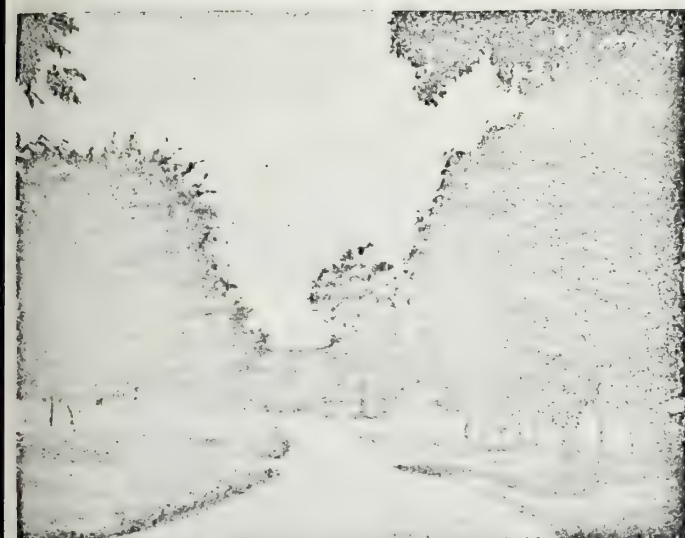
In 1699 action was taken in Brookline for the purpose of preserving the timber in that region.

There was so much alarm in the Plymouth colony on account of the scarcity of some kinds of timber that within half a century after the landing, certain kinds of lumber were not allowed to be exported except conditionally.



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCHYARD.

St. Andrew's churchyard, with stones of white—  
Just over across the way,  
Where sunshine and shadow softly fell  
Through that long bright summer day  
On the graves of ancestors, long since dead—  
That seemed to be just the same,  
Except that the trees had larger grown,  
And *some* stones bore an added name.



SCOTLAND STREET, CONN.

### BOYHOOD'S SCENES.

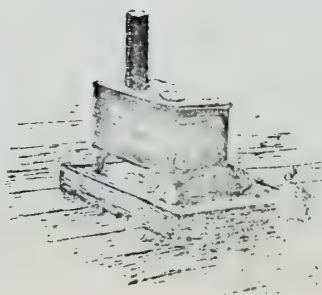
The summer sunshine kissed the leaves  
Of the tall and stately trees  
That along the road great shadows cast;  
Spots of enchanting ease  
To the city man who has wandered back  
To the town of his boyhood's days,  
With a mental likeness of olden scenes,  
Forgetting Time's changeful ways.  
He pictured a schoolhouse by the road,  
Near a locust fine to see,  
Which "Aunt Eliza" had planted there,  
And his mother's maple tree.  
Long years before his childhood's time  
Two sisters, with girlish pride,  
Had planted and tended with loving care  
These two trees side by side.  
He thought of the trees with a thrill of joy,  
And the hours beneath their shade:  
Of the teacher and her youthfulness,  
And the boyish pranks he played.  
Of the quaint old benches within the school,  
The log wood stove, with three sound legs,  
A stone for the fourth, while the lobby held  
Wood and water and clothes-hook pegs.  
Of the clapboard where he carved his name  
With his ever-ready knife—  
So dear to the heart of a Yankee boy,  
And a part of his very life.  
But the board was gone, and the benches, too,  
And the dunce cap and the stool,  
And the locust tree that grew so near



HIRAM ADAMS HOMESTEAD.

The homestead further along the road—  
His grandfather's house—that, too,  
Showed signs of the modernizing hand  
In veranda broad and new.  
Old faces were gone from his boyhood's scenes,  
Thus sad-hearted he turned away  
With regretful thoughts that none may stop  
The hand of time for a day.

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.





1. Tell what you know of the "Trees of Friendship," of Natick, Mass.
2. Give a brief account of "Penn's Treaty Elm."
3. What did the American Indians believe of the beech tree?
4. Write a short sketch about the "Charter Oak."
5. Give the names of three elm trees of importance during our revolutionary times; tell where located and write short account of each.
6. Why do you think we should plant trees?

#### READINGS FOR APRIL.

*Hand-Book of Tree-Planting*, by Nathaniel H. Egleston.  
The Chapter on Elms in *The Trees of America*, by D. J. Brown.

*Hawatha's Sailing*, by Henry W. Longfellow.

*The Elms of New Haven*, by N. P. Willis.

Memorize "The Oak," by George P. Morris.

In America the "favorite elm" and several other native trees are inseparably connected with the history of the country. They forcibly appeal to the imaginations of the people, not only by being associated with the sports of childhood, the coming and singing of birds, but they teach lessons of wisdom to aged and hoary-headed men—bespeak their country's wrongs, their country's glory, and tell them much concerning the mutability of things below. Had these trees the gift of reason and speech, or could their "leaves form words when shaken by the wind," how many tales of human suffering and human joys would they unfold?—*From Trees of America.*

#### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

This department is free to subscribers who have queries to make concerning their ancestors.

To those unable to consult the references found in the Genealogical department we will copy and send them any one reference mentioned, for a fee of 50 cts., each additional reference 25 cents.

**CALKIN, SAMUEL.**—Born October, 1663, in Norwich, Conn., and settled in Lebanon. Was son of John Calkins. Would like to know the names of Samuel's wife and children. Have record of one child, Stephen, 6 Sept., 1701; died 1753. M. Sarah. E. A. DeW., St. Louis, Mo.

**MIDDLEBROOK.**—Can any one give me information of John Middlebrook, born 1765, son of Lieut. Ephraim Middlebrook, who was killed at Danbury; buried at Long Hill Cemetery, Fairfield County, Conn. Whom did John Middlebrook marry for his first wife, by whom he had two daughters and one son, Norman Titus Middlebrook?

Address Mrs. Louise Moore, 118 Hodge avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

**ABBOTT.**—Wanted—the ancestry of Ann Abbott, born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1785. Her father was Alexander Abbott. She had two brothers, Richard and Frederick. She married John Merritt, who was killed in the War of 1812. Also wanted—the ancestry of WILLIAM LUDLOW, who was born about 1740. He helped survey Ohio.

Edward Payson Critcher,  
23 Pinckney street, Boston, Mass.

**PRATT.**—I would like information regarding Ebenezer Pratt, who was born in Massachusetts, about the year 1743. He married Dighton Richmond, and they lived in Taunton, Mass. From there they went to Berkshire county, Mass., coming to western New York about the year 1801. Was Ebenezer Pratt in the Revolutionary War? Any information will be gratefully received.

Mrs. Morton Minot,  
Brockport, New York.

**GOVERNOR W. M. BRENTON'S** daughter Sarah married an Eliot. Were they parents or grandparents of Henry Eliot, who on March 2, 1679, married Deborah Bell in Stonington, Conn.? Jahabel Brenton and Francis Cranston, his wife, had a daughter Martha, born 1726, died 1787; daughter Elizabeth, born 1727, died 1761. Whom did they marry. Benjamin and Rachel (Cook) Brenton had daughters Rebecca, Susanna and Elizabeth. Whom did they marry. Did any of those ladies marry a Sabin?

D. Henry Sheldon,  
295 Oak street, North Side, Chicago, Ill.

Information wanted regarding ancestry of Dr. Obadiah Williams, who was Surgeon of Col. John Stark's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill. Address.

MRS. F. H. GETCHELL,  
1432 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

#### ADAMS.

"Married Oct. 1789 by Rev. M. Bronson—

Capt. Thomas Adams, (Editor of the "Independent Chronicle") to Mary, second daughter of deacon George Bright.

Born to them in Boston, Mass.

Thomas, Oct. 30th 1791.

George B., May 20th, 1793.

Mary, Sept. 26th 1794.

Richard, Feb. 23rd 1797.

Mary and Richard both died young.

Thomas, (1st son of Capt. Thomas and Mary) married Mary Maryland, daughter of Jacob Maryland, in Philadelphia. Capt. Thomas Adams died in Boston, May 10th 1799.

Capt. Thomas Adams was imprisoned during the Revolution for libel against the British government, at the same time Mr. Duane of Philadelphia was, for similar offence.

The wife of Capt. Thomas Adams died also, while children were still young and they were brought up by the brother of their father and his wife "Uncle and Aunt Adams." The name of this uncle is thought to be George.

George B. son of Capt. Thomas Adams, was American Consul to Alicante Spain, under the administration of John Quincy Adams. Francis Adams of Boston was a connection.

The only known relative of her fathers which my friend has any knowledge of is a Davis Robert, whose mother, Mary Adams, also an orphan, was brought up by the same uncle as the Adams' boys. Thomas Adams, son of Capt. Thomas, came to Philadelphia early in this century and married a Miss Mayland.

Captain Thomas Adams.

Mary Bright.

Thomas Adams.

Mary Mayland.

Thomas Daditt.

Mary Adams

If you do so and have any family history verifying it published, I should be glad to know if I can obtain a copy.

Yours truly,

REBECCA MICKA HEMPHILL.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish.

Sir: Yours of the date December 31, 1898, was received a few days ago. I do not know whether you neglected to mail it, or whether it has been traveling around all this time. I knew when my subscription to "The Spirit of '76" expired, for I think there was some notification of it, but I supposed as I continued to receive it that I had attended to the matter and renewed my subscription. Please do not stop the paper if subscription is not renewed at the proper time, for I will surely decline it if I do not wish it. I enclose money order for two dollars, thus paying until August, 1900. Yours respectfully, Helen E. Ackley.

Middletown, Conn.

L. H. Cornish, Editor and Publisher of "The Spirit of '76," New York.

Dear Sir: Yesterday I received a letter from you signed "L. H. Cornish," dated Dec. 31, 1898, stating that my subscription to "The Spirit of '76" expired with the September issue, 1898, and adding that "as the war upset everything, you did not follow the usual custom of stopping the paper in my case, but continued sending it, feeling sure that when you (I) had time to think of it I would remit the dollar. Now, errors will happen in the best of well regulated families, and in this case the joke is on you. I have taken the time to think and investigate, with this result: My letter press copy book shows that on October 21, 1898, I remitted you one dollar for my subscription for one year commencing with the October number, 1898. I received no acknowledgement of this, but as the paper continued to come, I supposed it was all right, and in the January number of "The Spirit of '76" I noticed that you had the kindness to print my letter of Oct. 21, 1898. This you will find on page 102 of the issue of January, 1899, though my signature is incorrectly given as F. F. Spangler instead of T. F. Now the truth of the matter is that I would as likely cut off my grocer or milk man as my subscription to your sprightly and valuable publication. I've been with you from the start and intend to stay with you. Kindly make the proper corrections on your books, and when next October rolls around I'll have another dollar ready for the following year. With best wishes believe me yours sincerely,

T. F. Spangler,

Main and Fourth streets, Zanesville, O.





"Every man is the architect of his own fortune."

"No such thing; his ancestors are the architects—he is only the contractor."—Life.

A North Carolina editor makes this original proposition:

"We will publish a ten-verse poem for a load of wood; a three-column story for a load of groceries, and we will cheerfully give space to obituaries of former subscribers at the rate of six laying hens a column."—Atlanta Constitution.

"Never was glad for this impediment in my speech but once," said the man from Dearborn, who was in to see the big parade. "When was that?" "Fe-fe-felow asked me h-h-how much I would take for a-a-horse and while I-I-I was t-trying to tell him s-s-sixty d-dollars he offered me a hundred."—(Detroit Free Press.

Learn my son, that punctuality is one of the most important of the virtues. Imitate that of the sun, which always rises at exactly the break of day—never earlier, never later.—M. Prudhomme.

The editor who saw a lady making for the only empty seat in the car, found himself "crowded to make room for more interesting matter."

"How is it with you?" asked the editor of the subscriber dying in arrears. "All is bright before me," gasped the subscriber. "I thought so," said the editor; "in about ten minutes you'll see it blaze!"—Atlanta Constitution.

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- 388 Aurora.
- 394 Mater Dolorosa.
- 395 Beatrice Cenci.
- 477 Mother and Daughter.
- 484 Spring.
- 499 Four Kittens.
- 501 Oxen Going to Work.
- 505 The Sheepfold.
- 509 Angelus.
- 510 The Sower.
- 511 The Gleaners.
- 516 Shepherdess Knitting.
- 519 Woman Churning.
- 521 Feeding her Birds.
- 538 Horse Fair.
- 539 Cowing from the Fair.

### Set 23.

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- 575 Song of the Lark.
- 590 Christ in the Home of the Peasant.
- 596 A Helping Hand.
- 603 Escaped Cow.
- 609 Madonna and Child.
- 618 Shepherdess.
- 619 By the River.
- 636 Descent from the Cross.
- 647 Children of Charles I.
- 648 Baby's Start.
- 662 Prince Balbazar.
- 677 Children of the Shell.
- 682 St. Anthony of Padua.
- 683 Reading Homer.
- 718 The Night Watch.
- 719 The Mill.
- 720 Rembrandt's Mother.
- 745 Head of Young Bull.
- 745 Queen Louise.
- 800 Christ and the Doctors.
- 801 Head of Christ.
- 802 Christ and the Rich Young Man.
- 803 St. Cecilia.

### Set 24.

- 807 Christ Blessing Little Children.
- 809 Easter Morning.
- 823 The Lion's Bride.
- 824 Madonna and Child.
- 861 Angel Heads.
- 884 Penelope Pithobv.
- 885 The Old Temeraire.
- 886 Pharaoh's Horses.
- 893 Saved.
- 902 Highland Shepherd's Chief Mourner.
- 934 Prince in the Tower.
- 935 Princess Elizabeth.
- 946 Spring.
- 952 The Golden Stair.
- 1016 Chorister Boys.
- 1023 Caritas.
- 1031 Hosca.
- 1033 Prophets.
- 1063 Can't you talk?
- 1067 Mother and Child.
- 1077 Madonna.
- 1093 St. Cecilia.
- 1163 Hermes.
- 1173 Victory of Samothrace.
- 1177 Faun of Praxiteles.

### Set 25.

- APRIL PICTURES.**
- Battles of Concord and Lexington, April 19, 1775.
- 114 Paul Revere.
- 1354 His House, Boston.
- 1355 His House, Watertown.
- 1356 Newman House.
- 1357 "Old North Church."
- 1408 Buckman Tavern.
- 1359 Porter House.
- 1360 Munroe Tavern.
- 1361 Old Bell Tower.
- 1362 Lexington Green.
- 1363 Battle of Lexington.
- 1364 Lexington Monument.
- 1365 Clark House.
- 1366 Merriam's Corner.
- 1367 Minute Man.
- 1368 Concord Bridge and River.
- 1369 Monument Bridge and Minute Man.
- 1370 Bridge & Minute Man.
- 1371 Barrett House.
- 1372 Wright Tavern.
- For Arbor Day.**
- 1353 Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.
- 1373 Old Liberty Tree.
- 1374 Big Trees, California.
- 1375 A Big Tree, California.
- 1412 Washington Elm.

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## BOOK REVIEWS.

W. A. Wilde & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass. *A Soldier of the Legion*, by Charles Ledyard Norton. This story has to do with the early days of the Republic when the unknown West was surrounded by danger and the Government at Washington was harassed to provide ways and means to meet the perplexing problems of national existence. Two boys, Wm. Henry Harrison, and his companion Carolinus Basset form the

groundwork of the story, which purports to have been told by the latter a few years after the death of President Harrison. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

*A Girl of '76*, by Amy E. Blanchard. The scenes of this story are laid in and around Boston during the early period of the Revolution. The heroine is Elizabeth Hall, the daughter of a patriot. The Boston Tea Party gives her the first strong im-





pression of her father's opinion, causing a quarrel between her self and her schoolmate and play fellow, Lenox Dwight. An interesting girls' story. Cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

*A Son of the Revolution*, by Eldridge S. Brooks. This is a story of the days of Burr's Conspiracy, and the youthful readers cannot fail to be interested in the adventures of young Tom Edwards, and how he labored for liberty, and fought it out with his conscience. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

*Two Young Patriots*, by Everett T. Tomlinson. This story of two young patriots and the part they took in the events which led to the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army, will not only interest young readers but will also inculcate in their minds a love of history and country. Bound in cloth, illustrated. Price \$1.50.

*Do-Nothing Days Library*, by Charles M. Skinner. J. B. Lippincott Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. This library contains two volumes, "Do-Nothing Days," and "With Feet to the Earth." Both are replete with beautiful thoughts and should be read by every American lest he forget that all moments are as necessary to the well being of a nation, as the constant rush for fame and fortune, or the carrying out of some philanthropic plan. Attractively bound, deckle edges, gilt top, photogravure illustrations, boxed, cloth, \$3.00 per set; half calf, \$6.00.

*The Romance of a Spanish Nun*, by Alice Montgomery Baldy. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. This story although interesting in itself is especially so at this time giving us as it does an insight into Spanish life. Paper bound. Price 50 cents.

A book that is interesting on more than one account has just been issued under the title "Around the Horn in '49." The company, whose voyage is described, was formed in this city in December, 1848, sailing from New York, February 17, 1849, and reached San Francisco, September of the same year after a long and hard voyage, forty days of which were consumed in the effort to get around Cape Horn. Mr. L. J. Hall, another member, was the author of the present volume. He wrote the narrative of the voyage from day to day, set it up and printed it, and it was read on shipboard while all the events of the voyage

*A Book for every member of our Patriotic and Genealogical Societies.*

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William L. Stone, author of "Burgoyne's Campaign," the "Battle of Saratoga," "Life of Sir William Johnson," etc., says of this book:

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ADDRESS,

WILLIAM ABBATT, PUBLISHER,

P. O. Box 2489.

31 Nassau Street, New York.

were fresh in mind. The present volume is brought out under circumstances almost as singular as those which attended the first production. To explain these it is necessary to recall the change in the occupation of its author.

After following mining without much success for a year and spending a short time in business in San Francisco, Mr. Hall returned home and a little later studied theology and became a minister. He is now chaplain of the State prison at Wethersfield, where he has been much interested in the experiment of teaching some of the inmates to set type. It is by their hands that the book has been set up from beginning to end. He added to the original narrative some account of members of the party during their stay in California, and thus we have now a volume of about 250 pages. The typographical work is neat and thoroughly creditable. The binding was done outside but all the other mechanical work was performed in the prison by inmates.

The story itself is very interesting as an authentic, contemporaneous record of experience in a remarkable time, and the list of those who formed the company and made the journey contains many names that old residents recall. Price \$1.50. May be obtained from the Spirit of '76, 18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City.

Acton, Mass., Mar. 22, 1899.

To the Spirit of '76.

18 & 20 Rose St., New York City.

Enclosed please find one dollar for "The Spirit of '76" for the ensuing year. I like it very much indeed, and mean not to be tardy in sending remittance.

Very sincerely yours,

MRS LUTHER CONANT.

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# A NATION'S DISGRACE.

## INSULTS TO THE AMERICAN FLAG TO BE STOPPED.

### The States Enacting Laws to Protect National Colors from Desecration.

Patriotism and love for our country embrace our flag and should be the safeguards of its inviolability—at all times and all places. More than a score of years ago, on the nineteenth of April, 1878—a month which has been singularly fateful in our national history—a prophetic and observant eye noting that while at heart we honored our flag—in some of our manners we dishonored it—drafted a bill, H. R. 4395, to “prevent the desecration of the United States flag”—and introduced it in the House of Representatives on that date. This first flag bill was the result of the things discerned by the late Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of New York—as a future peril to our nation.

This bill like all subsequent flag bills unhappily fell into the hands of those who were afflicted with political myopia, and it was consigned to the tomb of sheer neglect in the judiciary committee room, to be buried under the thickening dust of years.

Through the wilful indifference of the present chairmen of the judiciary committees to what to-day is the expressed and unanimous wish of the American people for a “national flag law,” our great nation is held up between the hands of enthusiastic patriotism on the right, and paralyzing disrespect on the left—as a strange anomaly among the leading powers of the world, who can well ridicule our conception of reverence for the star spangled banner, and our peculiar methods of evincing public respect for it among ourselves.

Need we wonder that a French officer had the temerity not long since—while passing through one of the public streets in Clerbourg, France, to spit upon the American flag carried on the lapel of the coat, worn by an American gentleman whom he chanced to meet? Our own people rotten-egg, trample on and expectorate tobacco juice upon our national emblem, without a national law to restrain them.

While writing this article, a malicious citizen of the town of Newfane, Niagara County, New York, after the close of the public school for the day, hauled down an American flag, flying over the school house, carried it into the building, stuffed it into the stove, burned it, and then scattered its ashes and disfigured remnants over the floor, where the scholars found them the next morning.

Every foreign nation in the world has some section in their civil or penal codes—by which they can protect their national colors from insult and desecration at home. The laws of Great Britain are so stringent, that the desecration of her colors by any of her subjects is punishable under the act of sedition, and a year or more ago, Parliament made it a penal offense to use even the British military uniform for any unworthy purpose—in fact, limiting it to the wear of soldiers still in the ranks.

Our flag is a national ensign—no division of States—of political views—differences of nationality, or questions of public welfare would serve to make the American people other, than a unit, in their love for the national standard. But our public manner of evincing it is atrociously defective, and we bring shame on ourselves before the eyes of the world.

The recent war with Spain has awakened to new life the sentiment of respect for the flag of our country of which each citizen feels himself an active part. This sentiment in connection with the work of the patriotic organizations of the Daughters of the American Revolution, United States Daughters of 1776-1812, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veterans' Union, Sons of Veterans, Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, Union Veteran Legion, The Service Men of the Spanish War Society, Mayflower Descendants, Daughters of the Cincinnati, Naval Order of the United States, Medal of Honor Legion, Veteran Corps of Artillery, Colonial Dames of America, National Society of Naval Veterans, Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S., Society of the War of 1812, Founders and Patriots of

America, National Volunteer Reserve of the United States, State National Guard's American Flag Association, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, American Flag Protectors, Flag Day Association, Sons of the American Revolution, and many other societies, has educated the eyes of our people to see, and their hearts to feel, that the national colors which are raised in honor over our troops, held sacred when battle-scarred, should not be—with impunity—torn down and burned by mob, degraded into street awnings and footstool covers, nor lowered still further into wrapping provision and merchandise—or used for trade-marks.

Like the unseen subterranean volcanic fires pent up within the earth—whose existence becomes known only through the occasional outbursts from distant volcanic peaks, so this latent wish, that respect shall be shown to our national flag everywhere, and under all circumstances, has grown, developed and gathered strength until it has broken forth in earnest and repeated appeals to the judiciary committees, to report a flag bill for the action of Congress. The judiciary committees themselves, as a whole, are not indisposed towards a flag bill, many influential and active members in both branches of Congress, are known to favor such a bill, and in 1890, a flag bill actually passed the House, but the chairmen of the present judiciary committees, Senator Hoar and Representative Henderson, have apparently forgotten that they occupy their positions to carry out the will of the people, instead of imposing their will upon the people.

Are not the eyes of these chairmen glued to the game upon the political chess-board oblivious to the signs of the time which foreshadow political defeat? Weary of waiting on these indifferent chairmen, at whom the contemptuous finger of a nation's shame has long been pointed, the people have sought through the Legislatures of various States to put themselves on record as opposed to the disrespectful freedom with which the national flag is treated in trade and commerce, as well as among the lawless, to this end. State laws have been recently passed by the Legislatures in the States of Vermont, California and New York—for the protection of the national colors. A flag bill was passed by both branches of the New York Assembly last year, with only three dissenting votes, but for some unaccountable political reason, Governor Black declined to sign the bill. This year upon the passage of the Collins bill, that intrepid soldier, of San Juan, Governor Theodore Roosevelt, who fought for the honor of the flag he loves—affixed his signature to the flag bill on Washington's birthday. Similar bills are now before the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Missouri, Illinois and Colorado for action. So it seems to-day, that instead of having a national law to protect the national colors, the people are compelled to ask for State laws, to protect the national flag.

Half a century ago Francis Scott Key wrote to John Randolph of Roanoke—that the corruption of party elections had rendered the state of society radically vicious. During the intervening years the truth of this statement has been verified, by countless occurrences throughout the length and breadth of our land. A few years since the battle-cry of the great railroad strike in Chicago was, “To hell with the government and its flag.” Judge Waterman of the criminal court in the same city recently said in a public address, “There is not another country on the globe where the children are so lawless and degenerate as in the United States.” If space permitted, we could add to these countless incidents, going to show, that our population increases faster than we can educate it in a comprehension of American institutions, that the unusual liberty in this country is understood as license, by the lowest class of foreign born, all of which, has gathered itself up into the substratum of discomfort and discontent, underlying all nations, and which in this country, each one having as yet plenty of elbow room, satisfies itself by growling out occasional words of





disrespect, or committing some disrespectful action towards the government or its national colors.

But as individual area decreases, these words and acts will grow in strength and importance, until in our land of liberty, equality and fraternity, we may have to grapple with a social problem, that will bear a very ugly resemblance to the social upheavals with which Monarchical governments have to struggle. The beginning of a conflagration is easily extinguished—the time has come for this nation to teach its first lesson in domestic respect—the text of which we will have to find in a national law protecting the national colors.

The United States has now taken her place as one of the Family of Nations, but unlike all other nations she permits her national flag to be insulted by her own people within her own borders—and through the open opposition of Senator Hoar, and the concealed opposition of Representative Henderson, our societies feel that while these chairmen block the doors of their respective judiciary committees, none of the various flag bills which have been trapped there, as flies in the spider's web, will ever be able to struggle out.

Mr. Hoar three years ago said, that he would probably vote against a flag bill, and he has since promised to report a bill, but it has never made its appearance. Can it be that having on December 10th, 1898, predicted "the downfall of the American Republic," the venerable Senator deems all further legislative action, except that which pertains to the obsequies of the American republic to be out of order, if not wholly useless?

Senators Lodge, Chandler, Frye, Spooner, Thurston, Hawley, Davis, Fairbanks, Hanna, Lindsay, and other statesmen in the Senate, have openly expressed themselves in favor of a flag bill, but their influence seems unable to arouse Senator Hoar from his sad contemplation—through the misty glasses of a savant, of the tottering republic, he has conjured up before his eyes.

There is one last remedy, however, that remains to be tried, viz., the power of votes. The Massachusetts Legislature will next year re-elect Mr. Hoar, or his successor. On February 14, the press report stated, acent the defeat of the Millen resolution, in the State Legislature that, "Mr. Hoar's many years of service—his own political following, and the natural impulse of State pride, were insufficient to save the Massachusetts Senator, (Hoar,) from an overwhelming rebuke."

Congressman Henderson talks much of the old soldier, talks much to the old soldier—and in Iowa during the political campaign loves the old soldier—so much and so close—that so to speak; he walks about daily, between two old soldiers, leaning on them with his arms around their necks. A thousand miles from Iowa, in the atmosphere of Washington, we would like to ask, what Representative Henderson does for the old soldier?

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion, with a strong flag committee in nearly every State in the Union, is enthusiastically in favor of a flag law, and is working to this end. The Grand Army of the Republic are also unanimously in favor of a flag law, and at the national encampment held at St. Paul, in September 1896, the national organization adopted a formal resolution to work for flag legislation.

These great organizations of old soldiers, rank and file, naturally look to Congressman Henderson to expedite the passage of a flag law. What has Representative Henderson done? First he has talked, and talked without end, or as the Bremer County, Iowa, Independent says, he has "flung taffy at the old soldiers." Next he has never reported any flag bill, and finally he expressed his sentiments one day in the committee room, saying to Representative W. E. Barrett of Massachusetts—who was in the room to urge a report on his flag bill—that "he hoped the American people would continue to wrap hams in the flag, not to teach patriotism, but to teach ham eaters to eat American hams." Is this the assistance towards flag bill legislation which the old soldier expects?

Gen'l Grosvenor recently told in the House of Representatives of the unhappy fate which befell the late Hon. Thomas Corwin of Ohio, at one time the idol of his party, as the result of a speech made by him one day in the United States Senate, during our war with Mexico. Said Mr. Corwin: "If I were a Mexican as I am an American, I would welcome your soldiers with welcoming hands to hospitable graves." This unpatriotic utterance led to the repudiation of Mr. Corwin by his party.

How will the suggestion of Congressman Henderson, to use our national flag for ham wrappers, fall upon the ears and sink into the hearts of our soldiers in the Philippine Islands—in Cuba—in Porto Rico—and the soldiers at home?

Speaker Reed of the House of Representatives, and a member of the flag committee of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in the State of Maine, says in his letter of February 24, 1899, "I have heard nothing with regard to the flag bills of which you speak \* \* has not been reported by the chairman (Henderson) of the judiciary committee \* \* " Can it be that Mr. Henderson

plays the double role politically of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde? Recently in Washington, a patriotic song called "Old Glory," said to have been written by a departmental clerk in the Smithsonian Institute, was dedicated to David B. Henderson, as the "Soldiers' friend and champion of Old Glory." Had this piece been published with this dedication in Iowa—we would have recognized the application—but in Washington, we cannot regard it otherwise than an anomaly, unless Mr. Henderson fills the double role aforementioned.

When the one hundred or more new members take their seats in the 56th Congress, it is hoped, that in the changes which will then occur in the chairmanships, men will be appointed as chairmen of the judiciary committees, who will be in full sympathy with the unanimous wishes of the American citizens, for a law to restrain the misuse of the American flag.

Those who are working for flag legislation, will welcome a change in the House Chairmanship, which will relieve them of Dictator Henderson, who apparently plays with the wishes of the people of these United States, and their Representatives in Congress to suit his own ends.

Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York, says, at the convening of the 55th Congress, "thirty minutes after the election of the Speaker," Mr. Henderson stated, that the committee on rules "would no doubt report before thirty days," a new set of rules for the government of this Congress, which would have materially facilitated legislation. No new rules were ever reported, and no excuse for this non-action was vouchsafed. To a resolution referred to the committee on the judiciary, for action on December 18th last, Chairman Henderson said, "it will receive the same careful consideration such as is accorded to all measures before this committee." In his action with reference to reporting a new set of rules, we recognize the methods by which—and in his statement as to the careful consideration accorded to all resolutions brought before his committee, we see the shroud in which more than a dozen flag bills in the 54th and 55th Congresses, have been stifled and entombed in the judiciary committee—which Congressman Henderson holds by the scruff of the neck.

The Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, Representative from Iowa, said recently in a public oration, delivered in Washington, that "the value of patriotic societies cannot be overestimated, while there is yet no national law protecting the national flag, which has been desecrated by those who seek personal gain above country, the change of feeling on the subject is largely due to the work of the patriotic societies of the Revolution."

The latest accessions to the flag bills presented to Congress are those of Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, introduced in the House, December 6, 1898, H. R. 10,999, "to protect the American flag from insult and desecration," and the one of Congressman George E. Foss, of Illinois, introduced December 12, 1898, H. R. 11,088, to "prevent the use and disfigurement of the United States flag." Mr. Dalzell states February 25, that he favors our proposed omission of the imprisonment clause from section thirteen of his bill.

The national sentiment in favor of a flag law is growing rapidly throughout the entire country, and we, of the North, have felt more than helped, by the hearty, spontaneous and enthusiastic assistance rendered us, by our co-workers in the Southern States. The warmest expressions of approval and the most sympathetic encouragement have been extended to us by many men high in military, political, commercial and professional life throughout the United States—among whom is the chief-executive of this great republic, the two surviving ex-presidents and the hero of Manila—and also from prominent Americans in all parts of the world, urging the progress of this patriotic movement, until the American Congress shall have enacted a law to protect the national colors from desecration.

We will, however, need to exercise great patience while waiting for the ultimate success of a cause unselfish in purpose, patriotic at heart, and based upon the judgment and experience which unmistakably perceives in the signs of the times—the urgent need of a national law, for the protection from domestic disrespect of the flag of the United States.

"There's a land more dear than all others,  
A flag for which brave men have died—  
That land is our native land, my brothers,  
That flag our country's hope and pride."

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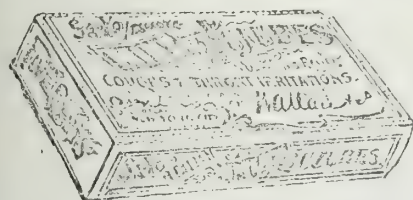
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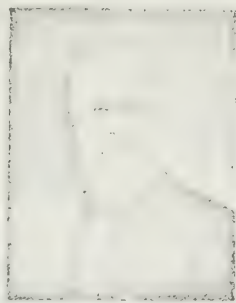
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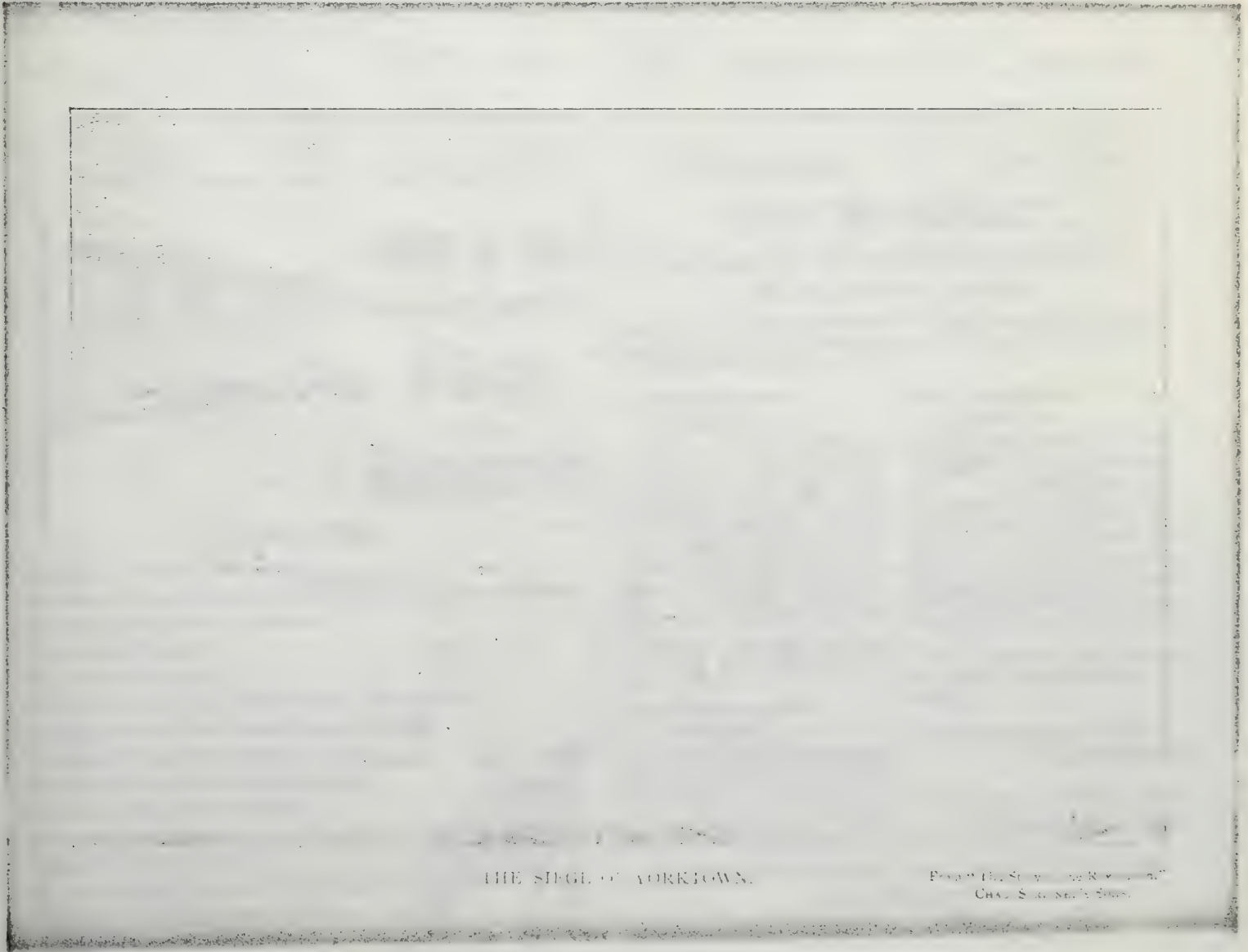




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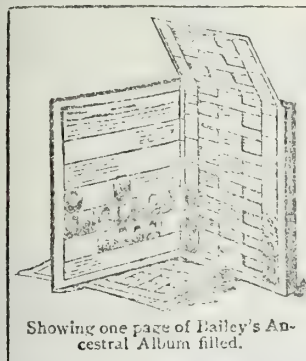
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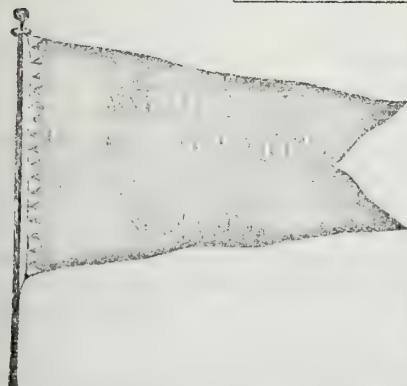
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### DISTINGUISHED SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

*William McKinley*, President of the United States, became a member of the Ohio Society, Sons of American Revolution, May 1, 1895. Born Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 29, 1843. Son of William McKinley, great-grandson of David McKinley.

His great-grandfather, David McKinley, of Chanceford, Pennsylvania, served as Private, 1776, under Capt. McCaskey, Colonel McAllister, and in 1777, under Capt. Ross, Colonel Smith's regiment, and in Captain Laird's company, Captain Slaymaker's company, Captain Robey's company, and Captain Harnahan's company, 1778. He was in the battles of Paulus Hook, Amboy and Chestnut Hill. Received a pension. After the war he lived in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, fifteen years, then moved to Mercer County, and in 1814 settled in Columbia County, Ohio.

Rear-Admiral *George Dewey*, U. S. N., became a member of the Vermont S. A. R., December 7, 1892. He was born in Montpelier, Vermont, December 26, 1837. Son of Julius Yemans Dewey and Mary Perrin, grandson of Simeon Dewey and Prudence Yemans, great-grandson of William Dewey and Rebecca Corwin, great-great-grandson of Simeon Dewey and Anna Phelps, great-great-grandson of William Dewey and Mercy Bailey, great-great-grandson of Josiah Dewey and Mehitable Miller.

His great-grandfather, William Dewey, was born in Bolton, Connecticut, January 11, 1746, and died in Hanover, New Hampshire, June 10, 1813. He was a Corporal in Colonel Jonathan Chase's regiment, having joined the Continental Army under General Gates, near Saratoga. He is believed to have served two or three years in the Continental Army.

Rear-Admiral *John Crittenden Watson*, U. S. N., became a member of the Kentucky Sons of the American Revolution, October 7, 1895.

He was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, August 24, 1842. Son of Dr. Edward Howe Watson and S. L. Crittenden, grandson of John Jordan Crittenden and Sally Lee, great-grandson of John Lee, and also of John Crittenden.

His great-grandfather, John Crittenden, was Second Lieutenant of the 15th Virginia, 21 July, 1777, designated the 11th Virginia, September 14, 1778. He was First Lieutenant May 14, 1779, Captain 1781. Retired 1781.

Major General *Nelson Appleton Miles*, U. S. A., became a member of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., September 11, 1895. He was born in Westminster, Worcester County, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839.

Son of Daniel Miles and Mary Curtis, grandson of Jacob Miles, great-grandson of Daniel Miles.

His grandfather, Joab Miles, of Petersham, Massachusetts, was a private on the Lexington Alarm roll, Captain John Wheeler's company, Colonel F. Doolittle's regiment, which marched April 19, 1775, from Petersham. He was Sergeant in Captain Wing Spooner's company, Colonel Nathan Sparhawk's regiment, 1777; First Sergeant in Captain Josiah Wilder's company, Colonel Nathan Sparhawk's regiment, 1778.

His great-grandfather, Daniel Miles, was a private in Captain John Wheeler's company, Colonel Eph. Doolittle's regiment, 1775, also private in Captain Hamilton's company, Colonel Samuel Brewer's regiment, 1776; Corporal in Captain Peter Woodbury's company, Colonel Job Cushing's regiment, 1777, and in Captain Oliver's company, 1777.





General *Joseph Caleb Breckinridge*, U. S. Army, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14, 1842. Son of Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge D. D. and Ann S. Preston; grandson of John Breckinridge and Mary Hopkins Cabell; great grandson of Joseph Cabell and Mary Hopkins; grandson of Francis Preston and Sarah Buchanan Campbell; great grandson of William Preston and Susanna Smith; great grandson of William Campbell and Elizabeth Henry; Hon. John Breckinridge 1760-1806, subaltern Virginia militia; Col. Joseph Cabell, 1732-1798, Member Virginia House of Burgesses, Surgeon Continental Army, commanded Buckingham militia at Yorktown.

Col. Wm. Preston, 1729-1783, member Com. Safety, Col. Virginia troops, mortally wounded at Guilford C. H.

Gen. Wm. Campbell, 1745-1781,—the hero of King's Mountain, Captain Colonel of Riflemen, Brig. Gen. of Va. militia. Died in service near Yorktown.

Major General *William Rufus Shafter*, U. S. A., joined the California Sons of the American Revolution, December 24, 1894.

He was born in Galesburg, Michigan, October 16, 1835. Son of Hugh Morris Shafter and Eliza Sumner, grandson of William Rufus Shafter and Mary Lovell, great-grandson of James Shafter and Abigail Johnson.

His great-grandfather, James Shafter, was born September 15, 1759; died January 9, 1816. He was a private soldier in the militia of Vermont.

Major General *Joseph Wheeler*, U. S. A., joined the District of Columbia Society, S. A. R., March 16, 1898.

He was born in Augusta, Georgia, September 10, 1836.

Son of Joseph Wheeler and Julia Knox Hull, grandson of William Hull and Sarah Fuller.

His grandfather, William Hull, was born 1753, and died 1828. He was Captain of the first company raised in Derby, Connecticut, 1775, and went with Colonel Webb's regiment to the siege of Boston. He was Major of the 8th Massachusetts, 1777; Inspector General under Baron Steuben. Was at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Ticonderoga, Stillwater, Saratoga, Monmouth and Stony Point. He led a successful expedition against Morrisania, for which he received the thanks of Washington and Congress.

At the close of the war he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the one regiment retained in service, and was stationed at West Point.

Brigadier General *George Miller Sternberg*, U. S. A., Surgeon General, became a member of the District of Columbia Society, S. A. R., February 22, 1898. He was born in Hartwick, Otsego County, New York, June 8, 1838. Son of Rev. Levi Sternberg, D. D., and Margaret Levering Miller, grandson of John Sternberg and Anna Schaeffer, great-grandson of Nicholas Sternberg.

His great-grandfather, Nicholas Sternberg, was a member of the Committee on Safety of Schoharie County, New York. Three of his brothers, David, Abraham and Jacob, were soldiers in Colonel Peter Vrooman's 15th New York regiment.

WM. J. RHEES,  
Registrar, D. C., S. A. R.

### A STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

THESE were many prisoners on parole in Kings County, Long Island, during the early part of the War of the Revolution. I am not able to give the exact date of their being here, nor the extent of their parole, nor the limits within which they were confined.

It is needless to say that time hung heavily on their hands. How could it be otherwise! There were few books comparatively, and few newspapers. "The New York Gazette, and Weekly Mercury", published by Hugh Gaine Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer, in Hanover Square, might be obtained from time to time, or "Rivington's New York Gazetteer, or the Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser."

Or sometimes there was an odd number left of the "New York Journal," printed by John Holt, near the "Coffee House," and these papers were passed from hand to hand, and read and re-read, and yet time hung heavily on the hands of those who were accustomed to work, and now had nothing to do.

It was well that the sound principles taught by the old Dutch Dominies were so deeply imprinted that Satan, who ever finds work for idle hands to do, could not surprise these many idle hands into doing work for him.

On one cold mid-winter day, a happy thought came into the mind of a young officer, and found immediate acceptance with those to whom he communicated it.

The beautiful fields that they had roamed through all the summer, the woods in which they had gathered walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts and chestnuts, were now all draped in pure white snow. Icicles were pendant everywhere, and snow and ice wrapped everything in lines of beauty. The outlines of the fields were indistinguishable, save where the surface drainage had made long ponds, and here on these shallow bits of ice the little children were at play, sliding on the glittering surface, or dragging their little sleds across the frozen snow.

This gave to the young officer the happy suggestion on which he at once acted. Why not have a carnival upon the ice!

On the northeastern portion of the Leffert's farm there was a large pond. At the settlement of the country, it had been formed by using the strata of clay for the manufacture of bricks. It was known by its Dutch name, the "Steenbakkerie," or "Stone bakery." It offered the irresistible attraction of several acres of clear, smooth, pure ice.

The young officers went to the woods nearby, and cut down a tree: this they planted in the middle of the pond, leaving about four feet of it extending above the surface of the ice. At right angles to this they fastened the rest of the main body of the tree, with an iron bolt, as I understood it, which could revolve rapidly, when moved by





some one standing close to it. On to this cross piece there were attached many little sleds, with ropes of various lengths, and when one was stationed in the center, to turn this cross piece, the velocity with which all these little sleds were whirled round and round the pond was very great. It was a sort of winter merry-go-round, and to this all the young people far and near were invited. Of course they all accepted the invitation and went, and a right merry time they had. The rotary motion communicated by the revolving piece to which the little sleds were attached was exhilarating. It might be accelerated at the will of the party who controlled the cross-piece and there is no reason to doubt that there was no desire to have the motion retarded!

I can see them now—cannot you?—the rosy-checked Dutch girls from the village, their young friends and brothers, the prisoner-officers, and perhaps an older person here and there to look on and see the fun! I can just imagine how they looked, each one clinging closely to his or her sled, shouting as they passed each other, shrieking as at times a sled was upset, laughing as each recognized the other in the swift whirl.

Perhaps on some sleds there were two persons—all the more fun for the two—but tradition does not tell us that. Sometimes they went so swiftly, as to be almost lifted from the ice. Round, and round they flew, happy in their innocent merriment, and enjoying it all, as only young people can. They kept it up through all the full moon,

and even until the warmer breath of Spring began to weaken the ice. They were loath to leave it. The air was so invigorating, the motion so exhilarating, the companionship so delightful. Neither history nor tradition ventures to hint, but I myself think, that there is not much risk in stating that some of the weddings which came off after the war might have been traced to the meetings on these moonlight nights, in the frolics of the young people on the ice pond.

I went past that spot quite recently. The dump cart of the City Contractor was trying to fill the pond up, but there is a portion of it still left. The trolley cars of the Nostrand avenue line pass it daily, as they turn into Malbone street to reach the entrance to Prospect Park.

If you go that way, look across the Lefferts farm for what is still left of the old pond, and as you do so recall the picture it presented one hundred years ago, of the American prisoners on parole, and the young and pretty Dutch maidens, snatching a short session of pleasure amid the uncertainties of war, and unconscious of the fate that might be awaiting them before the war should be brought to a close.

The moon passing over may find a small portion of it even yet, but the City is creeping up to obliterate what is left of it just as surely as the green grass has covered from sight the soldiers' graves which were then fresh, and forever effaced the lines of the battlefield which then could be traced.

## FAMILY ORIGIN OF HON. WILLIAM THOMAS WARDWELL.

Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, Member S. A. R.

BY HENRY DUDLEY-TEETOR, M. A.

"Propped by Ancestry  
Whose grace chalks successors their way."

It was Freeman, the historian of the Conquest, I think, who said that when the Normans invaded Britain it was like putting the spirit of an eagle in the body of an ox. At all events that was the beginning of the unfolding, the expansion, of the Rose of England into all its beauty, all its glory of to-day; the first step of the triumphal march of the Anglo-Saxon-Norman race, bearing a cross-charged banner around the world.

When, in 1086-7, Domesday Survey was made, a manor was found in Yorkshire which consisted of four carucates, or as much land as four plows could farm in one year.

The Norman scribes wrote down its Saxon name as it was pronounced to them Wertelic, again as Wortley or Wardwell" came to New England, with his brother Ward-lea.

During the reign of King Stephen, A. D. 1135, this estate was found in the possession of Alanus or Alan de Wortley, whose name is the first mentioned in the Pedigree evidently a Cadet of the De Fumival Family of Norman-

dy, for we find that his descendants of the next generation adopted the Arms of that house, who were then conspicuous in Hallamshire: *Argent, a bend between six martlets gules*. Gerard de Fumival bore these identical arms when, as a Red Cross Knight, he followed Richard Coeur-de-Lion, upon the Third Crusade.

"To chase the Pagan from those holy fields  
Over whose acres walked those blessed feet  
Which, thirteen hundred years ago, were nailed,  
For our advantage, to the bitter cross."

Writers upon English nomenclature say that Wardle, Wardell and Wardwell, as surnames, are derivatives from and have the same meaning as Wortley of Domesday Book. There are illustrations of the meaning of this surname. One is found in a description of Wharfedale, a territory embraced in the lordship of Wortley, and at present the manorial lands and seat of the great Wentworth family, as well as the scene of Scott's *Tramway*, where allusion is made to Wortley Hall, built by Sir Thomas Wortley, reign of Henry VIII, which stands on the corner of a line of perpendicular rocks, that sweep in circular pomp on either hand, and overhangs a valley that lies many hundred fathoms below. Beneath roll the waters





WILLIAM THOMAS WARDWELL.

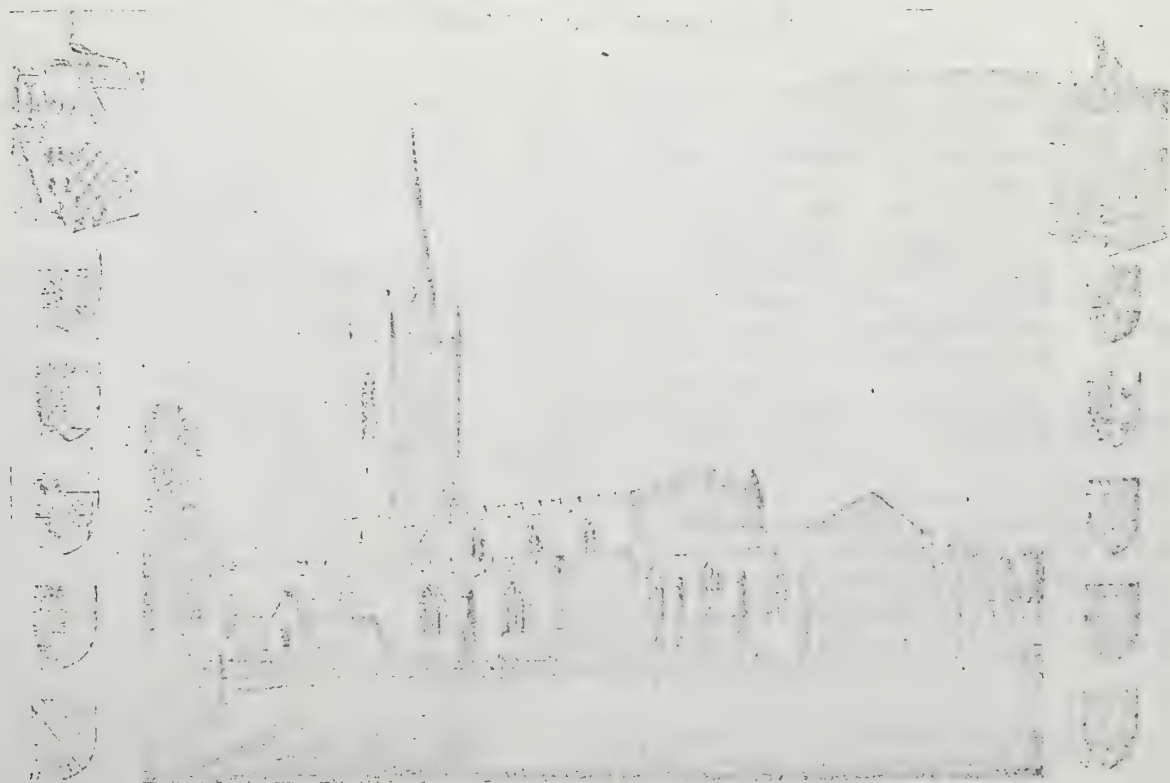
ers of the river Don, inclosed by its rocky banks, too far beneath and too much shadowed by the over-hanging woods, to be seen from the heights above; another is:—John Wortley, 3rd of Henry V. (1416) was put in commission to muster men-at-arms, of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and employed them for sea coast defences, and elsewhere and to place *beacons* in the usual places that notice may be given of the approach of the enemy.

An account is given in the history of Cumberland-

shire of an old Watch Tower, one of a number that stood on the highlands during the border wars between England and Scotland, in which mention is made of the Manor of Wardall which belonged to the Abbey of Calder, where a Ward-Hall stood and where "watch and ward were kept from whence signals were given to Moorthay Beacon on any inroad of the Scotch." Some of the founders and ornaments of the family are Ric de Wardel, A. D. 1199; Thomas de Wardelle 1274; John de Wardell, who was one of the King's Archers, 1397; Richardus de Wardall, Forester of Castle Bernard; William de Wardell, Custodian of the Castle of Baron Roger de Morton 1310; William Wardell, Rector of Ellingham 1390; Christopher, Vicar of Durham 1510; William and Thomas Wardell, Gentlemen, both of Durham 1641; William Wardell, Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, 1475; Sir Thomas Wardele, Vicar, Yorkshire, A. D. 1297; Willelmus de Werdale, Yorkshire, 1300; John Wardall, L. L. D. 1472; Sir Thomas Wortley, Knight 1514; William Wortley, born at Wortley Hall May 23, 1568; Thomas Wortley, born at Wortley Hall October 31, 1569.

Gwyllum Lloyd Wardle, was Member of Parliament, for Oakhampton, Devonshire, 1807-9. He rendered himself famous for charges against His Royal Highness, the Duke of York, in the capacity of Commander in Chief, which were substantiated.

Bosworth Church is situated at Bosworth Market, Leicestershire, England. In the third shield from the top, on the reader's left the Wardwell Arms,—*Argent, a bend between six martlets gules*, seen in the engraving, are No. 27 of twenty eight kindred families whose arms are quartered or impaled upon that particular escutcheon. Some of the names are Beaumont, Brougham, Blanchmains, Alan, Neville, Hastings, Willoughby and Quincy. Such an heraldic composition indicates consanguinity as well as Church fellowship.



BOSWORTH CHURCH.





Captain Allen Wardwell, who for many years was Collector of the Port of Bristol, Rhode Island; a man of blameless life. He was a "Drummer Boy" during the period of the Revolution, about the streets of Bristol—then from ten to fifteen years of age.

His wife was Abigail Smith, daughter of Josiah Smith, of Bristol, a rich man in his day, and a Revolutionary soldier. The latter was directly descended from Colonel Benjamin Church, the famous Indian Fighter; from Hon. William Brenton, Colonial Governor of Rhode Island, and from Capt. Richard Church, whose wife, Elizabeth Warren, was the daughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. Allen and Abigail were the parents of—

William Taylor Wardwell, who led a godly life as a member of the Methodist church. His wife was Mary Hawes, daughter of Hon. John Hawes, long Collector of the Port at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and also a gentleman of high religious character, whose memory is fittingly perpetuated in "Stephen's History of Method-

Reference to Savage's Genealogical Dictionary will show that "William Wardle, Wardell, Werdall, Wardall or Wardwell," came to New England with his brother Thomas in 1633. He was a scion of the ancient Wortley family of Yorkshire, and was born in Lincolnshire in 1604. These brothers were admitted to the Church of Boston in 1634. One author says that William came with the Quincy family. This will recall the association of these families in Bosworth Church who by the quartering of their Arms were related by blood or marriage.

William Wardwell, by wife Alice, was the father of Uzal, who by wife Grace, was the father of Joseph, who by wife Martha Gideon was the father of—

"John Wardwell, Gent," whose wife was Phebe Howland, daughter of Lieutenant Jabez Howland, son of John Howland, by wife Elizabeth Tilly, daughter of John Tilly, and grand-daughter of Governor John Carver—dear old Mayflower names that were not born to die. This John and Phebe were the parents of—

G. L. WARDLE, ESQ., M. P.

ism." Capt. Hawes' lineage runs back to the Thatcher and Gorham families, one being Capt. John Gorham who died from disease contracted in King Philip's war, and whose wife Desire, was a sister of Lieutenant Jabez Howland—thus doubling the claim to Mayflower Ancestry. Captain John Hawes's father, Shubael Hawes, was a Captain, and his grandfather, Samuel Hawes, was a Sergeant in the Revolutionary War. Mercy Tabor, wife of Capt. John Hawes, was a daughter of Captain Thomas Tabor lineally from Hon. Philip Tabor of the Colonial Council of Plymouth.

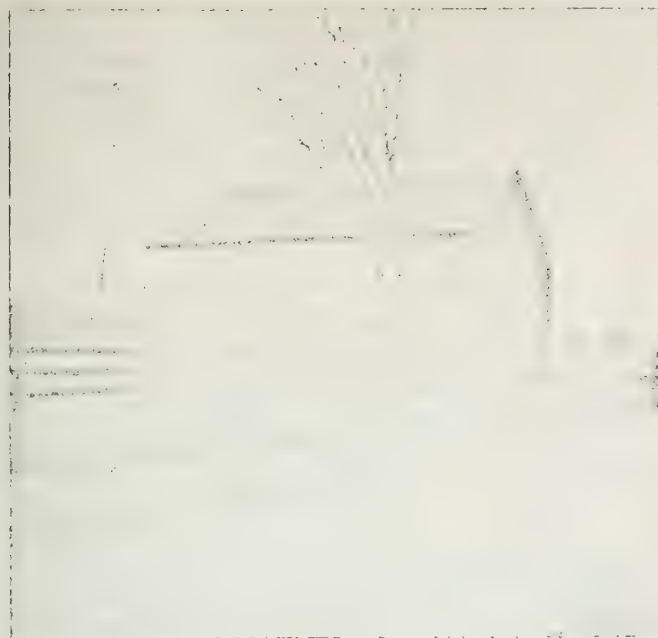
William Taylor and Mary (Hawes) Wardwell were the parents of William Thomas Wardwell, who was born in Bristol, R. I., February 1, 1827.

The family motto of the Wardwell family is—*Acito vivit honore*. "He flourishes with ancestral honors." This is illustrated in the history and biography of Mr. Wardwell who, by living up to Ancestral traits, has reached an eminence in the social, religious and business world which commands the respect of all who know him, while so many, many unite in saying:—

"The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,  
The best conditioned and unwearied spirit  
In doing courtesies, and one in whom  
Appears the ancient Roman honor."







THE OLD BLACK HORSE TAVERN AND BARN,  
LOWER MERION, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,  
PENNSYLVANIA.

The old Black Horse Tavern and Barn stand on the Old Lancaster Road at the corner of "County Line," or, more properly speaking, City Avenue. They are just within the borders of Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and on a portion of the historic acres settled by the early Welsh colonists, who came from Wales, in 1682, on the "Ship Lyon, which landed at Pencoyd, August 14th, of that year.

This antiquated hostelry, with its picturesque roof and chimneys, its broad piazzas, its iron-bound shutters and huge brass knocker, is well nigh as ancient as the "General Wayne," about a mile further up the road. This estate has been in the family of Jacob Stadleman since long before the Revolution. The old building is no longer used, however, as a hotel.

The "Black Horse" was the scene of a battle, or skirmish, during the exciting times of 1777. With the startling events of the Brandywine, Germantown and Paoli following each other in quick succession, it is no wonder that many minor happenings are lost sight of. Among these were the operations of General Potter on the west side of the Schuylkill. Blockley and Merion townships suffered greatly from the ravages of British forage-parties, and General Potter was kept busy in protecting the inhabitants and annoying the enemy.

A letter written by General Potter is recorded in Vol. VI. of the Pennsylvania Archives, First Series, page 97. It reads as follows: (I give it verbatim, bad spelling and all!)

Sir:—Last Thursdady, the enemy march out of the city with a desire to Furridge; but it was nessecerey to drive me out of the way; my advanced picquet fired on them at the Bridge; another party of one hundred attacked them at the Black Hors. I was encamped on Charles Thomson's place, where I stacconed two Regments who attacked the enemy with Viger. On the next Hill I stacconed three Regments, letting the first line know that when they were over powered the must retreat and form beind the second line, and in that maner we formed and Retreated for four miles; and on every Hill we disputed the matter with them. My people Behaved well, espeasly three Regements Com-manded by the Cols Chambers, Murrey and Leacey. His Excellency Returned us thanks in public orders:—But the complement would have Been much more substantale had the Valant General Solovan Covered my Retreat with two Devisions of the Army, he had in my Rear; the front of them was about one half mile in my Rear, but he gave orders for them to Retreat and join the army who were on the other side of the Schuylkill about one mile and a Half off from me; thus the enemy Got leave to Plunder the Countrey, wech the have dun without partiality or favour to any, leave none of Nessecereys of life Behind them that the conveniently could carrey or destroy. My loss in this Action I am not able to Assartain as yet; it is not so much as might be expected. The killed don't exceed 5 or 6; taken prisoners about 20; wounded about 20; with the enemy

acknowledged the got the worst of this Action; there light hors suffered much for they Charged us.

I am your Excellency's

most obedant

Humble Servant,

Ja. Potter.

P. S. His Excellency was not with the Army when this unlucky neglect hapned; the army was on there march and he had not come from his Quarters at Whit marsh.

Chester County Camp at Head Quarters, Dec. 15, 1777.

Directed On public service.

His Excellency Thomas Wharton, Esq.  
at Lancaster.

Thomas Wharton, Jr., was then President of the Supreme Executive Council, that is, President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the Constitution of 1776. General Potter, himself, became Vice-President in 1781.

During the skirmish the dead and wounded soldiers were carried into the Black Horse Barn, and laid upon beds made from hay.

From General Potter's letter we learn that the action, begun at the Black Horse, was continued throughout the greater part of Lower Merion as far as Conshohocken.

Everybody in this part of the country knows the location of "Charles Thomson's place." It was at Harriton, near Bryn Mawr—in fact Charles Thomson's mansion was the original "Bryn Mawr," built by the Welsh scholar and preacher, Rowland Ellis, in 1704.

At the time of the skirmish, or just before it, Washington had caused a temporary bridge to be built over the Schuylkill in order to facilitate the passage of his army (as there were no bridges then over the river, but people crossed by means of ferries, the principal ones being the "Middle Ferry," at the site of the present Market Street Bridge; the "Upper Ferry," where the Spring Garden Street Bridge stands; and the "Lower Ferry" was "Gray's Ferry"). The exact date of the erection of this temporary bridge is not known, but the fact of its being there is proven by the obituary of Col. Edward Heston, which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of February 21st, 1824. General Potter's allusion to the "Bridge" also proves that there must have been one at that time.

Some members of Merion Chapter, D. A. R., have in their possession a number of bullets and grape-shot which were plowed up in the fields surrounding the "Black Horse" Barn. The building is of stone, in the old colonial style, and the end facing the road is almost covered with ivy. On the other side, which is not shown in the picture, are two massive double-doors, with huge iron hinges and a heavy iron latch. These open into the barn where the thrashing of grain goes on in season, just as it did in the days of long ago; except that a fine improved threshing-machine takes the place of the flails that were formerly swung by the sturdy country lads. Behind the barn rises a beautiful field of pasture, and, from the top of the hill a fine view of Philadelphia may be had. At this season of the year, when the trees and bushes are bare of foliage, a silvery thread, winding in and out in the distance, shows where the Schuylkill River lies. This was the river over which the enemy crossed on the way to Merion.

Dora Harvey Munyon.

Regent Merion Chapter, D. A. R.

SAMUEL WHITE.

Capt. Samuel White was born in Petersham, Worcester Co., Mass., June 22, 1763, and at the age of 16 enlisted in the American army. He was stationed at West Point during the winter of 1779-80 at the time when Arnold attempted to deliver that important post to the British, and was one of the body guard of Andre when he was executed. In 1781 he was wounded in an attack made on a party of British near New York, and was confined in the hospital when his term of enlistment expired. He was paid for his services in Continental money, and after suffering innumerable hardships finally reached his home. He married Beulah Ward in March, 1796, and in 1797 removed to Madison, N. Y. He located on the farm now owned by Thos. Landers in the eastern part of the town. A brother had come the year before, located and gone back to Massachusetts. In the following year three brothers, John, Thomas and Samuel, set out on ox carts. They came as far as Bridgewater and left the women of the party at Mr. Ward's, a brother-in-law of Samuel White, while they came on with the oxen and stuff and built their cabins. Mr. White was a carpenter by trade, and made the first horse-rake in



the town. The men would come and work on his farm while he made the rake, giving two days' work for one. The barn now standing on the Ansel Thompson farm, at Paris Hill, was framed by him. The plates were grooved, and the shingles pushed up into them to save nails. Mr. White held an Ensign's Commission given by John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts, dated July 19, 1793. This document is now in the possession of Geo. Barker of Madison. He was also a captain of militia. He received a pension in May, 1833, of \$33.33 per annum, commencing March 4, 1831, payable semi-annually. He was Supervisor of the Town of Madison in 1841 and 1844. He died at the age of 91 years.

## MOUNT RAINIER AND LAKE WASHINGTON.

### OUR MONUMENT.

She searches an ancient and time-worn page  
For the record of her race;  
Toward the lines that speak of a distant home  
She bends an eager face.

Tho' the names and the dates are at times confused;  
Tho' the letters are often blurred,  
'Tis a Government Document, long unused,  
That confirms what she has heard.

Not a hero in red, but in blue and white,  
Is the one whom she has found;  
Accepting the life he so freely gave,  
They had laid him in the ground.

Never will he return again  
To his fertile Eastern fields;  
He has gone and his race has sent its men  
Where the West its harvest yields.

She shuts the book and looks outside  
Into the frosty air;  
As she longs for a monument to him  
She finds an answer there.

In the sunset red, and the blue and white  
Above each mountain wall;  
In the starry union of the night  
And the snowcap o'er them all.

In the lofty pillar that rose from earth,  
When man to God was near;  
In the sentinel stationed before our birth—  
Eternal Mount Rainier

MURDOCH GOW.

Read before the Rainier Chapter of Seattle, on January 6th, 1899, at the celebration of Washington's wedding day.

### COLONEL CHAMPION S. CHASE.

Collector of Customs, Port of Omaha; died Nov. 3, 1898.

Colonel Chase was born in Cornish, N. H. His father, Clement Chase, a farmer, was a son of Moses Chase, who was a captain of a company of minute men under Ethan Allen at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in 1777, and was also one of the New Hampshire electors when George Washington was first elected president. He was a lineal descendant of Aquila Chase, a sea captain who landed from England at Plymouth in 1639, and of Moses Chase, who was an officer of the Essex regiment in the colonial wars. Colonel Chase's mother, Olive Spalding, was a daughter of Hon. Champion Spalding of Plainfield, N. H., who was in the battles of Bunker Hill, Bennington and others of the Revolution of '76. His uncle, Lieutenant Champion Spalding, for whom, together with his grandfather, the Colonel was named, lost his life in the war of 1812.

Colonel Chase was educated in the common schools and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. He taught district school in his native town three winters. He read law in Buffalo, was admitted in 1847 and opened his office at Racine, Wis., in 1848. In 1851 he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court at Washington on motion of Daniel Webster. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated Gen. Fremont for president at Philadelphia, and the same year was elected for two years to the Wisconsin Senate. In 1858 he was commissioned brigadier general in the State militia by Gov. Randall, and the same year was elected district attorney, and in 1862 was, without application, but at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, his cousin and boyhood town-man, appointed paymaster in the Union army by President Lincoln with the rank of Major of Cavalry. He served nearly four years, having entered Vicksburg with Gen. Grant's staff, July 4, 1863, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel in 1864 when mustered out, "for meritorious service in the Gulf Campaign." After the close of the war, in 1866, he went to Omaha and the next year became the first attorney general of the then young State of Nebraska. He was elected mayor of Omaha, serving as mayor seven years, during which time he entertained many public men, including President Grant, Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, King Kalakau of the Hawaiian Islands, President Hayes, Gen. Sherman, Sheridan and many other men of note.

Colonel Chase has held other official positions, among them Em. Commander of Mt. Calvary Commandery, and Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery, K. T., Commander of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., Omaha; *Vice-President General of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution*, *Vice-President of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Nebraska*.

Colonel Chase has always been active in educational work, and in 1883 delivered the State University address at Lincoln, on which occasion he received the degree of Doctor of Laws.





# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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LOUIS H. CORNISH, Editor and Publisher.

**G**OVERNOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT has been made a member of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., and his record is one "to inspire the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers, and to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom."

**T**HE arrangements for the trip to Detroit were so made, that as little fatigue as possible would result to those who made the journey, and also prevent Sunday traveling, leaving at 6 p. m., Friday, arriving at Niagara for breakfast, and half a day to see the sights, then by daylight to Detroit, arriving early in the evening, the return trip leaving after the banquet and reaching Buffalo for early connections eastward through the picturesque Mohawk Valley and down the lordly Hudson. Scenes of historic events are unfolded before the eyes of the compatriots that should thrill them with some of the spirit for which the Sons of the American Revolution stand.

Lucius P. Deming, in answering the invitation to accompany the party, says:

"Permit me to thank you for the very kind invitation to join the Spirit of '76 party to the National Congress at Detroit. I regret to say that for the past three years, during the last of April and early in May, another matter of importance has detained me from attendance upon the National Congress. As first president of the National Society, I am deeply interested in all that pertains to the organization, and if it were possible I should certainly avail myself of your kind offer to become a member of your party. I trust that your trip and its various incidents as arranged in your itinerary will be successful, and especially that the National Congress will be wisely directed in all its legislation for the interests of the great order of which it is the representative head."

The Hon. John Whitehead, President N. J. S. A. R., says: "Certainly I will accept your kind invitation, as I presume will all our delegates. I am very glad that we can have so pleasant an arrangement made for us."

Mr. George W. Bates, Treasurer of the Michigan Society, has been East gathering prominent speakers for the banquet, and assures us that he has secured enough talent of ability to make that part of the program one long to be remembered.

**T**HE report of the relief work of Louisa St. Clair Charter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Detroit, shows that over \$600 was collected and made up into comforts for the soldiers by the patriotic members of this society, and similar reports from all sections show that the patriotic societies of women were the relievers of much discomfort.

When this paper gets a report of something that has been done to relieve distress, or to mark a historic spot, or in other ways teach American patriotism, its pages are open to make the fact known, but too often something like the following accompanied by a column of reprint from a country newspaper is sent with the expectation that it will appear in full:

*The Spirit of '76:*

Please insert in the "Spirit of '76" the enclosed account of the D. A. R., on the twenty-second of February, adding at the head of the list of members in costume Miss M. N., pale lemon colored swivel silk decollete, trimmed with point d'esprit lace and old jewelry, powdered hair and high, old-fashioned comb.

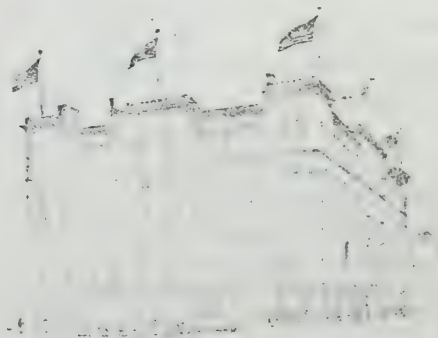
Yours truly

11

Owing to a rule adopted by the New York Clearing House, a charge of ten cents is made on all dollar checks drawn on out-of-town banks and sent us for subscriptions. Will those who are subscribers remit draft on New York, or money order, and save us from this shameless extortion?

The national salute of twenty-one guns if fired into stops to denote the year of the birth of the nation would be 1-7-7-6.

**T**HE HOTEL CADILLAC, Detroit, Mich., has the reputation among traveling men of setting the best table of any hotel outside of New York City, and as the proprietors have made a special rate for the delegates to the S. A. R. Convention, we heartily recommend it to their use.



THE HOTEL CADILLAC.





## SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

*The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,  
43 West 54th Street,  
New York City.*

DEAR SIR AND COMPATRIOT:

The undersigned have been charged with the pleasurable duty of conveying to you the sentiments of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, as expressed in the following resolutions adopted at its Ninth Annual Meeting, held in the Windsor Hotel, Tuesday evening, February 28, 1899:

*Resolved*, That the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the privilege it has enjoyed, and the benefit it has derived from having had the Honorable Chauncey M. Depew as its President since its organization in 1890:

*Resolved*, That the Society offers to Mr. Depew its hearty congratulations upon the high honor recently conferred upon him by his native State, and felicitates the citizens of the Commonwealth that he who has so frequently declined to accept high public office in the past, has consented to assume the distinguished and responsible trust of representing the Empire State in the United States Senate for the coming six years.

Joining our personal good wishes to the foregoing sentiments, and begging you to accept the assurances of our high esteem, we remain,

Very truly yours,

H. K. BUSH-BROWN.  
RICHARD T. DAVIES.  
EDWARD HAGMAN HALL.

DEAR COMPATRIOT:

It is proposed by the Lafayette Memorial Commission, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the National Society, S. A. R., that one of the four tablets on the monument to be erected in Paris in 1900 to the memory of General Lafayette, be assigned to this Society.

The officers of the National Society believing that if anything is done by the several State Societies in support of this matter, the Society should have due credit and in order that the matter may be properly systematized and a correct record kept of all sums received from members of the Society, the following plan is suggested:

That all members of the State Society who wish to make personal contributions, send the same to the Treasurer, Mr. Andrew E. Foye, 11 Broadway, New York City, and the same will be forwarded by him to the Treasurer-General of the National Society.

The necessity for prompt action in this matter is apparent from the fact that work will necessarily have to commence very soon in order that the monument may be ready for dedication on July 4th, 1900. It is, therefore, suggested that this matter be given prompt attention.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN VAN D. GAZZAM, Secretary.

March 15th, 1899.

*Hubbs*:—Capt. William Hubbs was sent during the Revolutionary war into Maine as a recruiting officer. There at No. Yarmouth he married *Lucy Gage*. The Hubbs family settled on Long Island, N. Y. Can some one give the ancestry of Capt. William Hubbs.

T. W. HUBBARD, San Francisco, Cal.

The Colorado Society of the Sons of the American Revolution observed Washington's Birthday with a banquet at the Albany Hotel in Denver. The large dining room was filled with members and their wives and guests. At the conclusion of the elaborate menu, President Tuttle, after a short address of welcome, introduced the following speakers and their Washington toasts: "The Saxon," Rev. Dr. Utter; "The Citizen," R. J. Bardwell; "The Soldier," Dr. W. R. Whitehead; "The American," Frank M. Keezer; "The President and Statesman," President Slocum of Colorado College; "The S. A. R. in Colorado," Prof. Geo. L. Cannon, Jr.

Its March meeting was held in Denver at the residence of President Joseph F. Tuttle, Jr., on the evening of March 16th. There was a large attendance of members. It was the sixth of the series of discussions upon patriotic subjects, which have very pleasantly occupied winter evenings of the present season—Samuel Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Morris, Washington and Hamilton.

At this meeting Mr. Frank M. Keezer presented an admirable address upon "Washington, the American." Mr. Peter Winne followed upon "March events in the Revolution," with a paper of great interest. Mr. W. R. Thomas, of the Rocky

Mountain News, was the guest of the evening, having been formally invited by the society to read his lecture on Alexander Hamilton. Mr. Thomas is the Nestor of the Colorado newspaper fraternity, having been associated in different capacities with the News for thirty-three years. He is widely known through the West as a brilliant and powerful editorial writer, and his sketch of Hamilton as soldier and statesman was most graphic. It will be long remembered.

The society is a growing institution. Though organized less than three years ago, it now numbers one hundred and five members. It is emphatically an active society, and undoubtedly a great reason of its working success is its frequent meetings at which topics of patriotic interest are discussed.

## MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

This institution, as its name implies, is a military order with patriotic objects, and covers the period of American history since national independence.

It stands for the needed and honorable principle of national defence against foreign aggression.

This Military Order was founded a few years ago in New York, and it has already spread throughout the United States. State Commanderies have been organized in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Florida, Maryland, District of Columbia, Missouri, etc. The rapid growth of this Order to its present enviable position is attracting attention throughout our country, and has brought within its ranks more noted men in proportion to its membership than can be found in any other similar society. In character and dignity it rivals the famous Society of the Cincinnati. Its principal features are the perpetuating of the names as well as the services of Commissioned Officers who served in either the WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, the WAR WITH TRIPOLI, the WAR OF 1812, the MEXICAN WAR or the WAR WITH SPAIN, and the conferring of Companionships upon such officers, or their direct lineal descendants in the male line as they shall be selected for the honor by the Order. The veteran officers of any of the above-named wars are eligible as Veteran Companions. Each Hereditary Companion has the same surname as the officer he represents in the order.

*The admission of Commissioned Officers of the army and navy in active service during the Spanish War, as Veteran Companions, places this Military Order in the very forefront of Military Societies.*

The roll of Companions in this Order includes many of the prominent men in military and civil life.

The Order has received the recognition of the United States Government, which by an Act of Congress and the decisions of the Secretaries of War and Navy, authorizes the officers of the army and navy to wear the insignia on all occasions of ceremony, of military orders coming under the provisions of said Act.

Any male person, above the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to Companionship in this Order upon further qualifying as hereinafter provided. When duly admitted such persons shall be known as "Companions." These shall be either "Veteran Companions," "Hereditary Companions" or "Honorary Companions."

Service must be satisfactorily shown to have been performed in one of the following wars:

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, between the 19th day of April, 1775, and the 19th day of April, 1783;

THE WAR WITH TRIPOLI, between the 10th day of June, 1801, and the 4th day of June, 1805.

THE WAR OF 1812, between the 18th day of June, 1812, and the 18th day of February, 1815.

THE MEXICAN WAR, between the 9th day of April, 1846, and the 4th day of July, 1848.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN, between the 21st day of April, 1898, and date of President's Proclamation.

Commander-General, Bvt.-Major-General Alexander Seward Webb, late U. S. A.; Vice-Commanders-General—New York Rear Admiral Gherardi, U. S. N.; Pennsylvania, Brigadier-General William W. H. Davis, U. S. V.; Connecticut, Augustus Floyd Delafeld; Illinois, James H. Gilbert; California, Hon. Horace Davis, LL.D.; Massachusetts, Rodney McDonough; Florida, Lieutenant James H. Bull, U. S. N.; Maryland, Colonel H. Ashton Ramsey; District of Columbia, Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Secretary-General, James Henry Morgan, 478 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Registrar-General, The Rev. Henry N. Wayne, New Britain, Conn.; Judge Advocate-General, Frank Montgomery Avery; Treasurer-General, Edward S. Savres, 217 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chaplain-General, The Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D. C. L.





## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

## GENERAL SOCIETY.

The Massachusetts State Society, D. R., headquarters at Boston, yearly observes Evacuation Day by holding its annual meeting and election. The morning session, presided over by the State Regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt, was given up to the reports of officers which showed a development of patriotic interest hitherto unequalled in the history of the Society. The Society now numbers 162 members, 154 having been admitted during the year. Nine "Original Daughters" have been added, and seven new chapters organized; making a total of 30 chapters since the formation of the first one in 1895. Much good work has been accomplished since the last annual meeting, notably the establishment of a scholarship at Hampton Institute, in honor of the faithful colored servant of Gen. Lafayette; assistance in decorating the Paul Revere Schoolhouse; the fair in aid of the Old North Church where \$185.00 was contributed by a table for repairing the belfry and steeple, and the work in connection with the Vol. Aid Ass'n, including an appropriation of \$200. \$50.00 has also been contributed to the George Washington Memorial Association. The election of officers at the afternoon session resulted as follows:

Regent, Miss Sarah E. Hunt.  
 Vice-Regent, Mrs. Caroline P. Heath.  
 Rec. Sec'y, Mrs. John F. Heckman.  
 Cors. " Mrs. Charles G. Dyer.  
 Treas., Mrs. George C. Houghton.  
 Librarian, Miss Clara B. Adams.  
 Registrar, Miss Mary C. Sawyer.  
 Historian, Mrs. Frank E. Fitz.  
 Councillors, Mrs. Henry Baldwin, Mrs. Henry A. Belcher,  
 Mrs. J. L. Chopman and Mrs. Laura Hallett.

The society has appropriated \$200.00 for some special patriotic work at the discretion of a committee composed of Mrs. Edward B. Cole, Mrs. Nelson W. Titus, Mrs. Wallace Simmons, Mrs. P. O. M. Edson and Mrs. Alexander M. Ferris. Thirty Chapter Regents and fifty one delegates go to the annual meeting to be held in Philadelphia April 24th.

One Chapter of the Junior Auxiliary has been organized during the year, the "Caleb Stark," a branch of the Sarah Hull Chapter of Newton. The Society will give a handsome silk flag on next Flag Day, June 14th, to each member of the Junior Auxiliary of the D. R.

The Nathaniel Gage Chapter D. R. of Bradford, Mass., met with its Regent, Miss Sarah P. Cogswell, in March. The guest of honor was the Hon. George Cogswell, 92 years of age, whose father was Surgeon-General in Washington's army.

The Winnisimmet Chapter D. R., of Chelsea, Mass., held its regular monthly meeting March 22nd. A paper was read on the condition of Boston after the evacuation and the destruction of fine trees by the British; also one on "The Washington Glen." A special meeting was called later for a discussion of the act introduced in the House of Representatives Feb. 1st in regard to prohibiting the use of the United States flag for advertising etc. It was held that the use of the flag for such purposes was an act of desecration.

The Massachusetts Society D. R. will present a handsome piece of silver, suitably inscribed, to Miss Agnes Bennett, whose timely warning saved old Christ Church from being destroyed by fire recently.

An interesting incident of the annual meeting of the Mass. Society, was the appropriation of a sum sufficient to pay the entrance fee of a young colored girl at the Hampton Institute, Virginia. Last year the fee was paid for a boy in memory of James, the faithful colored servant of Lafayette. Among many relics at Richmond Va., are some letters written by Lafayette. One of these tells of the great service rendered by his colored man James, who went back and forth between the lines securing and delivering much information that was of marked value to the American officers. In recognition of this service, the Mass. D. R. Society has for two years now, helped a student to enter the Institute.

The annual meeting of the Orange Chapter, D. R., New Jersey was held March 27th. The Regent, Mrs. George W. King, presided, and there was a large attendance. The subject for discussion was "The Puritans," and papers were read on "Religion," "Puritan Characters" and "Architecture." The current event discussion was lead by Mrs. Robert Ward. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Regent, Mrs. John E. Dix; Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert Ward; Recording Secretary, Miss Margaret Burtis; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. K. Dawson; Treasurer, Mrs. Matilda Plummer; Historian, Miss Benson.

The next meeting will be held May 1, in South Orange.

There is a movement on foot to purchase an historic house which has a strong claim to National perpetuity. This house first known as Fort Crailo, and later as the Greenback Manor House, and the Yankee Doodle House is built of brick, pierced with ancient stone portholes, and has on the front wall a bronze tablet giving the date of erection, 1642, and stating that Yankee Doodle was composed there. The plan is to purchase the property and vest the title as a free gift in some patriotic Society that will guarantee the preservation and maintenance of the gift to be used for Society purposes, and as a depository for relics of national interest. The Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution and many individuals are interested, and it is hoped that there will be a large contribution toward the payment to be met the first of May.

The Maryland Society D. R. has recently placed a tablet upon the Charles Carroll House, No. 800 East Lombard St. Baltimore in commemoration of its former owner, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The General Society D. R. has grown so rapidly in membership, with consequent increase of Executive work, that it has found it necessary to secure more commodious room for its headquarters. Consequently it has taken two rooms in the Presbyterian Building, 150 Fifth Ave., probably the handsomest occupied by any patriotic Society in the country. They are fitted with panelled oak and inlaid doors, and decorated in buff and blue, the colors of the Society. These rooms are open every day excepting holidays and Sundays from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and all interested in the Society and its work are made welcome.

Much interest is shown in the coming annual convention of the Daughters of the Revolution, to be held at the Hotel Stratford, Philadelphia, on April 24th. The meeting will extend through the week, beginning on Sunday, April 23rd, with a special service for the Daughters, at Christ Church. This service will be attended also by the members of the Colonial Dames, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and Society of Mayflower Descendants. On Tuesday at 2 p. m. the General Society will give a breakfast to the delegates at the hotel Stratford. On Wednesday there is an excursion to Valley Forge, and a reception will be given in the evening by the Pennsylvania Society. The balance of the week will be taken up by a series of interesting excursions.

A social meeting of the L. I. Society D. R. was held at the residence of Mrs. Stuart H. Moore on Tuesday, March 28. Each member brought a book as the nucleus for a permanent library which this society proposes to place in one or more of the U. S. Government hospitals. Reports by the committees appointed to visit Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island were given, telling of comforts needed by convalescent soldiers which the Government, generous to their necessities, does not supply when counted as luxuries; such as combs, tooth-brushes and tooth-powder, handkerchiefs, paper and pencils and small handbags for these useful possessions, which may be hung at the bed's head; as well as dressing gowns which are sometimes almost necessities. These things the society, through its committees, helps in part to supply.

The Educational committee reported the placing of good patriotic pictures in one of the Public Schools which were gratefully received and appreciated.

A report was given by the committee on the Martyr's Monument Fund. Mrs. Horatio C. King, secretary of this Association, showed a plan designed by Macmonies, proposed to be erected over the grave of the Prison Ship Martyrs in Fort Green Park. This plan is to be accepted or rejected at the adjourned annual meeting of the Association to be held on the evening of April 17, at the house of Gen. King. The only requisite of membership is the payment of one dollar. After the business was finished Mr. G. Waring Stebbins sang two English songs, and then a paper was read by Mrs. King on the uses and advantages of Patriotic Societies, followed by Mrs. Henry L. Pratt with "A Century-Old Love Story," after which Miss Alice Van Alderstone sang two more English songs.

A social hour followed with a simple and dainty collation.





## DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

## NEW YORK STATE.

On Tuesday, April 4th, the N. Y. State Society, D. R., held its annual meeting at Genealogical Hall, 220 W. 58th St., New York City. The chief business of the meeting was the election of delegates to the annual convention to be held by the General Society in Philadelphia, April 24th. Then the New State Constitution was read and voted on. The reports of the different officers and chapter regents contained many items of interest. The secretary spoke of the various celebrations during the year, and the number of new members constantly joining. Also of the death of our oldest member, an "Original Daughter," Mrs. Cornelius Van Svera.

Among items of interest reported by the Curator, are the following: "Our tea table is an object of interest as a Revolutionary relic. It is loaned by our regent. There is a tradition to the effect that Washington and Lafayette both have sat at this table at tea. Worthy of mention is a beautiful silk American flag, presented by Maj. Gen. Roe, of which the society is very proud." The regent of the Massachusetts State Society presented the N. Y. Society with a gavel made from a railing in a pew of the church at Marblehead; and a handsome bulletin board was made and presented, anonymously, by a Son of the Revolution.

Colonial Chapter: "We celebrated the Battle of Lexington (1898) on the eve of the 19th of April, by presenting to Public School No. 133 in the annexed district a portrait of Martha Washington.

The portrait, framed and bearing a silver plate inscribed "A gift from Colonial Chapter, D. R.," now hangs as a companion to General Washington, presented to the school by the S. A. R. We celebrated "Flag Day" June 14th, 1898 by presenting to Public School No. 152 a Stand of Colors. The colors are used each day for the morning salute." The Colonial Chapter Relief Fund sent \$65.92 to the Red Cross Society for use during the war. Other celebrations were also mentioned by the regent, Mrs. D. C. Carr.

CONTINENTAL CHAPTER: "Much was done by the members individually and in other organizations during the sad days of last summer, but about the middle of July they decided as a Chapter to start a chain. A small ten cent chain of only twenty-five links was begun, but it brought in \$51.25 which was spent in providing the little hospital at Bedloe's Island with luxuries as well as necessities.

The lectures on "Early Colonial Days" which are given at the monthly meetings have proved most instructive and interesting.

The Japanese Wedding given in February was an enjoyable affair, and a crowded hall testified to the interest in spite of the inclement weather.

At the annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, last fall, the Chapter was represented by two delegates, and is considering the appointment of one to read a paper at the convention in Buffalo next fall.

VAN COURTLAND CHAPTER: "The 22nd of February was celebrated by a "Candle Light" Tea, at which we entertained one hundred and fifty guests. The Chapter has recently been presented with a gavel of historic interest. It is made from a portion of the baluster in the old stair-case of the Van Courtlandt Manor House, where Washington, Lafayette, and other noted persons were entertained."

KNICKERBOCKER CHAPTER: "The meetings have been held regularly and have been well attended, and there is every prospect of a rapid advancement in all lines during the coming year." Mrs. Ingraham also reported increasing membership, and individual war work.

GENESEE VALLEY CHAPTER: "In celebration of the founding of this chapter, a luncheon was given to a company of boys and girls who had been speakers at the Washington's Birthday Exercises." The regent, Mrs. Wetmore, has reported War work, and also the donation of funds towards co-education in one University, and towards the monument to Frederick Douglass.

The State Society will give a breakfast at the Savoy, April 10th to celebrate the Battle of Lexington.

## MICHIGAN SOCIETY U. S. DAUGHTERS 1812.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76:

Dear Sir: Will you kindly insert the following, as I am anxious that any descendants of Major General Macomb may know what this society in Detroit has undertaken, and oblige the president?

MRS. ALFRED RUSSELL.

The Society of the U. S. Daughters 1812 in Detroit, Mich., soon after its organization resolved to undertake the raising of a

monument to the memory of Major-General Alexander Macomb, who was the hero of the War of 1812, not only in Michigan, but in New York and Vermont. History is full of his deeds of valor, and this society realized that such a monument had been too long neglected. A beautiful site has been granted this society by the Park and Boulevard Commission in front of the new county building, which commands a view from several prominent avenues. The women of this patriotic society are now busy getting the necessary funds. Congress has been asked for a small appropriation. Vermont is to send the foundation stone, it is hoped, through Senator Proctor. New York has also united in petition to Congress. Every descendant of the late Major-General Macomb will be asked for even the smallest sum. In the early autumn the public schools will be invited to set apart a day as a "Macomb Day," on which General Macomb's heroic deeds shall be recounted, and thus, with the aid of patriotic and generous citizens of Detroit, a monument shall rise that shall honor the city where such a hero was born and also the patriotic Society of U. S. D. 1812.

## DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS.

An Executive Committee meeting of the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America was held at the residence of Mrs. Henry V. Boynton, 1,321 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Monday, March 13, 1899. Plans were formulated for the work of the society and for the meeting of the General Court, which will be held May 13, 1899. The following are the officers: President, Miss Eugenia Washington; Vice-President, Mrs. John J. Myers; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Henry V. Boynton; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. George G. Martin; Registrar General, Mrs. Wm. L. Mason; Treasurer General, Mrs. Mark B. Hatch; Historian General, Mrs. Herschel Main; Color Bearer General, Miss Eugenia W. Moncure; Chaplain, Miss Lucy M. Hewitt; Councillors, Mrs. Austin Thomas, Mrs. Albert D. Brackett, Mrs. Ira Warren Denison, Mrs. George H. Shields, Miss Grace Lincoln Tempie, Dr. Julia C. Harrison, Mrs. T. K. Noble, Mrs. John O. Evans.

Respectfully,

MARY LAWRENCE MARTIN,

Corresponding Secretary General N. S. D. F. P. A.  
1,326 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

## SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Officers of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Missouri, elected October 10, 1898:

Governor, Horatio Nelson Spencer, M. D., LL. D., St. Louis; Deputy Governor, Hon. Frederick Newton Judson, St. Louis; Lieutenant-Governor, James Hamilton McCord, St. Joseph; Sec. Hobart Brinsmade, 709 Washington Avenue, St. Louis; Deputy Secretary, Harry Leach Block, St. Louis; Treasurer, Henry Purkitt Wyman, 101 South Main Street, St. Louis; Registrar, Henry Cadle, Bethany; Historian, Thomas James, Kansas City; Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., S. T. D., St. Louis, Bishop of Missouri.

Gentlemen of the Council—Horatio Nelson Spencer, M. D., LL. D.; Hon. Frederick Newton Judson, James Hamilton McCord, Hobart Brinsmade, Henry Purkitt Wyman, Henry Cadle, William Bingham Clarke, Richard Aylett, Barret, Alfred Lee Sharpleigh, William Henry Gregg, Hon. Selden Palmer Spencer, George Amos Newcomb, William Perrine Voorhees, John Crocker Foote, Rt. Rev. Charles Reuben Hale, D. D., LL. D.

Delegates to the General Society—Hon. George Eliot Leighton, Edwin Allis DeWolf, Rev. William Short, D. D., Hon. Charles Edward Pearce, Stoughton Walker.

Alternates—Samuel Drew Winter, Edgar Clinton Hays, M. D., Robert McCulloch, John Barber White, Frank Obeart.

Committee on Membership—Norris Bradford Gregg, Hon. Henry Littleton Edmunds, James Thomas Sands, Curtis Crane Gardiner, Hobart Brinsmade.

Committee on Historical Documents—Lauren Chase Eastman, Orlando Powers Bloss, John Frederick Randall.

Deputy Governor to General Society—Hon. Clark Hamilton Sampson, St. Louis.

Members admitted since the publication of the 1898 Register: John Alden, St. Louis; Gardiner Andrus, Armstrong Deane, Little Rock, Ark.; Charles Edward Green, St. Joseph; Rev. John Boynton Hill, Kansas City; Rev. Irwin Pounds McCurdy, D. D., Kansas City; Robert McCulloch, St. Louis; Richard McCulloch, St. Louis; Isaac Motter, St. Joseph; Charles Alexander Pratt, Little Rock, Ark.; Manfred Moses Riggs, St. Joseph; Durand Whipple, Little Rock, Ark.;

HOBART BRINSMADE, Secretary.





## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Mary P. Hartley, Vice-Regent of Quequechan Chapter, D. A. R., of Fall River, was the hostess, Tuesday afternoon, March 14th, at the regular monthly meeting. The Regent, Miss Holmes, presided. At the business meeting it was voted to give another "Whist," March 25th, to add to the sum raised at a previous "Whist," the object being to place a tablet near the site of the battle of Fall River, fought May 25, 1778. At this meeting reports were read by the delegates to the recent Continental Congress, held in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Hartley taking Revolutionary relics and union of the D. A. R. and D. R.; Mrs. Mackenzie, the report of National Treasurer, reduction of dues and Continental Hall, and Mrs. Darol reports of other National Officers and the social functions of the week. A social hour followed this interesting meeting.

The annual meeting of the *Camden Chapter*, Daughters American Revolution, was held, November 14th, at the home of Mrs. E. H. Conant. The following officers were unanimously elected: Regent, Mrs. W. J. Frisbie; Vice-Regent, Mrs. B. D. Stone; Registrar, Mrs. E. T. Pike; Secretary, Mrs. Ella Conant; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Edic; Historian, Mrs. H. L. Borland. A short programme followed, and the society adjourned to meet December 14th, to celebrate Boston Tea Party day at the home of Mrs. Rufus Tuthill, where she, assisted by Mrs. Wm. Peck, entertained the chapter and a few guests in a most hospitable manner. An excellent programme, suitable for the day, was given, after which a delightful tea was served. Throughout the house and

displayed the national colors. January 17th found the Daughters assembled at the home of Mrs. W. I. Stoddard on Second Street. An exceedingly interesting programme was given, after which Mrs. Stoddard served delicious refreshments. February has been a busy, pleasant and profitable month to the Camden Chapter, Daughters American Revolution. The chapter is striving to raise three hundred dollars to erect a monument to the memory of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Camden cemeteries. Almost enough money has been raised, and the last month, to increase the fund, our Regent, Mrs. W. J. Frisbie, has helped us to give two profitable and very enjoyable entertainments. The first was a "Salamagundi" party, held in her former home on Second Street, for which she issued personal invitations. This party was a social as well as financial success, both young and old expressing themselves as having had a delightful time. The second, held February 7th, was a reception at her magnificent residence recently built on Upper Main Street. For this reception written invitations were issued. Mrs. Frisbie was assisted in receiving by Daughters of the society. Tea was served from five-thirty to eight o'clock, after which a musical and literary program of high order was much enjoyed. About one hundred and fifty guests were present, and throughout all the rooms of the elegant house were displayed the national colors, while the red, white and blue shone from the colored globes on the electroliers. About \$70 was netted as a result of the two entertainments, ten dollars of which were sent to the Lafayette fund.

MRS. H. L. BORLAND, His.

The Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its annual meeting, April 1st, at Earle Cliff, Washington Heights, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charlotte Sayre Boorman; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. De Trafford Blackstone; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Emily Louise Bostwick Fay; Corresponding Secretary, Miss J. Elizabeth Hotchkiss; Treasurer, Mrs. Howard S. Robbins; Registrar, Mrs. George Eugene Poole; Historian, Mrs. Elizabeth Jumel Caryl; Assistant Historian, Miss Florence Eaton; Chaplain, the Rev. John T. Patey.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY'S PEDIGREE.

1. Thomas Dewey came from Sandwich, Kent, England, in the year 1633, to Dorchester, Mass. He removed about 1638 to Windsor, Conn., where, on March 22, 1638, he married the Widow Frances Clark. He died at Windsor, April 27, 1648.
2. Josiah Dewey, born 1641. Settled first at Westfield, but subsequently removed to Lebanon, Conn. He married, in 1662, Hepzibah Lyman.
3. Josiah Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., born, 1666.
4. William Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., born, 1692; died, 1759.

5. Simeon Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., born, 1718; died, 1751.
6. William Dewey settled at Hanover, N. H.; born, 1746; died, 1813.
7. Captain Simeon Dewey, of Berlin, Vt., born, 1770; died, 1863.
8. Dr. Julius Y. Dewey, of Montpelier, Vt., born, 1801; died 1877.
9. Admiral George Dewey, born, 1837.

## EDITOR AND PUBLISHER THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Please find postal order for one dollar, renewal for one year. I hope to keep up as long as I live, trusting the "Spirit of '76" may live for ever.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. BROMLEY.

Oakland, Cal.

## SPIRIT OF '76.

DEAR SIR: Yours of March 24, 1899, at hand, in regard to the MS. I sent you—Bliss. I supposed it had arrived in time, but see I was in error. I hardly think it necessary to publish it all, but as there are errors in "Savage," the references are all right to correct them, or at least furnish a basis of arriving at the probable truth.

The work you have undertaken is important, and I trust you will meet with abundant support to carry it through.

Yours very truly,

JAS. K. BLISH.

March 28, 1899.

## EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76:

I take pleasure in handing you my subscription, for the current year, to your patriotic publication, which is deserving of a wide circulation.

I feel at liberty to send you a list of officers of the Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of Missouri, elected at our last annual meeting. With best wishes, believe me,

Very truly yours,

H. N. SPENCER.

## MR. CORNISH:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find money order for the renewal of my subscription for the "Spirit of '76." I find the paper helpful in spirit and in word.

Respectfully yours,

N. O. PHILLIPS.

Thanks; your action is in accordance with my wishes, and I enclose herewith P. O. order \$1.00.

H. E. HYDE.

Buffalo, March 25, 1899.

Great Barrington, Mass., March 21, 1899.

## MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH:

DEAR SIR: I enclose herewith one (1) dollar to renew my subscription for the year (1899) to your valuable and patriotic paper, which I find I cannot do without.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. H. EVANS.

## MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH:

DEAR SIR: By some oversight my subscription to the "Spirit of '76" has not been paid, and I gladly send you the enclosed dollar. I enjoy the paper so much, and would miss its monthly visit.

Sincerely yours,

(MRS. L. L.) JANETT R. DORR.

## EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76:

Enclosed please find amount of subscription (one dollar). This has been a pure and simple case of neglect.

Yours, etc.,

W. V. RANDALL.

## MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER SPIRIT OF '76:

DEAR SIR: I herewith enclose \$2.00 as my subscription for 1898 as well as 1899.

Thanking you for continuing the paper as per your note.

Very respectfully,

MRS. MALCOLM PETERS.

Present address: "The Pierrepont," 47 West 32d Street, City.





## BOYS AND GIRLS.

All letters for this department should be addressed to  
MISS M. WINCHESTER ADAMS, 18 and 20 Rose Street, New York.

## WHAT MORRISON LOST.

Morrison Beers was a boy who lived in Newburgh, N. Y., during the Revolution. His father was a harness maker by trade, doing a brisk business, for in those stirring times saddles *would* wear out, and give away, and much of the work for the American Army came to him. Morrison thrilled with enthusiasm, sometimes, as rumors of bloody battles, weary marches, disastrous defeats, or glorious victories, reached them. He listened with open mouth, and glistening eyes, to the stories told his father by the men who came to the shop, for the boy was learning the trade of his father.

But to-day he was rebellious. He thought his work hard, his liberty slight. Some of his ancestors had been seafaring men, and as he thought of the navy and the wonderful bravery there shown, his own life seemed tame; he longed to be a man, to take his part in this struggle for liberty. Thinking these thoughts, he forgot the strict obedience demanded by his father, forgot his discipline as an apprentice, and flatly refused to take charge of the beautiful saddle, brought by his father's own hands, to him for repairs. His father, astonished at this revolt on his son's part, looked at him in amazement for a moment, then, instead of the blazing eye and stern command that Morrison expected, he turned quietly to a boy who was busily working near by.

"Here, David, see what you can do with this. It is General Lafayette's saddle, and has a very bad break. He said he was sure of a good job if he sent it here. I thought my son might have the honor of doing it, but it seems he doesn't care for it. Do your best, David. It is one of his favorite saddles, and there's an extra guinea for the workman who does it up first-class. That's the General's own saying." And turning on his heel, Austin Beers left them, a very sore feeling in his heart, not only because of his son's disobedience, but because of its after effect, and the honor his boy had lost.

Thus Morrison lost, through his own misconduct, the chance to serve this noble friend of our country,—a chance which any boy of his time would have considered a high honor. And to David came the words of approval specially sent by Lafayette to the workman who so ably repaired his saddle.

MABEL BALDWIN BEARDSLEY.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

Air: "Mount Vernon Bells."

Gather garlands bright to scatter  
To-day with loving hand  
O'er the graves of our brave soldiers,  
Those who fought to save our land.  
Place the flag they loved and cherished  
On each lowly bed—  
For our country's sake the perished—  
They, our brave and honored dead.

Tramping and marching  
Now for them is o'er;  
They have gained the land of promise,  
Where peace reigns for evermore.

M. WINCHESTER ADAMS

## ABOUT SCHOOLS.

What a contrast the schools of to-day would present to the boys and girls of two hundred, or even one hundred years ago, could they enter one of our modern schoolhouses. Take for example the "Paul Revere" school of Boston. In this school the room for the little ones five years old is known as that of the "Sons of the American Revolution." Here portraits of George and Martha Washington in simple oak frames, Benjamin Franklin and his kite, illustrating electricity, and busts of Warren and Lafayette help to teach them to know and love the makers of our early history. The room for the older children is known as the room of the "Daughters of the Revolution," and here are historic pictures, flags and portraits.

Without any of these patriotic decorations, the poorest of our schools to-day would be a source of wonderment to the boys and girls and the teachers of the early New England schools. The town records and histories contain many notes of interest concerning education in colonial times. In the records of Boston

we find the following: The 13th of ye 2nd month 1672 it was generally agreed upon yt our brother Philomen Parnason shall be intreated to become schoolmaster for ye teaching and nurturing of all children with us." In 1647 Massachusetts made the support of school compulsory and education free. In 1677 every town had a free school and if it had more than one hundred families, a grammar school. Every town in Connecticut that did not keep school for three months of the year was liable to a fine.

In February, 1660-1, in an account of the town debts of Windsor, Conn., is an item of "\$110 to Mr. Cornish (James Cornish) for schooling," and as the first school house of Windsor, for which "Deacon Moore charged the town 8s. 4d. for the iron work" was not erected until 1660-7 the schoolmaster must have "kept school" in a private dwelling, or at his own residence. Nov. 19, 1674, "the town meeting consulted about the school proposed to be kept by Mr. Cornish. His terms were £36 per year. Some wished the children to pay 5s. per quarter others wished the town to pay the whole expense." This school was to be kept "five months south and seven months north of the River." After two or three months it was decided "that the scholars shall pay Mr. Cornish." The account received by him probably did not meet expenses, for in May, 1675, "the townsmen agreed that Mr. Cornish should have something out of what we have in hand of the town rates, which is in Dea. Moore's and John Loomis' keeping, and he is to take it in the kind it is brought in." Ten years later this town had two teachers, James Cornish and James Loomis.

March 8, 1685, the people of Muddy River, now Brookline, Mass., asked for a "writing school for their children," and the next year Boston freed Muddy River from town rates, if the people there would provide an able reading and writing master. Isaac Adams, one of the early teachers of Brookline, used to "spank the unruly boy with a leather strap, or made him stand with his nose wedged into the split end of a sapling." Sometimes "when disorder was greater than usual, he would pick the boys in a pyramid on the floor and spank the one who happened to be on top." A disobedient girl he made "balance herself on a one-legged stool for an hour or more."

In colonial days in New Netherland the schoolmaster used to act as town clerk, sexton and chorister. Girls' schools were of little account in New York in early days. In Flushing, in 1683, Elizabeth Cowperthwait received in payment "a scarlet petticoat" for thirty weeks' schooling of Martha Johanna. In the same town in 1695 a school bill shows that the teacher received "sixpence a week for each scholar who was taught reading" and "one shilling twopence a week for those who were taught writing and ciphering."

The ancient schoolhouses had very little of comfort about them. The seats were high and narrow and the desks very inconvenient. The school books that have been preserved of our early times, although interesting relics of the past are sombre, indeed, when we remember they were about all the books the children had. As we read the old records and look at the old books we cannot help wondering what the boys and girls of long ago *would* say could they visit the schoolhouses of our time, with their beautiful architecture, hygienic modes of heating and ventilation, the appliances which aid teacher and scholar, and the school libraries of many hundred volumes.

M. W. A.

## READING FOR MAY.

"A Hero of Ticonderoga," by Roland E. Robinson.  
"Fighting in Cuban waters," by Edward Stratemeyer.  
"Four Great Americans," by James Baldwin.  
"Four Great Patriots," by Alma Holman Burton.  
Memorize:—"Our country," by J. G. Whittier.

1. Give an account of the capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen.
2. When did it take place?
3. What was the trouble which led to it?
4. Of whom was Ethan Allen a noted leader?
5. When the British commander asked, "By whose authority?" what did Ethan Allen reply?

## MAKE ARBOR DAY PATROTIC.

When we read in the old records that, owing to the demand upon our forests the earliest settlers took means to prevent "spoiling the town's timber" or "carrying it away from the town," it would seem that now, after two hundred years have passed away, bringing added destruction to our beautiful trees, that to take up the work of prevention commenced by our fore-





fathers, and repair in a measure the depredations made since their time upon our forests, either through recklessness or for useful purposes, would be a patriotic endeavor.

To take the side of the weak, when right is on their side, is what our brave soldiers have been doing in the late war, and what every boy and girl can do now by being a soldier in an "Arbor Day Army," whose object would be not only to plant trees, but to protect them from needless destruction. By enlisting in this army they would be taking the side of some noble tree or forest, so weak in itself against the hand of man, whose interests it has guarded.

When our Government found that our forests were being used and abused to such an extent that some time in the future, the land we love so well would be without forests, and that this would interfere not only with agricultural pursuits, but commerce and manufactures as well, and that life and health would be in danger from the force of storms, which belts of timbers now prevent, an Arbor Day was appointed—and forestry is no longer a mere word—but means and industry which will be of great service to mankind.

It is not expected that every boy and girl will plant a forest, or even one tree every year—neither does every soldier take a fort, but their combined effort wins—and so in that way the boys and girls may be able to preserve some of our forests as our forefathers wished by beginning and working together.

If you or your school have planted a tree, which you hope will become historic, or are protecting some tree in your neighborhood which was planted years and years ago, perhaps when grandfather or grandmother was young, or before that time, write us about it and send your name as enlisting in the "Arbor Day Army."

The American Elm (*Ulmus Americana*) seldom flowers in England and never ripens its seeds.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of Dec. 31st, 1898, I enclose herewith money order for one dollar, and hope you will excuse delay in forwarding it.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. R. REYNOLDS

Grand Rapids, Mich., Mar. 30, 1899.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76:

DEAR SIR: Your letter reminded me that I intended to keep up my subscription to "The Spirit of '76," and I enclose \$1.00 for same as per enclosed bill sent me. I find many interesting articles in it, and historical data.

As you insert questions for information, gratis, of ancestry, I enclose one herewith.

Yours truly,

MOSES TAGGART.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Topeka, March 24, 1899.

DEAR SIR: By some means your issue for November, 1898, is missing from the file of the State Historical Society. Will you do the Society the favor to supply the missing numbers? We are making up and saving complete files of newspapers and periodicals, and binding them, believing such to be the best of all materials of history; hence, we ask of you this favor, in order that the file of your paper, kindly given the Society, may be made complete.

Yours truly,

F. G. ADAMS, Secretary.

Oakland, March 27, 1899.

MR. EDITOR:

In the March number, page 41, you give Thomas Birchwood (my ancestor) as coming in the Freelove.

Traditionally he came in the Truelove.

Do you think Freeloves were sailing around so much 250 years ago as they may be now?

S. C. G.

711 North Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.  
March 17th, 1899.

GENTLEMEN:

I have been away from home for some time, so this notice was overlooked.

Please see if the magazine was stopped with the January number, and if so, commence with the following issue, for which I enclose my check for \$1.00.

Very truly yours,

J. G. BATTELLE.

PUBLISHER OF SPIRIT OF '76:

DEAR SIR: Can you send me a copy of your magazine which has the "National Appeal" of the Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter D. A. R.? I judge it is in the March number, but do not know, as I am unable to be a subscriber.

We have already received \$1.00 from one who saw the appeal in your magazine, and I take this opportunity to thank you for the chapter for publishing it.

Sincerely yours,

M. F. C.

Nantucket, Mass., March 28, 1899.

March 27, 1899.

SPIRIT OF '76:

DEAR SPIRIT: Yur letter was rec'd a fu days ago.

In this case I am glad yu did not stop the paper, altho I think a paper shud stop when not paid for. I think there is more loss that way than by loss ov subscribers from stopping. Ov cours I want tu take the paper as long as I liv.

My great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and I am personally interested in the paper.

When I was a boy 8 or 9 years old grandfather wud cum tu us. I wud cum up tu him as he sat in the rocking chair, and ask him if he was in the war.

Now, I nu he was in the war, for muther had told me about it. She was his granddaughter. I wanted the dear old man tu tel me himself that he was in the war.

He wud tel me that he was in the Revolutionary War. I then askt him if he was in any battle.

I nu that, too, but I wanted to hear him tel me.

He wud tel me he was in the battle at Newport, and that 2 men wer shot, one on each side of him, but that he was not toucht.

That was what I wanted. Then I wud of tu play perhaps, or sumtimes sit and look at him with wonder. When he wud cum over again I wud ask the same questions right over, and he wud anser the same.

2 or 3 times in a summer he wud ride horseback over tu us. For 2 years I remember putting these questions tu him and getting these ansers. He never told me that he had anser those questions befor. It wud seem as if he had forgotten that I had askt him befor. I think I put those questions tu him when I was six, for it was amung sum of mi first recollections. I remember when I wore dresses and was under 4 years ov age. I remember when I was 4, for I remember being shown my baby sister. I was out of dresses then. Then cums the memory of asking grandfather his war record.

He died in 1854, when I was 10. Now yu can see I am really interested in The Spirit of '76, both in the paper and principle.

I send yu \$1.93 on subscription—\$1 for this year and 93c. for next year. I hav deducted the cost of sending the 2d yrs. mune, The cost tu me is now \$2 for 2 years. Being district school teacher, I am no more flush with mune than an editor. Excuse my long letter, but I cud not stop.

Yurs truly,

O. P. MOORE.

#### TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

CARLE, JACOB.—Can anybody give the ancestry of Jacob Carle, of Ewing, N. J.? He was born in 1727, and died in 1800. He married Elizabeth Welling, daughter of John Welling. Did he come to New Jersey from Long Island? WOODRUFF.—Parentage wanted of Sarah, Born 1665, died 1727, wife of John Woodruff, of Elizabeth, N. J. Also of Eunice, wife of David Woodruff, son of Sarah and John. BRONSON.—Harris Bronson was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1794, died in Copenhagen, N. Y., 1826. He married Hannah Thompson, daughter of Stiles Thompson and Hannah Hopkins, of Middlebury. Can any one give me the name of his parents? THOMPSON.—I also wish the name of the mother of Stiles Thompson. He was son of John Thompson, 2d, of Stratford, Conn., and Mehitable Booth. E. P. S., Box 614, St. Augustine, Fla.

CONE.—Information wanted.—What were the names of the parents, brothers or sisters of Ichabod Cone, who enlisted at East Haddam, Conn., in 1776, in Captain Holme's Company and Colonel Selden's Regiment, and after such enlistment expired enlisted in Captain Livingston's Company of Colonel Marinus Willer's regiment of New York State, and also in Captain Ichabod Turner's Company of Fourth Albany County Regiment, under Colonel Kilian Van Rensselaer? Who were the parents of his wife, Anna Holmes (Cone), who was born at Saybrook, Conn.?

Moses Taggart, Grand Rapids, Mich.





## NATHAN HALE.

To the Editor of Spirit of '76:

In an article in your magazine there appears the statement that Nathan Hale went to the Revolutionary war from his school at East Haddam or Moodus, both being the same place. It is not correct. He was teaching a grammar school in New London from 1774 till the breaking out of the war, when he went to Cambridge, returned, resigned his place and went back to the army. Kindly make the correction. The facts about Hale can be ascertained in either of the Live's, Stuart's and Holloway's, just being published, and in Lossing's sketch.

Very sincerely,

C. M. Holloway,

Author of Life of Hale.

NEW LONDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

New London, Conn., March 10, 1899.

To the Editor of Spirit of '76:—

In an article published in Spirit of '76 of March 9, 1899, regarding a tea and loan exhibition held on Jan. 25, by "The Knickerbocker Chapter of New York," a portion I copy. "The gavel presented by the Regent," made from wood, one hundred and fifty years old, -----later indeed, and sacred to the memory of the nation's martyr, Nathan Hale.

In the sequestered village of East Haddam (formerly known as Mondas), Conn., stands the old schoolhouse from which the young patriot, fresh from Yale and scarcely of "age," heard the "call of his country, laid down his books and ferule, bade good-bye to his pupils, and went forth to duty, to honor and to death.

I enclose an article which, if you will please insert, (as same article is historically incorrect) will greatly oblige Yours

MARY EDDY BENJAMIN.

HALE—Robert Hale, of Charlestown, came probably in the fleet with Winthrop, 1630. He, with his wife Joanna, were among the earliest members of the Boston church, and also among those who formed the Charlestown church, 14 Oct., 163, of which he was one of the first two deacons; freeman, 14 May, 1634. Artillery Co., 1644, ensign and selectman eleven years. He died 16 July, 1659. His widow afterward married Richard Jacob, of Ipswich. She died 1679.

JOHN, eldest child of Deacon Robert, born 1636, married 15 Dec., 1664, Rebecca, daughter of Henry Byles, of Sarum, Eng.; he married 2d Sarah, dau. of Rev. James Noyes, of Newbury, his third wife was Eliz., widow of Nathaniel Clark. He was in Beverly as religious teacher, and was pastor of a church there till his death in the expedition of Sir William Phips against Canada, 1690, and in 1734 his services were rewarded by a grant of land to his heirs of 300 acres by the Gen. Court. He died May 15, 1700.

SAMUEL, fourth of Rev. John, was born Aug. 13, 1687; he settled in Newbury, Mass.; married Apphia Moody. He lived in that part of Newbury known as Newburyport where all of his children were born; he afterwards removed to Portsmouth, where he died, 1724.

RICHARD, first son of Samuel, born Feb. 28, 1777, and died at Coventry, Ct. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Strong, of Coventry, May 17, 1746; she died April 21st 1767. He married 2d "the widow of Adams," of Canterbury. He had twelve children.

NATHAN, the fifth son, born June 6, 1755, executed at New York, 22d September, 1776. He was fitted for college by the Rev. Joseph Huntington, and graduated at Yale, 1773, the first in a class of 36. His personal beauty and grace of manner were most charming. He was the champion of "the daughters," and most ably advocated their cause. While at Yale, he aided to found "The Linonian Society." Soon after graduation, which was in 1773, he commenced keeping school. His first engagement was at East Haddam, where he spent the winter of 1773-4. East Haddam, at that time, was a place of much wealth and business activity. A highly intelligent old lady, who knew Hale well when in East Haddam, said, "He was happy, faithful and successful in his calling as a teacher; everybody loved him, he was so sprightly intelligent, kind, and so handsome." His intelligence and qualifications soon attracted the attention he deserved elsewhere, and in the winter of 1773-4 we find him negotiating with the proprietors of the Union Grammar School at New London. This school was a select one, where none were accepted but those whose characters bore the strictest scrutiny, where Latin, English, writing and arithmetic were taught, where the salary was seventy pounds a year, with the privilege of teaching private classes out of school

hours. In the school between 5 and 6 a. m. he taught a morning class of about twenty young ladies. "A figure elegant and commanding, a perfect athlete, remarkably neat in habit and dress, affectionate in disposition, the idol of his acquaintance—such was Nathan Hale when the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, summoned the country to arms. Upon the arrival of the express from Boston, the citizens of New London assembled immediately in town meeting and determined that Captain Colt's Independent Company, the only uniformed company in the place, should march to the scene of hostilities the next morning. In this meeting, so suddenly called, Hale, in his address, used these strong words:

"Let us march immediately and never lay down our arms until we obtain our independence!"

He enrolled then and there at New London as a volunteer. He assembled his school the next morning, made an address to his pupils, gave them earnest counsel, prayed with them, and, shaking the hand of each, took leave.

He returned to his duties in the school room temporarily until he could arrange to join the army permanently, having gained the consent of his father, whose cherished ambition to fit him for the ministry was interrupted.

Hale enlisted as lieutenant in the third company of the Seventh Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonel Charles Webb.

The following letter, sent to the proprietors of the Union School, will prove that he left New London to enter the American Army:

Gentlemen: Having received information that a place is allotted me in the Army, and being inclined—I hope for good reasons—to accept it, I am constrained to ask as a favor that which scarce anything else would have induced me to—which is, to be excused from keeping your school any longer. For the purpose of conversing on this and procuring another master, some of your number think there should be a general meeting of the proprietors. The time talked of for holding it is 6 o'clock this afternoon at the school house. The year for which I engaged will expire within a fortnight, so that my quitting a few days sooner, I hope, will subject you to no great inconvenience. School-keeping is a business of which I was very fond, but since my residence in this town every thing has conspired to make it more agreeable. I thought of never quitting it but with life, but at present there seems an opportunity for more extended public service. The kindness expressed to me by people of this place, but especially with the proprietors of this school, will always be gratefully remembered by, gentlemen, with respect, your humble servant,

NATHAN HALE.

Friday, July 7, 1775.

To John Winthrop, Esq.; Richard Law, Esq.; Etc., Etc.

The company to which Hale was attached was under command of Major John Latimer.

On August 3 Hale's company was stationed at New London, where danger was threatened by English invasion.

On August 17 orders were received "to keep regular watches and guards."

On September 4 the company was ordered to "make entrenchments and works of defense."

On September 14 General Washington required that they should be peremptorily ordered to march to Boston.

On September 24 Hale was at Rehoboth, Mass., where paid for the use of a house for Major Latimer's Company.

Hale had then been attached two and one-half months to the Army, and had been stationed at New London for about fifty days.

He had become a soldier of the "Continental Line."

They were ordered to New York, passing through Norwich on their way, in April, 1776.

On he marched past his early home, where were acquaintances, friends, the love of his heart—on past New London, where so many happy, expectant hours had been spent; on, on he marched to meet the dread sentence:

"To-morrow morning at day-break!"

From New London to—his death!

MARY EDGE BENJAMIN.

Secretary of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, D. A. R., Groton and Stonington, Conn.

Secretary of the New London County Historical Society, New London, Conn.

Authorities—Savage's General Dictionary, page 329; Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography, page 30; J. W. Stuart's Life of Nathan Hale

M. E. B.





## THE SOMERSET.

"Then he said good-night and with muffled oar,  
Silently row'd to the Charlestown shore,  
Just as the moon rose over the bay,  
Where swinging wide at her moorings lay  
The Somerset, British man-of-war:  
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar  
Across the moon, like a prison-bar,  
And a huge, black hulk, that was magnified  
By its own reflection in the tide."

— Paul Revere's Ride.

The strange history of "The Wreck of the Somerset" has been written by E. A. Grozier and published in a newspaper and again in pamphlet form; and to a copy of this the writer is indebted for most of the following details:

From the time when she was built and launched at Chatham in 1748, the Somerset performed faithful service as Guard Ship. But when the war clouds were darkening in the American quarter she was sent to join the British squadron at the siege of Boston. The Somerset was a man-of-war of sixty-four guns and was then manned with a force of 480, under Capt. Aurey.

At the time of the battle of Bunker Hill she was the largest of the British vessels, and lying in the ferryway, about in the line of the present Charles River bridge, kept up a constant fire upon the American fortification; and about noon of that day, with her sister vessels, "The Lively," "The Glasgow," "The Falcon," and "The Symmetry," covered the landing of several regiments of grenadiers at Moulton's Point.

In 1776 "The Somerset" returned to England, but in March, 1777, came again to American waters. Says Grozier: "Cape Cod mothers were wont to frighten their children by saying that he black-whiskered pirate, Capt. Aurey, was coming after them in his black ship." Often she anchored in Provincetown harbor, near which she met her fate.

On Nov. 21 or 31, 1778, when the sea was rough and a storm was coming on, the British squadron was sailing after the French fleet, thought to be in Boston Bay, and came about Cape Cod in great haste. "The Somerset" was in too great haste, was unable to weather the Cape, was driven upon the outer bar of Provincetown by the wind and tide, and, unapproachable by any assistance from her sister ships or the people assembling on the shore, pounded on the bar for hours in her death struggle.

At high tide she was cast far up on the beach, and next day her captain and crew—save a number who had perished from the violence of the storm—were made prisoners by a detachment of American militia from Truro. "Colonel Doane, of Wellefleet, was put in charge of the frigate," and her crew were taken as prisoners to Boston. Ere long she was stripped of every article of value or use, and in time was covered by the shifting sand—buried and forgotten. But by some strange fate more than a century after she had bombarded Bunker Hill's fortifications, more than a century after she had been cast upon the beach at Provincetown and buried by the gales, by another storm her resting place was revealed, and her great frame once more was bared.

\* \* \* \* \*

Now, who was the Col. Doane, of Wellefleet, who was put in charge of the wreck of the Somerset? One book says Col. Abijah Doane; while some thing it was Col. Elisha Doane (1725-1783), who had served with his father, another Col. Elisha Doane (1699-1759), at the siege of Louisburg. Can any reader of the Spirit give any help? And who was that Elisha Doane whose election as Captain of the Eastham Co., 2d Barnstable Co. Regt., was consented to in council, April 20, 1776? Please send any information to The Spirit of '76.

Editor "The Spirit of '76," N. Y. City.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, would say, that the novel design of the vignette used on the title page of your journal is not even a facsimile of the coat of arms of the United States as shown in the Standard Dictionary.

I fail to see any resemblance between the scroll pattern of your design and the United States flag; therefore, I cannot consider that the headline of your journal is a desecration of a copy of the American flag.

Yours respectfully,  
CHARLES KINGSBURY MILLER.

## BOOK NOTICES.

"Just Jingles," by Arthur J. Burdick. The Paul Book Co., publishers, Buffalo.

"Just Jingles" is the modest title to a neat and charming little volume of poems, which places the author among the chorus of American singers. That the verses are more than jingles any one will admit who reads his lines "To a Gull" beginning:

Soul of bereaved one troubled and tossed,

Searching the sea for one who is lost.

Of his reminiscent poems, "The Old Home," "The Old Meadow Brook" and "Oh, to be a Boy Again" go directly to the heart and make one wish that some of the dear old "idle days" in which the youthful mind was so largely storing away happy thoughts could come back again. The poems for children in this volume will appeal strongly to them, for Mr. Burdick has the happy faculty of knowing just how to write to hold their attention. This volume is cloth bound and contains several half-tones. Price \$1.25.

"Four Great Americans," by James Baldwin, member of Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution. Warner School Book Co., Chicago.

Biographical stories of Washington, Franklin, Webster and Lincoln from the contents of this volume. These stories present the lives of these great men, so that they set before the child living examples of good citizenship and true patriotism. So interestingly are they told that although they are intended for young readers, yet the adult will be entertained while reading them. The little folks who have not yet learned to read for themselves. Such books are invaluable to start the children in a liking for American history, and should early be added to their libraries. An excellent school reader. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price 50 cents; or can be had in booklets of one story at 10 cents per copy.

"Fighting in Cuban Waters," by Edward Stratemeyer. L. C. and Shepard, Boston.

"Fighting in Cuban Waters" is the third of the "Old Glory Series." The hero is Walter Russell, brother of Larry and Ben, who finds his way to Boston, secures employment and enlists in the navy. He is assigned to the "Brooklyn." Then follow interesting chapters, telling of Commodore Schley—the idol of his men; the routine life on board ship, and blockade and discovery of Cervera's fleet. The story will keep the attention of its young readers to the very last word. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price \$1.25.

"A Little Colonial Dame," by Agnes Carr Sage. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

The little dame, whether she is of colonial descent or not, who reads this charming story of colonial days in New York, cannot fail in being interested. The festivals and sports of the sturdy settlers of Manhattan Island, and their joys and sorrows are told in a quaint style, and the Dutch names add to its attractiveness. There is a thread of romance running through the whole, and we find that the young lovers of long ago did not differ much from those of to-day after all. The full page illustrations by Mabel Humphrey are very pleasing in effect. Cloth bound, illustrated cover. Price \$1.50.

Jefferson Wildrider, by Elizabeth Glover. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York.

A story treating of New England life and character. The author has portrayed the influence of one character upon another, and the universal element of human nature. It is not a story told for a purpose, but one put together from such material as everywhere interests us in human life and evoked for an effect of reality which should carry its own lesson. It is an interesting story, full of force and with touches of humor and pathos. Cloth decorated, gilt top. Price \$1.25.

Cartagena; or, the Lost Brigade, by Chas. W. Hall. Lamson, Wolfe & Co., publishers, Boston.

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"A Hero of Ticonderoga" by Roland E. Robinson. Hobart J. Shanley & Co., publishers, Burlington, Vt.

A delightful story, describing regions with which the author is thoroughly familiar. The speech and manner of life of the early settlers in that part of our country is portrayed by an artist's pen. The controversy of the "New Hampshire Grants" and the capture of Ticonderoga form the historical basis of the story—but it is as a nature story that it appeals to the reader—and will cause him to read again and again many of its pages which are full of poetical thoughts. Cloth bound, illustrated cover and contains portrait of the author.

Soldier Songs and Love Songs by Dr. Alexander H. Laidlaw. Wm. R. Jenkins, Publisher, New York. The songs contained in the sixty-four pages of this little volume are varied in style. From the beating of drum and sound of trumpet we turn to dainty songs of love. A charming little gift book. Antique paper, dicker edge, gilt top, tastefully bound. Price \$1.00.





Dear Sir

Hamford 15 Jan. 1793

Henry Arn has fallen very much, therefore think it probable no sale will be found for mine in New Haven and wish you to send it to New York immediately and request the Master of the Packet to sell it for the most it will bring in cash. Compt. to the family concludes me in short y<sup>rs</sup>.  
Henry Arnold

W. W. Thompson

FAC-SIMILE OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY A SON OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.

### The Spirit of '76 Publishing Co.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1899.

W. W. J. Warren, Esq., President "Spirit of '76" Publishing Co.

DEAR SIR—I hereby make a final report of the condition of the Company, for the information of those who attend the special meeting of January 16th, instant.

Permit me to make a short review. The Magazine was started in August, 1896, the first number being issued in September of that year. The Company issued 33 numbers, the last one being in May, 1897, when the Magazine was turned over to Louis H. Cornish, Esq., one of our Directors. Up to that date, we had printed 131,950 copies.

The total amount of stock issued and paid for amounted to \$4075. This money was subscribed for the publication of the Magazine, in an admirable spirit with the most disinterested motives; and yourself, Mr. Stephen M. Wright, General Horace Porter, Franklin Murphy of Newark, and the other stockholders,

who contributed so liberally from their means to carry on a work, designed for the good of the Sons of the American Revolution, as a Society, will always deserve the most cordial good will of the organization, whose interests have been so largely promoted by the Magazine. If I may be permitted here to make a personal remark, I will also say, that as I am fully conscious that many of the stockholders put in their money, partly as a personal compliment to me, I shall always cherish their patriotic action in grateful remembrance and shall always feel the deepest regret that our joint venture has not proved as profitable financially as it has proved useful to our Society.

Up to date, we have expended or contracted obligations amounting in round numbers, as nearly as I can calculate, to \$18,980. Our capital stock of \$4075, that is to say the proceeds of its sale have been consumed; and in spite of gifts from various individuals amounting to about \$780, we have lost in all about \$6,800.

HENRY HALL, Treasurer.





E. A. Hall offered the following :

WHEREAS, Since the adoption of the resolution of May 3d, 1898, concerning the voluntary surrender of stock by stockholders and the reissuing the same and the treasury stock for the satisfaction of outstanding accounts, the accounts of Henry Hall and W. S. Rossiter have been adjusted and the interests of E. H. Hall and the New York Printing Co. have been transferred to W. W. J. Warren ; and

WHEREAS, With the exception of one share held by A. H. Sawyer, all stock has been turned into the treasury for the purposes of said resolution of May 3d, 1898 ;

*Resolved*, That the 399 shares of stock now in the treasury be issued as follows :

201 shares to L. H. Cornish in payment of his account and in consideration of his services and expenses in conducting the Magazine since June, 1897.

198 shares to William W. J. Warren in consideration of his account of and in satisfaction of the accounts and services of the New York Printing Co. and E. A. Hall transferred to him.

Since assuming the responsibility of issuing THE SPIRIT OF '76, in June, 1897, the present publisher has printed 84,064 copies ; these added to the 131,950 make a total of 216,014 Spirits that have been sent out to awaken patriotism in the four and a half years of its existence.

The paper has made friends who have by their sympathy encouraged the publisher to continue his efforts to make it an organ for patriotic purposes.

Its experience has taught it that a great deal of apparent patriotism is not very deep, only to chest notes, and never reaches down to the coin in the pocket, that those who are abundantly able to spare the price of a subscription are the ones who do not subscribe ; that there are those who imagine that because they have subscribed they are entitled to fifty dollars' worth of space to air their hobbies.

As an official organ it has given unlimited space to the doings of two patriotic organizations, who have in no way compensated it ; an appropriation was made by one society that barely covered the expense incurred in filling its mandates

There is a field for one Historical and Patriotic paper and the SPIRIT OF '76 is that paper, and the publisher intends to join the 100 year club and proposes to keep it alive as long as he lingers

There are a dozen or more Patriotic Orders that could use the columns of this paper for official notices of meetings. Most of them have had experiences with official organs of their own that were not consoling, and they are no more. THE SPIRIT OF '76 has had experiences of a like nature but has survived, and is now on a basis where it can care for all the societies without financial responsibility to them.

The members of the Patriotic Societies are mostly prominent people who in their native towns are written up by the local press with pleasure rather than price, and the local press can afford to do this, as they receive advertising support from those they thus honor. Not so with the SPIRIT OF '76 ; this, receives no such patronage, but must depend upon its subscriptions and what advertising it can get for its existence, and when a society seeks to be advertised it should pay for it

It has tried to be philanthropic and found it too expensive.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 for the year 1899 will be run on a business basis ; it is here for your use, if you have something to say, about yourself or your family history. You can get terms by writing to the Publisher.

### A Remarkable Record.

A young man of this city has now on record in the patriotic societies the services of sixty-nine grandfathers of different degrees who served in the Colonial wars, nine who served in the Revolution, and one who served in the War of 1812.

Several of the above were killed in action, several were wounded, and resolutions were passed by the General Court in recognition of the services of some of the others. This young man, on his father's side, is a member of the Mayflower Society, and on his mother's, of the Huguenot Society. He himself is a lieutenant in one of the provisional regiments raised for the war with Spain.  
—*New York Mail and Express*.

Compatriot Louis Annin Ames, of the firm of Annin & Co., Flag Makers of New York, has charge of a Congress of Flags to be held in this city, Monday, May 1st. Flags of all nations, army and navy flags, standards of the Patriotic societies and orders will be exhibited.

This firm has recently furnished a new silk flag for the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution and has received an order for four hundred dollars worth of flags from Mr. Sibley, of that society, who saw their advertisement in the SPIRIT OF '76 where it is a fixture.

F. A. M. E.

### FIFTY AND MY EXPENSES.

It is said of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, that soon after he began lecturing in public, he was solicited to lecture for various societies, they expecting he would comply with his request to help along the good cause. He usually replied stating that he lectured for F. A. M. E. "Fifty and My Expenses."

Parties frequently write us requesting genealogical information that requires hours of careful research by an expert genealogist. Some expect us to do it for *fun or fame*, expecting in return ten dollars worth of information. We have not yet found any genealogist willing to work for fun, fame, fifty cents or one dollar. We give every month eight pages of genealogical matter for one dollar a year. This covers usually two generations. Anything in addition to this requires a personal examination, as we do not keep a large stock on hand *pro bono publico*. After this, a preliminary examination will be made and such information furnished as may enable any one to trace their ancestry from the emigrant down to the present time for \$5.00. For additional information we will make special terms in which we *guarantee success or no pay*, in addition to the \$5.00, which must, in every case, be sent as a retaining fee. For this sum, in addition to other information, we will give revolutionary data to enable parties to join either Society ; that is, provided their ancestors served in the Revolution. We don't guarantee service.

### GODSEND FOR THE EDITOR.

A SUBSCRIBER WHOM HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE MULTIPLIED 10,000 TIMES.

The country journalist, having concluded his work of devil, printer, bookkeeper, job printer, reporter, editor, presshand, mailing clerk, collector, compositor, add solicitor for the day, had sat down to study out what string to pull to get enough money to meet a note of \$14 38 coming due, when a man he did not know came into the office and sat down without being asked to do so. For a minute he looked around the place, and at the presiding spirit of it before he spoke.

"You are," he said slowly, "the proprietor of this establishment, and it is a newspaper office ?"

"It is," replied the wondering editor.

"And this is your product?" he said, holding up that week's issue. "A newspaper ?"

"Yes."

"The herald of a noisy world ?" said the visitor, dreamily.

"Yes."

"The million-folded multiple of thought ?"

"Yes."

"The hasty record of the world's affairs ?"

"Yes."

"The mold of public opinion ?"

"Yes," said the journalist, looking worried.

"Man's daily doings done in ink ?"

"Yes."

"The richest treasure of the art preservative of arts ?"

"Yes."

"The Archimedean lever that moves the universe ?"

"Yes," and by this time the editor was getting ready to escape by the window.

"And all for a dollar a year," said the visitor, still in that dreamy tone, as he left his soft blue eye fall over the page. "It's a shame," he went on, going down into his pocket ; "here's two dollars, and I'll send you in a cord of wood and a bushel of apples and four gallons of cider next week." Then he got up and went out without as much as saying "good-bye," and the editor gazed stupidly at the two-dollar bill on his knee.  
—*Washington Star*.

# THE TRIP TO PARIS IN 1900

To attend the unveiling of the LAFAYETTE MONUMENT, on JULY 4th, by members of the Patriotic Societies, will be a Success. Full particulars in the June Issue.





## Signers of the Mayflower Compact and their Descendants.

### PART I.

Will comprise four generations of the Bradford Family and the early history of the families of Brewster, Bartlett, Warren, Baker, Fitch, Steel, Hunt, Chaudier, Nehemiah Smith, Finney, etc. Will be ready for delivery about May 1st.

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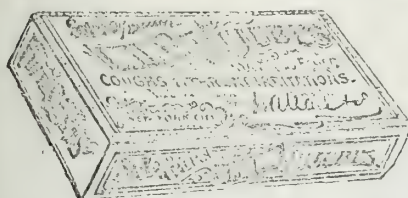
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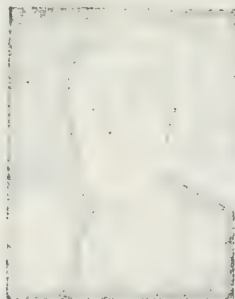
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John Rogers Robinson, S. A. R.  
(1846)

## Robinson's Genealogical Bureau

The prevailing sentiment of the present times pertaining to Genealogy, is a happy augury of revival of dormant patriotism and appreciation of the sacrifices and services of our ancestors in the Revolutionary and succeeding wars.

The condition of membership with the numerous patriotic societies requires more research and time than most persons possess. To all such, and others, desirous of forming a Family Tree, the services of a Genealogist becomes at once not only convenient but indispensable. To this end the undersigned, a son of a Revolutionary Officer, and Member of California Society Sons of the American Revolution, having had much experience, and access to a great variety of Biographical and Genealogical literature, offers his services as Genealogist. If persons having records, relics, and information upon these subjects will consult me, it will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Correspondence solicited. Terms reasonable.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. ROBINSON,

Room 195, Crocker Bld'g, San Francisco.

Agent for "SPIRIT OF '76."

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## SOLDIERS IN THE COLONIAL WARS.

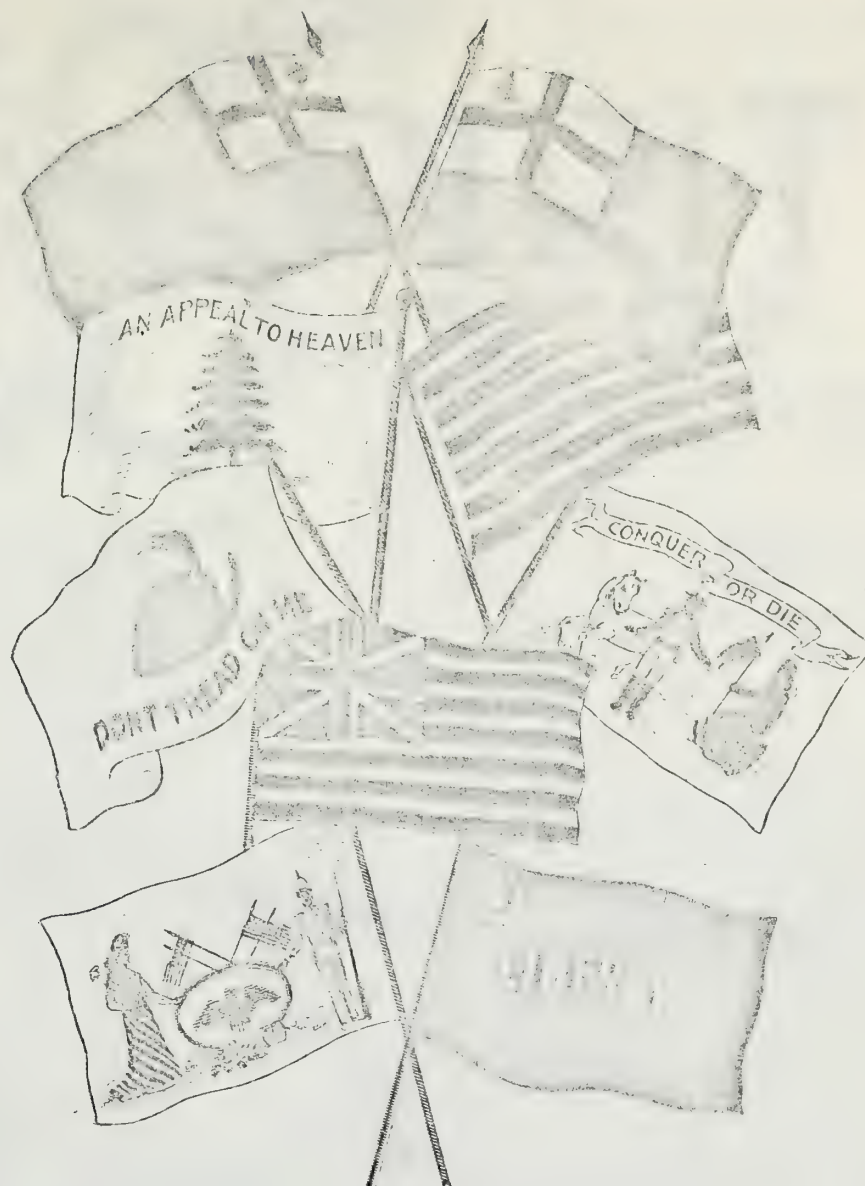
Important to Students of Genealogy, Ancestry, and Local History.

The new edition of the work entitled "SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR," by REV. GEO. M. BODGE, is now ready, a limited number being available to those who apply at once. Thousands of the names of the soldiers who were engaged in the Colonial wars, gathered from original official lists, with the dates and amounts of the credits of each for military service, are here arranged under their officers, in companies. A concise critical account of the events in which each company was engaged, is given, with sketches of officers, family ancestry, etc. Much new material has been added in this last edition, especially the lists of grantees of the "Narragansett Townships," never before published in order, and containing some two thousand names of soldiers and their heirs, in the New England Colonies, who were granted land for services in the Indian wars. An appendix of twenty-five pages has lists of the Colonial Governors of the three colonies from 1620-1780, with rosters of officers, military organizations, and lists of soldiers not previously mentioned. Descent from one of the soldiers credited with service here offers an indisputable claim to membership in the "Society of Colonial Wars." No well ordered American library is complete without this book. The volume is a handsome octavo of 520 pages, with complete indexes of names and places. Edges uncut, material, printing and binding excellent. Price, Cloth, \$8.00; Half-Morocco, \$7.00. Sent, prepaid, upon receipt of price by cheque or money-order, by the author,

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# THE SPIRIT OF '76



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INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76  
AND COLONIAL TIMES

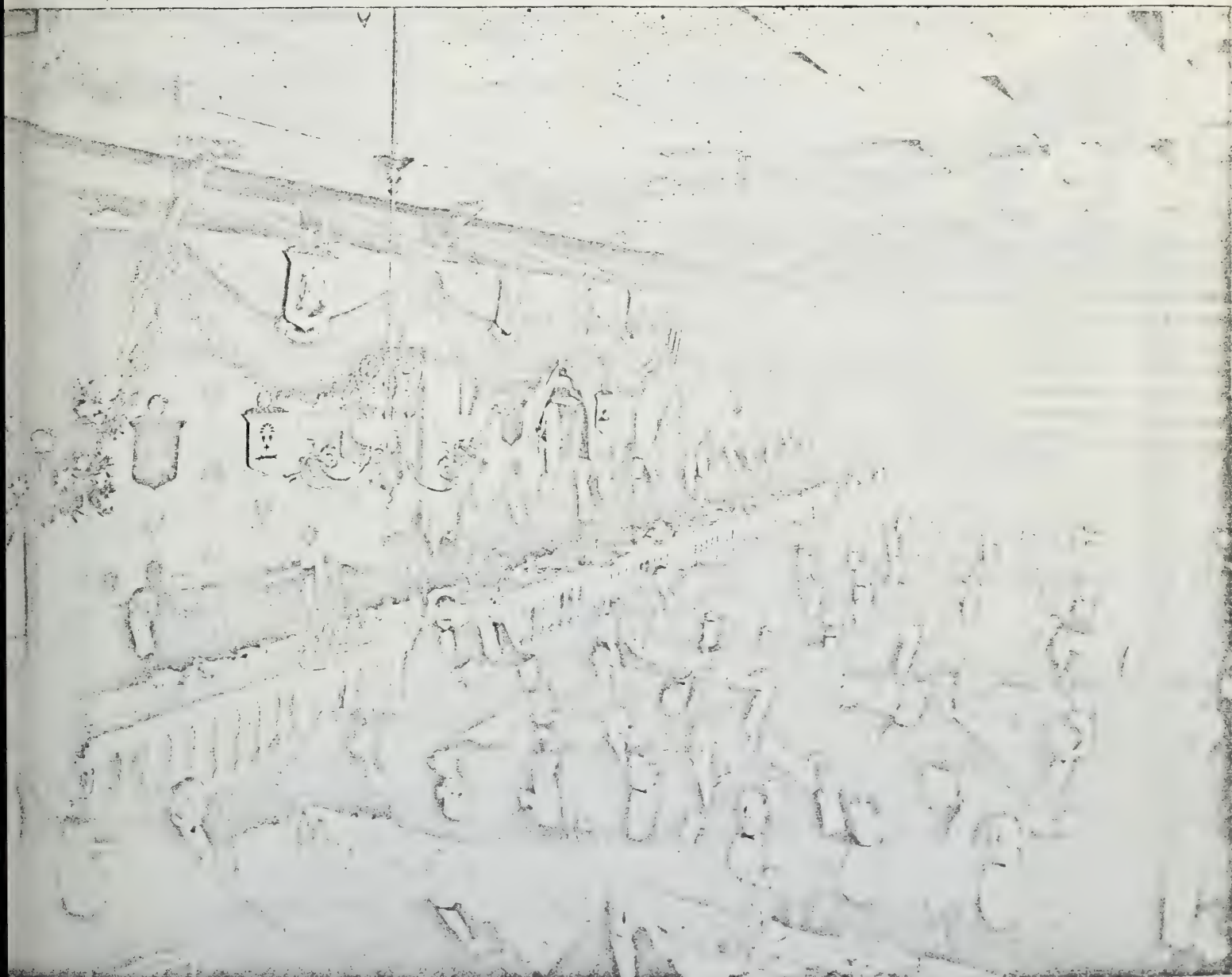
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Per Copy, 10 Cents



BANQUET AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH., MAY 2nd, 1899, GIVEN BY THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY



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Book II. Contains complete records of Churches at Bradford 1651, New London 1697, Lebanon and Canterbury 1711, Saybrook 1728, West Hartford 1721, Thompson 1730, Cromwell 1731, Newtown 1743, Marshfield 1741, Plainfield 1741, East Hartford 1783. Price, (postpaid), cloth, \$1.50. Board, \$1.00.

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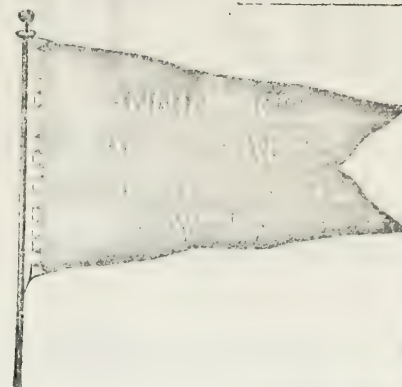
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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### THE FLAG.

INSCRIBED TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Tune: "Lauriger."

Roll a river wide and strong,  
Like the tides a-swinging,  
Lift the joyful floods of song,  
Set the mountains ringing.  
Run the lovely banner high,—  
Crimson morning glory!—  
Field as blue as yonder sky,  
Every star a story.

Let the people, heart and lip,  
Hail the gleaming splendor!  
Let the guns from shore and ship  
Acclamation render!  
All ye oceans, clap your hands!  
Echo plains and highlands.  
Speed the voice thro' all the lands  
To the Orient islands.

Darling flag of liberty!

Law and love revealing,  
All the downcast turn to thee,  
For thy help appealing,  
In the front for human right  
Flash thy stars of morning,  
All that hates and hides the light  
Flies before thy warning.

By the colors of the day,  
By the breasts that wear them,  
To the living God we pray  
For the brave that bear them!  
Run the rippling banner high;  
Peace or war the weather,  
Cheers or tears, we'll live or die  
Under it together.

M. W. STRYKER.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., May 1898.

## GENERAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting, held at the Hotel Stratford, Philadelphia, Pa., Monday, April 24, 1899.

### MORNING SESSION—10.30.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay, of Clifton Heights.

OPENING ADDRESS AND PRAYER, by the Rev. Joshua L. Russell, of Darby.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard Mr. Russell's most eloquent address and inspiring prayer. I hope we will all follow in the footsteps of his wise words. I wish some one would move a vote of thanks to him for thus opening our meeting for us.

It was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks of the Society be given to Rev. Mr. Russell for his opening address and prayer. (Carried.)

### ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT.

At the close of the reading of the address the President declared the meeting opened for general business.

The roll of Delegates was then called.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now listen to the Minutes of the previous annual meeting.

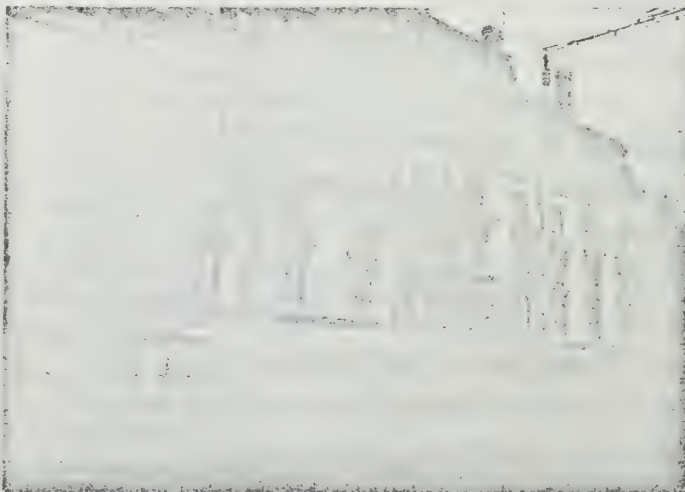
MISS ADAMS, of Massachusetts: As there will be much for us to consider to-day, and as the proceedings of the last annual meeting have been published, and a copy sent to each member of this Society, in order to expedite business, I move that we dispense with the reading of the records of April 24, 1898, and that they be placed on file.

THE PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the reports of the previous meeting, considering that they have been printed, be not read to-day, but placed on file.

MRS. McNEIL, of Colorado: I think there are a number of ladies here who were not at the annual meeting. We have come

here for the consideration of business, and I think it is a great mistake to hurry any matters whatever; that it is a great mistake to depart from the order of business. Whenever we do that, we have no idea what departure there will be from the programme.

THE PRESIDENT: It is stated there are a number here who were not at the previous annual meeting, but every member,



HOTEL STRATFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Taken with Eastman Kodak No. 4.





according to the motion, has received the Minutes of the previous annual meeting. All those in favor of dispensing with the Minutes, because they have been printed and received by each member of this organization, will please say aye. (Carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: We will now hear the Report of the Recording Secretary. All motions are to be handed to the Chair in writing, so that they may be spread upon the Minutes. We will now hear the report of the Recording Secretary.

The Report of Recording Secretary, read.

On motion of Mrs. Raymond of Delaware, seconded by Mrs. Ihseng, of New York, the Report was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT: You will now hear the report of our Corresponding Secretary, and I wish here to say a word in commendation of Miss Sterling. She carried on our work further than she had strength, and has given out physically. But I hope before long she may be able to be with us. You can see how arduous it is to be Corresponding Secretary, with the many hundreds of letters which she answers during the year. Miss Adeline Sterling, will read her Report.

Corresponding Secretary's report read.

On motion of Mrs. Roe, of New York, seconded by Mrs. Bray, of New Jersey, the report of the Corresponding Secretary was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT: We will next hear from our Treasurer, Miss Waring.

Treasurer's Report read.

C. Wead, the Historian General.

Report of Historian General read.

MRS. MCNEIL: Colorado would ask for an addition to the Historian's Report. We feel it is quite an event worthy to be included in the report, and feel it ought to be made known at this time, because if the report was accepted, it could not be asked for after. The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution of Colorado, with appropriate exercises, presented a flag to the First Colorado Regiment when it was going away to California, and that flag was carried by General Brooke, and was the first American flag placed on the ramparts in Manila.

A DELEGATE: May I add one word in regard to the work done in Colorado last summer. In the midst of all the work they were doing for the entertainment of, I do not know, how many members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, our Daughters of the Revolution still found time—and I know, because I was there—to go to the station and serve dinners to the men as they passed through. I think that should be added to the Historian General's Report.

MRS. KING: I should like to have one correction. I am sorry to take away any of the glory of the Long Island Society, but we did not turn over to the fund \$8,000, but \$6,216 29; and later on I hope to be able to state to the Society about that Association.

MRS. BRAY: In speaking of the work done by the Orange Chapter, I think she used the word "Orange, Newark." It is Orange, New Jersey.

MRS. TRIMBLE: I listened to hear the Historian say that the Mont Clair Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, which is a small Chapter, gave a flag to one of our Public Schools last October.

On motion of Mrs. Roe, seconded by Mrs. Trimble, the report of the Treasurer was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT: I wish to add one word to the Treasurer's Report in which it states that the general Society, in giving the \$100, also made your President a life member—that is true—so that the Society could have a vote in the George Washington Memorial Organization. But it is but just to me to say I have taken out my own individual membership, in order that we may have two votes in the George Washington Memorial Association.

We will now hear from our Registrar, Mrs. Casey. Mrs. Casey's report was then read by Miss Sterling.

MISS STERLING: In behalf of Mrs. Casey, who is a very much better genealogist, as she herself says, than public speaker—though in that respect she does not do herself justice—I beg to read her report:

Report of Registrar read.

A DELEGATE: May I make a correction in regard to the number of admissions in Maryland. Last year we only got credit for two, when we had four. This year we are credited with four and we have seven.

MRS. CASEY: Allow me to make this explanation. The annual meeting of the State Societies are the guide for our report. For instance, my own report for Massachusetts shows a different number of members admitted, because we date from March 17, 1898, to March 17, 1899, while this report made here is from April 24th to April 24th.

On motion of Mrs. Trimble, of New York, seconded by Miss Hunt, of Massachusetts, the report of the Registrar was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now hear the report of Mrs. Leslie. MRS. WEAD: It has been with great difficulty I have been able to get reports from the various Chapter organizations. The Massachusetts work I got from the papers. I had written, but it has been very difficult to get anything from Historians. If anything is lacking, it is your own fault, not mine. I have given credit for all that I have obtained.

MISS STERLING: If in order, I would like to move with the acceptance of the Historian's Report there should be a vote of thanks to her for her labors, which have been in every respect arduous and in every respect faithful. Having once been Historian myself of only the State Society, I know how hard it is to extract information from reluctant Chapter Historians. I, therefore, move the acceptance of the Historian General's Report, with a vote of thanks to her for her services.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the corrections and additions, and the interesting report of our Historian General. It has been moved by Miss Sterling, and seconded by Mrs. King, of Long Island, that it be accepted, and a vote of thanks, which I know we are all most hearty in giving her, be added. (Carried and report accepted.)

A DELEGATE: May I give to the Historian afterwards one or two corrections from Maryland. I arose earlier, but there was some one else before me.

THE PRESIDENT: She will receive any corrections later.

We will now receive the Report of Mrs. Manning, our Librarian General.

Report of Librarian General read by the Secretary.

On motion of Mrs. King, seconded by Miss Hunt, the report of the Librarian General was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now hear the reports of our State Regents.

MRS. CRYOR, of Pennsylvania. I would like to make the following Resolution: "Resolved, that the members at large express to the President and officers of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution their realization of the ever increasing and arduous work connected with the administration of this Society, and extend to them a tribute of appreciation for the faithfulness, the right-mindedness and untiring devotion which they have given in the interest and welfare of our whole organization."

The resolution was seconded, being put by Miss Mary White Holbrooke, and was adopted.

MRS. DANIELS, of Massachusetts. We have a meeting of delegates at 1.30 sharp, and it is necessary for us to get our lunch between now and 1.30. I would like to ask if it would be possible to postpone the reports of the State Regents until the afternoon meeting, for it seems to me it would be very advisable.

On motion the further business was postponed until 2.15 P. M.

Meeting called to order by the President, who announced that Miss Sterling would preside during the afternoon, and asked that the delegates help her in presiding by preserving good order and in rapidly dispatching the business.

On taking the Chair Miss Sterling made numerous announcements regarding the excursions and entertainments for the week, and order of business for the afternoon.

The Minutes of the morning session were read by the Recording Secretary, and approved.

The President announced the Reports of the State Regents to be the next business in order.

The report of Colorado was read by Mrs. James Grant.

The report of Delaware was read by Mrs. George Raymond, Regent of the Delaware Society.

The report of Indiana was read by Mrs. James A. Mount, wife of the Governor of Indiana.

The report of Iowa, prepared by Mrs. W. R. Bowman, was read by the Secretary.

The report of Long Island was read by Mrs. Andrew Jacobs, Regent of Long Island.

The report of Maryland was read by Mrs. Thomas Hill, Regent of Maryland.

The report of Kentucky, prepared by Mrs. Fanny Olive Edwards Palmer, was read by the Secretary.

The report of New Jersey was read by Mrs. Andrew W. Bray, State Regent.

The report of Minnesota was read by Mrs. Isabelle C. Ramsey, State Regent.

The report of Massachusetts was read by Miss Sarah E. Hunt, State Regent.

The report of New Hampshire, prepared by Martha Longfellow Brown, was read by the Secretary.

The report of New York was read by Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, State Regent.

The report of North Carolina was read by Mrs. Alexander Q. Halladay, Vice-State Regent.





The report of Ohio was read by Miss Frances Battelle, State Regent.

The report of Pennsylvania was read by Mrs. Nathaniel I. Keay, State Regent.

The report of Utah was read by Miss Julia A. Farnsworth, Recording Secretary of the State Society.

The report from the Spokane Chapter, in the State of Washington, was presented by the presiding officer, Miss Sterling.

The report of West Virginia was presented by Miss E. S. Brokumier.

The President announced that the reading of this report completed the reports of the State Societies and the next item in the order of business to be communications from Special Committees, the Junior Auxiliary Committee, and the Committee on organization.

At the suggestion of the Chair, as the matter contained in these reports had already been covered by other reports, the reading of the reports of the two committees referred to was dispensed with, and the reports filed with the Recording Secretary.

The next order of business being communications from the Board of Managers, the Chair announced that the Board had to present and commend to the Society two or three suggestions of work; the first suggestion being for the George Washington Memorial Fund, as to which Mrs. Wead would speak; the second suggestion being the Prison Ship Martyr's Monument Association, upon which Mrs. King would speak; and a third suggestion being the establishing of Libraries in Army Posts and Naval Stations.

Mrs. Wead then spoke in behalf of the George Washington Memorial Fund, and Mrs. King in behalf of the Prison Ship Martyr's Monument Association of the United States.

The Chair announced that both of the projects had the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

The Secretary then read the series of Resolutions offered by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at their recent Congress, and the action of the Board of Managers of the Daughters of the Revolution in reference thereto.

Mrs. IHLSENG, of New York, moved, "That the Convention unanimously endorse the Resolution of the Board of Managers." Carried, with two dissenting votes.

The Chair announced the next order of business to be the election of seven members of the Board of Managers, and selected Mrs. Ihlseeng of New York, and Mrs. Dix, of New Jersey, to act as Tellers.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee submitted the following Report: "Whole number of offices to be filled, seven, for which the following names are submitted by the Nominating Committee: Mrs. Roe, of New York; Miss Kent, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Hill, of Maryland; Mrs. Heath, of Massachusetts; Miss Florence Rand, of New Jersey; Mrs. Jacobs, of Long Island; Mrs. N. P. Hill, of Colorado."

The Chair then announced nominations from the floor to be in order, and Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingram, of New York; Mrs. William S. Young, of Maryland; Mrs. Horatio C. King, of Long Island; Mrs. D. C. Carr, of New York; Miss T. L. Voss, of Indiana; Mrs. Axel. O. Ihlseeng, of New York; Mrs. James Chapman, of Massachusetts; and Mrs. A. Q. Holladay, of North Carolina, were nominated.

The nominations being declared closed, the balloting was proceeded with, and when all delegates had voted the Tellers retired to compute the vote.

The Chair announced that during the absence of the Tellers in computing the votes, the Society would proceed to consider the new business, the first being sundry invitations received for the holding of the next annual meeting. Mrs. Roe, of New York, gave a verbal invitation to the Society to hold the next annual meeting in New York City.

The Secretary read invitations from the Hotel Association of Cleveland, Ohio, from the Hotel Association of Chicago, from the Cincinnati League, and from the Indiana Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, inviting the Society to hold the next annual meeting at Indianapolis.

On motion of Mrs. Grant, of Colorado, seconded by Mrs. McNeil, of Colorado, the Convention proceeded to consider the two invitations extended by the two Societies of the Daughters of the Revolution, for the place of holding the next annual meeting, in preference to those of the Hotel and Commercial Associations.

After discussion, Mrs. Daniels moved that the next meeting be held in New York City, which was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Daniels also moved that a vote of thanks be sent to the Indianapolis Society for their kind invitation, which was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Roe moved that a vote of thanks be given to North Carolina for the kind suggestion of an invitation to meet there in the near future.

Miss Adams moved to amend by extending a vote of thanks to the cities who have sent to the Society an invitation for the next annual meeting.

The motion as amended was carried.

Miss Hunt suggested that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to make a very great difference in the thanks that are extended to the members of the Society and to the host-esses.

Mrs. Hodges, of New Jersey, moved that a rising vote of thanks be given to the State of Pennsylvania for its very warm invitation given to the Society, and the very warm reception given. Seconded and carried.

The Chair announced she had in her possession a quilt of the crazy variety, which was pieced by an old lady who would be a Daughter of the Revolution if she could afford to pay the dues, Mrs. Sallie Nelson Page Hughes, of Virginia, who is now in great distress and poverty; and stated that the quilt is now in parlor No. 42, and if any of the ladies are inclined to contribute to the cause, they can take a chance on the quilt by calling there, the money so obtained to be forwarded to the old lady. Some of the members expressing their disapproval of a raffle, it was suggested that those who had already paid their money for chances on the quilt, should be asked to contribute that amount, and that the Society buy the quilt.

Mrs. West suggested that where five days are devoted to the meetings of the Society, that the business meetings be more evenly distributed through the sessions, and moved that the Convention should recommend to the Board of Managers that the business meetings be distributed more through the week. Seconded and carried.

The Secretary read a communication from William Abbatt, of West Chester, New York, making a proposition regarding printing of the magazine work; also a proposition from the SPIRIT OF '76.

The tellers having returned, reported that Mrs. Roe had received one hundred votes, Miss Kent, eighty-two votes; Mrs. N. P. Hill, of Colorado, eighty-five votes; Mrs. Thomas Hill, of Maryland, eighty-three votes, Mrs. Heath, ninety-four votes, Miss Rand eighty-nine votes, Mrs. Jacobs, sixty-eight votes; the other nominees having received only scattering votes.

The Chair thereupon announced the persons named to be duly elected members of the Board for the next year.

On motion of Miss Battelle, the offer of the SPIRIT OF '76, was referred to the Board with power.

Mrs. Cogswell gave notice of the following amendment to the Constitution to be voted upon at the next annual meeting, "That the State Regents, by virtue of their office, shall be members of the Board of Managers of the General Society." Signed by Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mrs. Thomas Hill, Mrs. Kate H. Wead, Mrs. J. M. Childs, Miss Julia A. Farnsworth.

Adjourned until eight o'clock P. M.

8 o'clock P. M.

The Chair announced that the evening meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the reading of the Minutes of the afternoon session.

The Minutes were read by the Secretary.

Mrs. McNeil called attention to the fact that the vote was not unanimous to accept the recommendation of the Board, and the Minutes were directed to be corrected in that regard, showing there were two dissenting votes.

Mrs. Trimble requested the Minutes be changed so as to show that Mrs. Mount is the wife of the Governor of Indiana, and the change was directed to be made.

Mrs. McNeil called attention to the fact that the Secretary read 84 votes as having been cast for Mrs. N. P. Hill, of Colorado, instead of 85, and the correction was directed to be made.

The Chair announced that numerous inquiries had been made regarding the old lady who made the quilt, in regard to the quilt, and the disposition of it, and after considerable discussion, Mrs. Ditmars moved that a committee be appointed to solicit contributions from the ladies present, which was agreed to. The Chair appointed Mrs. Ditmars and Mrs. Jacobs as members of the Committee.

The Chair then announced if there was no further business, the President would adjourn the meeting.

The President, Mrs. Snow, assumed the Chair, and on motion of Mrs. Phillips, seconded by Mrs. King, the meeting adjourned.

KATHARINE BARTLETT GALLISON.

Recording Secretary General.

Historic Philadelphia, the cradle of Liberty, has proved itself an ideal place to hold a convention of the Daughters of the Revolution. Even the weather favored it, and after four days of business, social meetings, and sight-seeing, the delegates dispersed to their homes in the East and West, feeling that the Convention for 1899 had been most harmonious, interesting and profitable. Monday was devoted to business, and the re-





ports read by Officers and State Regents showed a most flourishing condition of affairs.

Sunday afternoon, an interesting service was held in "Old Swedes Church," built in 1700. The sermon by Archdeacon Brady, on self-sacrificing women, was most impressive. Quoting the dedicatory words of Hansen in his book, "To her who inspired this exploration and had the courage to stay behind."

Through the courtesy of the Peter Fanuil Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Allston, the State Council passed a most enjoyable afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George W. Yeaton, a home where patriotism greets you on every side. Mr. Yeaton has a valuable collection of antique bric-a-brac numbering in the vicinity of sixteen hundred. After a cordial welcome by the Chapter's Regent, Mrs. S. Weston Thayer, we listened to an unusually interesting programme, prepared for our entertainment, consisting of songs, artistically rendered by a Miss Stevens. Miss Annie Bancroft, prepared a paper on songs of the Revolutionary period, showing much thought and study. The subject was illustrated by piano selections, by Miss Grace Eaton Dow, and songs by Miss Harvey. The strains of "Yankee Doodle" as a dirge and as a viritage song was very expressive, also a surprise to many. "Hail Columbia," was originally known as "Washington's March."

Our State Regent, Miss Hunt, ably represented us, and, as always, said just the right thing in the right place. Miss Hunt complimented the Peter Fanuil Chapter upon its growth and its enthusiasm for the cause.

Rev. Mr. Senard gave us a stirring address and urged the mothers to encourage every son and daughter to push the cause of patriotism. A dainty collation was served by the ladies, and we were presented with a unique souvenir of the occasion, a piece of wood taken from the old "Tea Party House," presented with the compliments of Mrs. Yeaton.

He said, it was the noble, self-sacrifice of the women that made the Revolution a success.

Tuesday, at 9, the Daughters, under the escort of members of the Philadelphia Society, started for the City Hall, where they were received by Mayor Ashbridge. Later, they visited the Betsy Ross house; Carpenters Hall, where they were enthusiastic over the historic relics displayed; Independence Hall, so perfectly remodeled; Christ Church, old St. Peter's, and the grave of Benjamin Franklin, which they decorated with flags and flowers. At 2 P. M., one hundred and fifty sat down to a luncheon delightfully served. To carry out the colors of the Society, buff and blue, great branches of daffodils and jonquils were used to decorate the tables, with festoons of blue ribbon. Miss Mary A. Kent, of Pennsylvania, acted as toastmistress, and the following toasts were responded to most ably.

"An Optimist's view of our Country's future,"

Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, President General, N. Y.  
"The Winter at Valley Forge,"

Mrs. Herman E. Bonschur, Penn.  
"Our Society, and what it stands for,"

Mrs. Chas. A. West, Mass.  
"Responsibilities of Ancestors,"

Mrs. Andrew W. Bray, N. J.  
"After All,"

Miss Adaline W. Sterling, 1st Vice-President.

Wednesday was given up to a trip to Valley Forge, an excursion replete with historic interest. In the evening a brilliant reception was tendered the visiting "Daughters" by the Pennsylvania Society. The rooms were beautifully decorated with buff and blue. A series of stereopticon views, "Pictures of Colonial Days," was shown, followed by a social hour and refreshments.

Many of the visitors left Thursday, but some remained to enjoy a drive through Fairmount Park, and a visit to the historic Chew Mansion in Germantown. A large delegation attended the Grant Monument unveiling exercises, and at the end of the ceremonies placed a wreath, suitably inscribed, at the foot of the hero's charger.

It was voted to hold the annual meeting next year in New York, because of the election of officers, though pressing invitations were received from Indianapolis, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago. During the visit of the S. R., at Denver, Colo., the spacious house of Governor and Mrs. Thomas was thrown open for a brilliant reception to the visiting delegates. Those invited to meet the guests were the State Society Daughters of the Revolution, who were the hostesses of the evening, their husbands, the members of the Colorado Society Sons of the Revolution, and their wives, and the Presidents of other local Patriotic Societies. The decorations were full of patriotic suggestions. In the front hall, the large silken flag presented by Senator N. P. Hill, to the Society S. R. waved over the doors leading to the parlor. Up the winding staircase a broken vista of the stars and stripes, with the insignia of the D. Rs. against a back-ground of palms, greeted the eye, and exquisite flowers were massed in every available spot. The receiving ladies

were Mrs. Stanley M. Caspar, State Regent of the Colorado Society, D. Rs.; Mrs. Chas. S. Thomas and Mrs. Cadwallader of Philadelphia, wife of the National Treasurer, and a prominent "Daughter." Substantial refreshments were served during the evening. Soul-stirring music floated through the rooms, and the guests chatted in little groups on noted families and historic events.

THE NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY, D. R., celebrated "Lexington Day," April 19th, by a patriotic breakfast at the Hotel Savoy. There were eighty covers and at each plate a corsage bouquet of yellow daffodils tied with blue ribbons. The general decoration of the rooms were a profusion of flags and palm trees. Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, State Regent, presided. Brief addresses were made by Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, Pres. General of the D. Rs.; Mrs. David C. Carr, on "Daughters of the Revolution;" Mrs. Read, "Union of North and South;" and Mrs. Henry C. Coe, President of the Society of New England Women, on the "Work of women in the wars." Mrs. Roe closed the programme with some interesting stories relative to the flag, many of them personal experiences while with her husband, Major General Roe.

The New York State Chapter, D. R., held their annual meeting early in April. The reports read were most encouraging. An unusual number have joined during the year, and many more papers are ready. Several valuable gifts have been received during the year, notably a handsome silk flag from Major General Roe; and a gavel made from the railing of a pew in a church at Marblehead, from the Regent of the State Society of Massachusetts. Several new chapters are in process of formation; one to be called the Betsy Ross, is the especial pet of the State mother. Her revolutionary education has been carefully looked to, and her debut into warlike circles is awaited with interest.

THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERSEY D. R., held an interesting meeting in April, at the home of Mrs. Edwin A. Dix. Mrs. A. W. Bray, State Regent, presided, and representatives were present from nearly every Chapter in New Jersey. The 1st Vice-President of the General Society, Miss Adaline W. Sterling, made an address, suggesting some new lines of work for the "Daughters" in the establishment of libraries, the organization of new military posts, and a more patriotic celebration of the Fourth of July, by public meetings and demonstrations. Mrs. Georgia B. Crater, of Newark, suggested that a good work would be the investigation of the U. S. histories used in the schools, some of which do not contain the Declaration of Independence, nor other important features of national history.

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## OHIO SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 8, 1899.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York, N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find check for \$1.50 to renew my subscription to the "SPIRIT OF '76" for one year and send me five copies containing the report of the Detroit meeting. The delegates were royally entertained by the Detroit Society. There was no cause for complaint on that line, but I desire to say there was too much expansion in the speeches to suit me, and I heard quite a number of the delegates express the same opinion. I feel free to say that with Imperialism, Expansion and British Alliance, we are rapidly degenerating and losing the faith that should animate the descendants of Revolutionary Sires. The Declaration of Independence, that immortal document, should not become a back number. Nations as well as individuals get on the wrong path sometimes; let us hope, however, that it is only a temporary aberration in this instance.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. HARPER.

—:O:—

## Daughters of the American Revolution.

QUASSAICK CHAPTER: Daughters of the American Revolution, of Newburgh, N. Y., is about to mark the site of the early Palatine Church, the first one erected in Newburgh with a boulder and bronze tablet. The ladies of the Chapter are making every effort to raise the money for this purpose. One of the entertainments given by the Chapter was Miss Amy Ward Murray's "The Songs of Scotland." This is largely historic in character, and is therefore peculiarly appropriate to be given under the auspices of such a society. Miss Murray has a sympathetic, highly cultivated voice, and both in her songs and her monologues delighted everyone who heard her. The entertainment was financially successful, and the Chapter hopes to dedicate the boulder this Spring.

L. O. VANAMER, Cor. Sec.







*S. E. Gross*

Real Estate Dealer, Capitalist and Author, Chicago, Ill., was born near Dauphin, Pa., on the 11th of November, 1843. He is of French Huguenot descent through the DeGros, LeRoyer, DuBois and Blanshan families of France, of Holland descent through the Keyser, Custer, Sleght, Pennypacker, Vanderslice and Van den Wyngaert lines, Saxon from the Von der Sahlers, and Swiss through the maternal lines of Eberly, Erb and Hershey. The paternal lines Gross (DeGros) is carried back in "Historique de la Famille DeGros," by L'Abbe Van de Putte, to the year 1456, to Seigneur Joan de Gros, of the Court of Dijon. Five of Mr. Gross' lineal ancestors participated in the French and Indian Wars of the American Colonies, and six bore arms in the American Revolution, among the latter being his great grandfather, Capt. John Gross, who, at the conclusion of hostilities settled in Dauphin County and acquired valuable farm and milling properties.

The Gross Arms are azure, a chevron between three saltires couped argent; *Crest*, a raven volant sable armed and langued gules; *Motto*, "Teneo tenere majores."

The son of John C. and Elizabeth (Eberly) Gross, the subject of this sketch came with his parents to Bureau County, Ill., in 1845, and later removed with them to Carroll County. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, although but seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry; but soon afterward he was mustered out of the service on account of his youth. In 1863, while he was a student at the Whitehall Academy, in Cumberland County, Pa., he re-enlisted in the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, being appointed to the First Lieutenancy. For meritorious services in battle on February 21, 1864, he was promoted to Captain and served in Virginia until the conclusion of the war, participating in the battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Ashby's Gap, Winchester and other battles, and receiving his honorable discharge on the 13th of July, 1865.

Captain Gross at once located in Chicago, whose energetic and progressive atmosphere was to his liking. Although he entered the Union College of Law as a student, with his unusual foresight he immediately commenced to invest his savings in real estate. He graduated from that institution in 1866 and at the same time that he commenced the practice of the legal profession he kept in touch with large and promising enterprises based upon real estate. He was especially interested in the boulevard system of Chicago and in 1868-'69, took a leading part in its establishment.

The Great Fire found him at the head of one of the most prosperous businesses in Chicago. His office was burned, but with his usual energy and determination he saved his papers, records and books, and, before the flames were cold, was again in the field. During the dull times which followed the widespread calamity, and, especially during 1873-'79, Mr. Gross returned to the practice of the law and devoted himself to scientific and literary studies, to which he had been partial since boyhood.

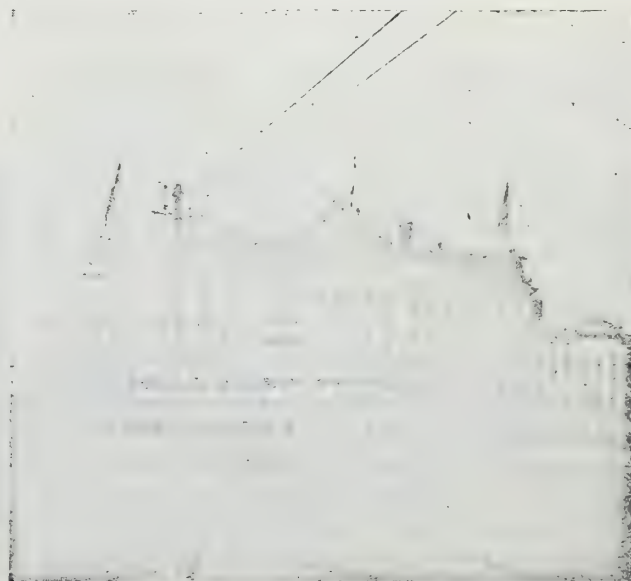
He studied, and wrote, and also applied his active and ingenious mind to the production of many inventions upon which he obtained patents.

In the early 80's, Mr. Gross commenced to lay the foundation of the fortune which he now enjoys, by the purchase of farm lands adjoining the city, and converting them into beautiful suburban towns. Within the successive decade such of his creations as New City, and Grossdale in the southwest, Gross Park in the north; Brookdale, Calumet Heights and Dauphin Park in the south and Under the Linden in the north west came into being, and thousands of families found themselves, as if by magic, prosperous owners of homes. As a faint indication of what Mr. Gross has accomplished in this direction, it may be stated that he has built nineteen suburban towns and eight thousand houses and has sold more than forty thousand building lots. This is a record which it would be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to duplicate.

Mr. Gross is a staunch advocate of all public improvements. He also takes a deep and active interest in political questions, having been nominated for mayor by the United Workingmen's Societies, in 1889. Despite his varied interests and activities in his own country, he has been an extensive traveler throughout the world.

Mr. Gross' successes have not all been along commercial lines. His methods of thought are synthetic as well as analytic, and during the years of engrossing business, he has been an omnivorous reader of the best products of the literary world. He is a close student of books, as well as of men and affairs, and is the possessor of one of the finest libraries in Chicago. He is essentially a man of poetic tastes and has written much verse of a high order, abounding in striking metaphor and poetic imagery. A comedy, of which he is the author, "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," from the University Press of Cambridge, has received the highest encomiums from journalistic sources and from those whose opinions carry the greatest weight in the literary world. Wholly original in plot and purpose, well wrought out as regards minor details and characters, dignified in tone, replete with epigram and happy conceits, the volume stands conspicuous among later works as a well sustained effort in pure and refined comedy. He has been an occasional contributor to the various literary periodicals of the better class, which have invariably given to his desultory poetic productions favorable and welcome reception.

A mere enumeration of the orders, societies and clubs with which he is identified is an identification of the breadth of his character and his untiring activity: Commander Illinois Commandery Military Order Foreign Wars and Historian General of the National Commandery; Secretary General and Ex-Vice President General, Sons of the American Revolution; President Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution; Deputy Governor, Society of Colonial Wars of the U. S.; one of the Governors of the Chicago Art Institute; also member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 26, G. A. R., Western Army of the Potomac, Huguenots of America, Holland Society and Society of American Wars, Relief and Aid Society, and the Chicago Union League, Union, Chicago Athletic, Twentieth Century, Caxton, Iroquois, Marquette, Washington Park, the Union Veteran and Chicago Press Clubs.



RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH.

Taken with Eastman Kodak, No. 4.





*The Michigan Society  
Sons of the American Revolution  
request the honor of your company  
at the  
various Exercises in connection with the  
Entertainment of the Officers and Delegates  
to the National Congress at Detroit  
April thirtieth and May first and second,  
eighteen hundred and ninety nine.*

*R. L. P.*

*Henry L. Gibbey  
Secretary  
80 Griswold Street.*

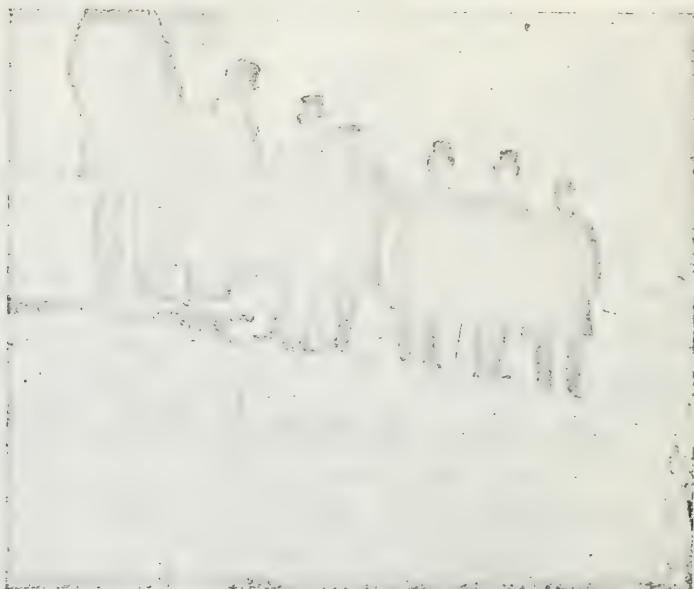
*Thomas W. Palmer  
President*

"THE SPIRIT OF '76 Special" to Detroit, did not materialize into anything special in the way of a train, but those who took part in it were apparently contented with what they got. Mr. W. W. J. Warren and the publisher of this paper, prepared and sent out 700 invitations to delegates and members of the Sons of the American Revolution to attend the National Congress, with the result that the following persons were gathered into the fold. A special sleeper was attached to the 6 P. M. train on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., arriving at Niagara Falls at 7.30 A. M., breakfast was served at the Imperial Hotel, carriages

were then taken for a drive to various places of interest on the American side, and then over to Canada, where the product of that country was tested. On the return a visit to the ice mountain under the falls was made and then dinner at the hotel. In the afternoon a visit to the power houses was one long to be remembered. The converting of logs of wood into pulp for paper, the making of aluminum, etc., was very interesting. An afternoon train was taken for Detroit, where we arrived at 11 P. M.

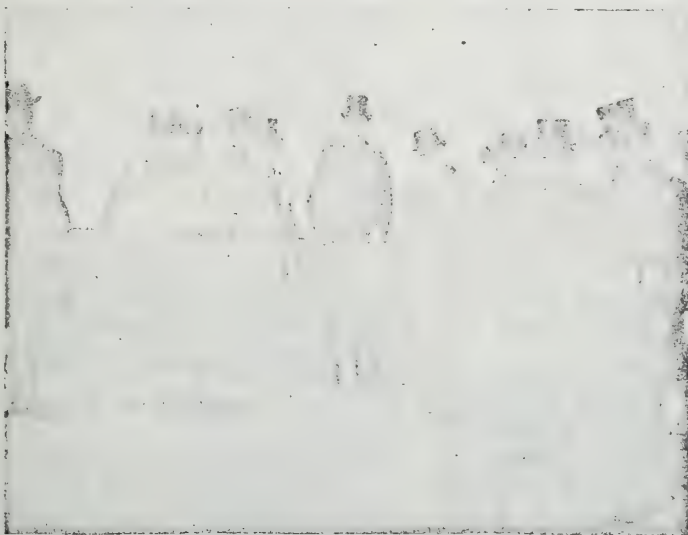
Sunday morning many of the delegates attended services at the Chapel of Chaplain General Clark. In the afternoon the Detroiters began to make it pleasant for us. It was a warm day and Mr. J. H. Bissell suggested our going out to Lake St. Clair, to the Country Club, where the air was cooler. Quite a party availed themselves of his generosity and had a delightful time at the club-house and visiting the Berry Greenhouses, which have no equal in the east, returning to dinner and then to the special church services which were very elaborate, both in decorations and music of a vocal and instrumental character.

Monday morning an incident happened which shows the spirit of the entertainers. One of our party went into a cigar store to buy something to smoke, handed the proprietor a bill in payment, who looked at it, turned it over and acted queerly, so the purchaser said to him "that bill is all right, I am no counterfeiter," the proprietor replied, "that don't go here, and it didn't, but the cigars did."



COMPATRIOT WAYNE HAD SUCH AN ICE POSE  
HE LOST HIS HEAD.

Taken with Eastman Kodak No. 4.



WARNING BEFORE REACHING DETROIT:  
"DO NOT VENTURE IN DANGEROUS PLACES."

Taken with Eastman Kodak No. 4.

Having ourselves worked a spirit for some time that did not pan out very well we undertook to work this one, so we went to an American tailor by the name of Isaacs, thinking to receive a like generous response of a suit of clothes, but we found that his patriotism did not extend that far.

The Congress met at 11 A. M. in a hall elaborately decorated, a band of music thrilled us with patriotic airs and the orators were at their best. In the afternoon a reception by the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, D. A. R., at the Hotel Cadillac was very enjoyable, and in the evening a smoker wound up a days pleasure never to be forgotten.

Mr. G. W. Bates, corralled a party of us and took us into the dark room of the Russell House to develop, but he couldn't get a negative.

Tuesday morning the Congress convened, officers were elected and the greatest harmony prevailed. The Detroiters still clung to us and after lunch a steamer ride on the Detroit river was not the least enjoyable of the many good things lavished upon us and the climax was reached at the banquet in the evening at the Russell House. Compatriot E. W. Gibson, chairman of the banquet committee, and its other members may well feel proud of their work which called from our own Chauncey the remark that "he had attended various banquets in New York and elsewhere and had never seen anything to equal the arrangements at this one," and what Senator Chauncey M. Depew doesn't know about banquets cuts little ice.





The Michigan Society had done herculean work to make this Congress a success and had sent emissaries throughout the land to get speakers of ability and how well they succeeded we all know. In talking with a man who was born in Detroit, but who now lives in the east, he said that the Detroiters were the most contented people on earth, they were all rich and lived to enjoy what they had. They certainly have an attractive city and a remarkably attractive way of showing it to visitors, and some of us might well say, that were it not that we lived in Brooklyn, we would that we lived in Detroit.

The Russell House used as headquarters has been lately re-decorated and all modern improvements made so that to-day it is in every respect a first-class place to stop at. The café and private dining rooms are furnished in old German style, wrought iron decorations and quaint furniture; the main dining room is large and attractive and the service and cooking excellent. Proprietor W. J. Clittenden, is a host whom it is a pleasure to meet, and the generous way in which he gave up the dining room for two days that it might be decorated for the banquet deserves the thanks of the National Society. But then the Detroiters we met were all alike, they tried to make life worth living to us of the effete east.

Leaving the banquet ere the flow of oratory had ceased we took train for home. A special car had been held for us by the Michigan Central Railroad and their efficient and genial eastern passenger agent, W. H. Underwood, was there to see us safely started on our return journey. If he cares for all parties that travel over the Michigan Central as he cared for

ours, he deserves to be made president of the road. From the moment he was consulted about the trip until it was finished, his hand was evident. He arranged for our meals at the Falls, and gave us the benefit of special rates, when carriages were wanted, we obtained the use of them without an outright purchase. His instructions to the train hands that we were the people and were not to be disturbed went far to make our trip an enjoyable one. Even that aristocratic monopoly, the Wagner Car Company furnished us with a porter that did not seem to own the car. His name is J. C. Parker and he certainly was attentive enough to our comfort to receive words of commendation from our entire party. If he does not belong to the union his wages should be raised.

The train stopped at Peekskill to let off their distinguished fellow citizen the Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, and made close connection at 125th St. for the Connecticut delegation and thus ended the trip of "THE SPIRIT OF '76 special."

The following were in our party:

General E. S. Greeley, Geo. H. Ford, Franklin H. Hart, Everett E. Lord, Rufus E. Holmes, Col. Samuel Daskam, of Connecticut.

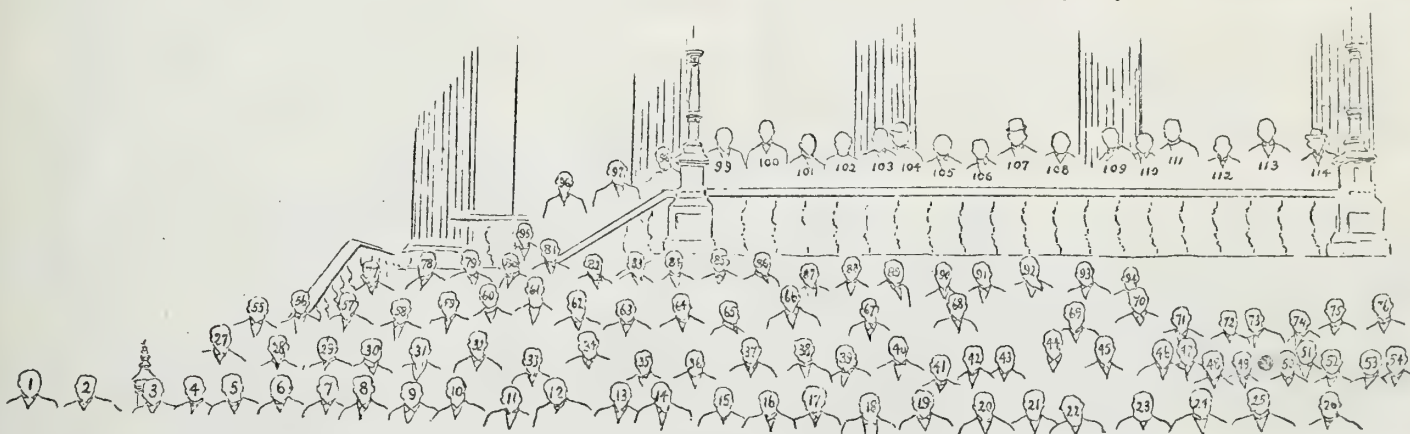
Judge Warren Higley, Cornelius A. Pugsley, William H. Wayne, Carroll C. Rawlings, Dr. Chas. N. Palmer, W. W. J. Warren, Louis H. Cornish of New York.

Judge James Denton Hancock and wife of Pennsylvania.

Chas. B. Holman and wife of Massachusetts.

Robert P. Brown and Christopher Rhodes of Rhode Island.

Henry L. Janeway, of New Jersey.



- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Col. J. W. Harper, Cincinnati, Ohio.        | 37. J. S. Blackwelder, Chicago, Ill.       | 76. A. J. Squier, New York.               |
| 2. E. J. Peck, Detroit, Mich.                  | 38. Hon. J. B. Wight, Washington, D. C.    | 77. Julius G. Lay, Connecticut.           |
| 3.   | 39. Gen. T. M. Vincent, Washington, D. C.  | 78. Dr. Chas. N. Palmer, New York.        |
| 4.   |  | 79. R. E. Holmes, Connecticut.            |
| 5. J. N. Wright, Detroit, Mich.                | 40. F. E. Grice, Washington, D. C.         | 80. E. E. Lord, Connecticut.              |
| 6. Jos. Gensel, Detroit, Mich.                 | 41. S. J. Besselievre, Washington, D. C.   | 81. Col. Sam'l Daskam, Connecticut.       |
| 7. H. P. Gibson, Schenectady, N. Y.            | 42. Lewis J. Mauro, Washington, D. C.      | 82. Gen. G. H. Ford, Connecticut.         |
| 8. E. W. Gibson, Detroit, Mich.                | 43. A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C.     | 83. Gen. E. S. Greeley, Connecticut.      |
| 9. H. S. Sibley, Detroit, Mich.                | 44. Chas. W. Haskins, New York.            | 84. Franklin H. Hart, Connecticut.        |
| 10. Theodore H. Eaton, Detroit, Mich.          | 45. Judge Warren Higley, New York.         | 85. C. G. Stone, Connecticut.             |
| 11. Elliott T. Slocum, Detroit, Mich.          | 46. Judge J. D. Hancock, Franklin, Pa.     |   |
| 12. A. M. Henry, Detroit, Mich.                | 47. H. M. Jewett, Detroit, Mich.           | 86. R. P. Brown, Providence, R. I.        |
| 13. Geo. B. Remick, Detroit, Mich.             | 48. Henry D. Sellers, Pittsburgh, Pa.      | 87. Frank G. Kneeland, St. Louis, Mich.   |
| 14. Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, Michigan.           | 49. Thomas S. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.       | 88. Judge J. H. Anderson, Ohio.           |
| 15. J. R. Robinson, San Francisco, Cal.        | 50. T. O. Leonard, Detroit, Mich.          | 89. Chas. Kingsbury Miller, Chicago, Ill. |
| 16. W. S. Moore, Detroit, Mich.                | 51. Franklin Murphy, Jr., Newark, N. J.    | 90. Harry B. Palmer, Helena, Mon.         |
| 17. R. Storrs Willis, Detroit, Mich.           | 52. Oliver Phelps, Detroit, Mich.          | 91. W. W. J. Warren, New York.            |
| 18. Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.       | 53. Rev. R. W. Clark, Detroit, Mich.       | 92. L. H. Cornish, New York.              |
|  | 54. Jas. H. Gilbert, Chicago, Ill.         | 93. James S. Sargent, Chicago, Ill.       |
|  | 55. Herschel Whitaker, Detroit, Mich.      | 94. Chas. I. Carter, Detroit, Mich.       |
|  | 56. Rev. L. S. McCollister, Detroit, Mich. | 95. C. D. Standish, Hammond, Ind.         |
|  | 57. Roys J. Cram, Detroit, Mich.           | 96. W. G. Goldsmith, Benton Harbor, Mich. |
|  |  | 97. W. G. Goldsmith, Benton Harbor, Mich. |
| 19. Hon. F. Murphy, Newark, N. J.              | 58.  |   |
| 20. Capt. S. Eberly Gross, Chicago, Ill.       | 59. F. D. Clark, Flint, Mich.              | 98. Dr. S. H. Knight, Detroit, Mich.      |
| 21. W. H. Murphy, Newark, N. J.                | 60. Jonathan Palmer, Jr., Detroit, Mich.   | 99. Dudley W. Smith, Detroit, Mich.       |
| 22. Judge J. Whitehead, Morristown, N. J.      |  | 100. Wetmore Hunt, Detroit, Mich.         |
| 23. H. L. Janeway, New Brunswick, N. J.        | 61. Geo. W. Bates, Detroit, Mich.          | 101. W. C. Cline, Detroit, Mich.          |
| 24. Judge E. M. P. Brister, Ohio.              | 62. D. R. Noyes, St. Paul, Minn.           | 102. John W. Chester, Detroit, Mich.      |
| 25. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Washington, D. C. | 63. Christ. Rhodes, Providence, R. I.      | 103. C. M. Silliman, Detroit, Mich.       |
|  | 64. John E. Betts, Findlay, Ohio.          | 104. F. T. Sibley, Detroit, Mich.         |
| 26. Maj. C. A. Coolidge, U. S. A., Colorado:   | 65. Chas. G. Jewett, Howell, Mich.         | 105. Capt. A. A. Folsom, Boston, Mass.    |
|  | 66. Benj. B. Minor, Richmond, Virginia.    | 106. James C. Smith, Detroit, Mich.       |
| 27. Prof. F. L. Bliss, Detroit, Mich.          | 67. C. A. Pugsley, Peekskill, N. Y.        | 107. William L. Henry, Detroit, Mich.     |
| 28. R. H. Fyfe, Detroit, Mich.                 | 68. C. C. Rawlings, New York.              | 108. Col. E. S. Dean, Ann Arbor, Mich.    |
| 29. H. M. Quimby, Detroit, Mich.               | 69. Edward H. Jewett, Detroit, Mich.       | 109. Wm. H. Wayne, New York.              |
| 30. Chas. Moore, Washington, D. C.             | 70. J. D. Vandereock, Chicago, Ill.        | 110. Mark W. Allen, Detroit, Mich.        |
| 31. Noble D. Larnier, Washington, D. C.        | 71. Silas Farmer, Detroit, Mich.           | 111. Sollace B. Coolidge, Detroit, Mich.  |
| 32. Dr. C. W. Hitchcock, Detroit, Mich.        | 72. C. B. Holman, Hopkinton, Mass.         | 112. David Carter, Detroit, Mich.         |
| 33. Col. E. S. Clittenden, St. Paul, Minn.     | 73. Geo. H. Marston, Massachusetts.        |   |
| 34. Geo. A. Loud, Au Sable, Mich.              | 74. E. B. Coolidge, Massachusetts.         |   |
| 35. C. L. Clark, Detroit, Mich.                | 75.  |   |
| 36. Charles F. Reed, Detroit, Mich.            |  |   |

KEY TO SUPPLEMENT. TENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS S. A. R.





# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76,

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LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

AS we go to press the Peace Congress is wrangling over the style of bullet to be used hereafter in the coming wars, with which they can kill one another.

Our own great country is following in the footsteps of England, and civilizing the Philippines with powder and ball. It is an hereditary trait for our pilgrim fathers and even their descendants taught the Indians "Peace on earth and good will to men" with loaded rifles.

At the Detroit dinner given in honor of the delegates to the Tenth Annual Congress of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, the principal utterances were upon war by warriors from war time, and some of the delegates found a little war awaiting them upon their return for showing respect to the war chief, who, when among his friends made use of an expression that was at least indiscreet, but excusable under the provocation he has had to put up with from various examples of lurid literature.

"War is hell," and why need we have any more of it? There is nothing on earth that would care to tackle us, and why should we interfere with any one else. The Cubans have no kind feeling for us for what we have done for them and our Regulars at Montauk Point said they would rather shoot a Cuban than a Spaniard. Let's mind our own business.

COMPATRIOT Dewey is on his way home; there is a subscription being taken to give him a home worthy of his deeds; would it not be a good thing for the members of the Patriotic Societies to help swell this fund? They have given liberally of swords and banners and other paraphernalia of war, and would not he who taught us the golden rule, be better pleased to see a generous response for a peaceful home.

Make it a home after the hero's liking, not with a string attached, but a whole-souled offering of an appreciative people.

THE trip to Paris to visit the Exposition of 1900, and attend the unveiling of the monument to Lafayette, July 4, 1900, has been arranged by Mr. Frank Clark, the American Tourist Agent, of 111 Broadway, New York.

The itinerary includes a \$75.00 berth to Liverpool, by the Cunard Line Steamer Servia, crossing England, stopping at Warwick Castle and Stratford on Avon, four days in London, and thence to Paris, arriving there July 1, and remaining until the 6th, then by train to Brussels, and home by Red Star Line, or choice of any line \$75.00 berth, the round trip to cost \$250.00. Additional side trips will be made, one through Switzerland and down the Rhine, of a week's duration being especially desirable.

This excursion is arranged for a typical American party, members of the Patriotic Societies and their friends, only those are eligible who are recommended by

an officer of one of these Societies. An account of the trip will be written up and illustrated by the Editor and published in THE SPIRIT OF '76, and a souvenir book given to each of the participants.

Banquet in Paris, July 4, at which it is expected Ambassador Horace Porter, Ex-President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, will be present, will be one of the enjoyable features.

In a letter to the Editor General Porter says:

"I should do everything in my power to make it pleasant here for the people of the Patriotic Societies, of course, I cannot make any arrangement to this effect as there are a great many enterprises asking me similar questions, and I have to make the same reply to all that I cannot act officially, of course, none are so close to me as our patriotic sons and daughters.

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The Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America is ready and a few more copies are to be had at \$1.00 per copy; it contains the names from Abby to Bonnett, Coats of Arms and Corrections that have been sent in since the matter was published in this paper.

COLONIAL DATES, compiled by Prof. Thomas Eggleston, consists of over 1500 dates from the time of Columbus to the Declaration of Independence, of great importance to those studying the early history of America. 50 cents each.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, arranged by months, small pamphlet. Ten cents each.

FOUNDATIONS OF GENEALOGY. Mr. William S. Mills, has written a book treating the subject from the scientific, historical and legal standpoints, with suggestions on the art of preparing records of ancestry, that no one interested in the subject should miss reading. It covers the field entirely and shows a wonderful amount of research and compilation by its author who deserves the thanks as well as the dollars of those in search of their ancestors. We will send it for \$1.00 per copy; 270 pages, flexible cloth.

A copy of the Supplement "Detroit Convention Delegates," framed 2 inch oak, with 3 inch mat, French glass, boxed for shipping, can be had for \$3.00; or a copy printed on heavy paper with wide margin rolled in tube for mailing, post-paid for \$1.00.

The photograph from which this supplement was made may be had from C. W. Hayes & Co., Photographers, Detroit, Mich. Price \$1.50. They are also photographers of the banquet scene.

Next December will be the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington, and appropriate exercises, no doubt, will be arranged by the Patriotic Societies, to take place at Mount Vernon. If there is interest enough taken by the Eastern Societies and here in New York, we will arrange for a special train of sleeping cars to leave here the night of the 13th, spend the day in Washington and return by night train, giving a full day to join in the demonstration and losing only one day from business. Let us hear from you.





## National Congress Sons of the American Revolution, Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1899.

Proceedings of the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, at a meeting held at Detroit, May 1st and 2d, 1899, at Philharmonic Hall. The first session was called to order at 11.15 o'clock.

PRESIDENT MURPHY. The Congress will come to order. Our session will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL. O God, whose Name is excellent in all the earth and whose Glory is above the heavens, and who didst inspire and direct the hearts of our forefathers in laying the strong foundations of peace, liberty and safety for our nation; we bless and adore Thy glorious Majesty for that loving kindness towards us. And we humbly pray that the devout sense of those signal mercies to our land may renew and increase in us the spirit of love and thankfulness to Thee, the Author of all good, and a spirit of true devotion to the welfare of the country, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, the High and Mighty Ruler of the Universe, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy seryant, the President of the United States and all others in authority; and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit that they may always incline to Thy will and walk in Thy way. Endow them plentifully with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and prosperity long to live; and finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Bless, O Lord, our soldiers and sailors that have gone forth at the country's call. Prosper them in the maintenance of their nation's honor; keep them safe from every enemy, spiritual and temporal, that they may glorify Thee as instruments in Thy service, and in setting up Thy Kingdom in the world.

And we beseech Thee that Thou look upon this Society assembled in Thy name and presence. In all of our councils will Thou guide, and in our actions go before and follow us. In all things may we seek our country's good. Make us grateful that we are living this day to praise Thee.

And we thank Thee for the memory of the good examples of Thy servants, the members of this Society, who during the past year, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors. And we beseech Thee, that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of Thy holy Name, may have perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in Thy eternal and everlasting glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Compatriots: I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to this Congress His Excellency, Governor Pingree, of the State of Michigan.

GOV. PINGREE. MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I do not have the honor of belonging to this organization, although I think if I could look up the records of my ancestors, I could join. I will state that I have at my house the gun that my great grand-father carried in the Revolutionary War (applause) the gun that my grandfather carried in the War of 1812, and the gun that I carried myself from 1861 to 1865. (Applause.)

Detroit has become widely known as a Convention City. It entertained seventy-three conventions during the past year. It has, therefore, learned to value and enjoy the pleasure of meeting the representatives of the organizations, trades and professions of the country.

I am sure that I voice the sentiment of the people of the State when I bid you a most cordial welcome here.

I assure you that I appreciate the honor of extending the greeting of the State to the Secretary of War and to the gallant commanding officers who co-operated with him in the successful conduct of the recent conflict with Spain.

The object, as I take it, of your organization, is to perpetuate the memory of the struggle which made of thirteen dependent colonies a sovereign Nation. It is especially fitting that the descendants of those who won our independence should glory in the deeds of their ancestors.

The work that your forefathers did was, perhaps as great an achievement as history records. They lived in a time which indeed tried men's souls, and they should be remembered by us just as the children of Israel remember the patriarchs of old.

I have often wondered whether Washington, Hamilton, Greene and Franklin, realized the consequences of the work they accomplished.

In 1775 there was not an independent state in the Western Hemisphere. England, France, Portugal and Spain held the New World in a state of vassalage. We should feel thankful that our forefathers were the first to break the bonds of oppression and to accomplish a political revolution, on this side of the Atlantic.

The consequences of that revolution could not have been realized in those days. Washington perhaps never dreamed that in a few years the United States would extend across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and contain a population of not less than seventy millions of souls!

Nor were the consequences of that revolution confined to this country alone. The example of the American revolutionists was soon to be followed by the breaking of ties which bound the rest of the western world from European domination.

I believe that the people of the Republics of South America owe their independence this day to the work of our forefathers.

Only last winter I had occasion to visit South America. While in Venezuela I was presented with a sword, which I was told had belonged to General Miranda. While in that country I heard a great deal about General Miranda. He is regarded by South Americans with the same veneration with which we regard George Washington. Statues have been erected in honor of his memory, and his name is familiar even to the school children of that country.

I am told that to his efforts the Republic of South America owes its independence and form of government. I became interested in this remarkable man, and have read what I could find regarding his life.

He was born in Caracas, while Venezuela belonged to Spain. At an early age he entered the Spanish Army. When the American Revolution broke out he secured an assignment to the French Army which came to assist us.

During the whole of the war he fought with great gallantry. He so won the esteem of the Commander-in-Chief, that for some time he was detailed by Washington for service on his staff. Here, therefore in our own country, around the camp-fires of the Revolution, freedom for South America was born. Miranda drew from Washington the lessons which he carried to his comrades in the Southern Hemisphere.

The influence of Washington, and of the American Revolution, therefore, extended beyond the United States.

The spirit of Washington, speaking through Miranda, taught the people of New Spain how to love liberty and how to fight for it. He was, as it were a messenger from the New Republic of the North to the people of the South. He taught them how to acquire liberty. He pointed out to them the way.

At three various times his banner was raised on South American soil, but each time he was doomed to defeat.

It is said that in 1811, at the head of a large army of revolutionists, he appeared before Caracas, and that the city would have fallen had it not been swallowed by an earthquake which occurred just as he was ready to make the final assault.

An old man now, he felt and the people felt, that the Unseen Powers of the Universe were in league with Spain against him. The superstitious people fled from his standard and he was forced to retreat. Within a few days his most trusted general betrayed him into the hands of the enemy, and he was carried to Spain, where he spent the remainder of his days in a dungeon.

The seed, however, which he had sown, bore fruit in season, and to-day the flag of Spain, is not seen anywhere in the Western World.

One after another of the dependencies declared their independence and fought the battle of freedom.

The story of the Revolution, therefore, does not cease with Yorktown, but continues until nearly every foot of land in the Western Hemisphere is freed from European domination.

It is interesting to note that these new states modeled their form of government after that which our forefathers established.

All the countries of Central and South America have their presidents, their Congresses, with two houses, their judiciary and their political sub-divisions corresponding to our own.

Your forefathers did their work well.

In my opinion we have opportunities equalling theirs. European despotism went down at Yorktown. Some fear that despotism, in another form, is appearing among us.

If the blood of your ancestors still flows in your veins, you will not only preserve the memory of those ancestors with pride, but you will oppose despotism of any form, whether economical, social or political.

The Americans were successful because the men who led and the men who fought the battles loved liberty more than life.

The English idea of justice has always been an exalted one. Our forefathers loved fair play, and this is the predominant trait of American character to-day.

Men are determined now that every one will have a fair chance. Our forefathers were not politicians. They were patriots.

They believed in the equality of all men before the law and in peace as well.





Let us control as much commerce and trade as possible, but at the same time let us insist that every man shall have as fair an opportunity to work and make his fortune as any other man.

You are Sons of the Revolution. Do not forget that you, too, have rights to guard, that you, too, must look out for your own rights as individuals. This Nation is too great and too strong to be in danger of any foreign foe. There are dangers to be guarded against that are not even political. It is a part of your duty to solve the problems and avoid the dangers that now threaten the commercial and industrial world.

The courage displayed by the Revolutionary Fathers will be needed by their sons in all the days to come. There is no danger that will call for force. The liberties of the people, however, will always need protection.

Do not forget that in this nation, as its history has taught us, there can be no such thing as classes. All laws, of whatever kind must be made and administered in such a way that every man may have an even chance in the pursuit of happiness and in the pursuit of prosperity and wealth.

It is your divine privilege, as sons of the sturdy men, who fought for independence and founded this Republic, to see that justice and fair play are given to all men of whatever rank and station in life.

**THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Compatriots: It gives me very great pleasure to represent to you His Honor, Mayor Maybury, of Detroit. (Applause.)

**MAYOR MAYBURY.** GENTLEMEN: It affords me a very great pleasure to add a word to what our Governor has said in welcoming you to Detroit. I belong to that very large class in our community who were not here in revolutionary times. Of course, we shall never get through blaming them for not coming here in time, but I presume we can apologize for them and say that when they came they found established here a government of justice and equality for all. (Applause.) I am sure the history of our times proves that when they came, imbued with the spirit that emanated from the forefathers of this country, that their records in peace and war will justify us in saying that they have done their duty well. (Applause.)

I have met but one individual in our community who seems to be in a hopeless condition, so far as this society is concerned and he is one who told me that his ancestors came here in the Mayflower, and were first cabin passengers at that. (Laughter and applause.)

I know him to be a man of truth and veracity—and that is a common thing here in Detroit. I said to him, why is it you are not one of the Sons of the American Revolution? Well, said he, the fact is this: in the Revolutionary Army it was required that a man should be five feet eight to get into line, and my ancestors were only five feet seven and a half. (Laughter.) It is the first time that I ever knew of social distinction being lost by the absence of half an inch. (Laughter and applause.)

I want to say to you I hope you will come here again very soon, and that when you come it may be to celebrate another event, similar in character to the one we are now celebrating, and that we shall meet here to celebrate municipal reform. (Applause.) And when you come later to renew your faith, you will find here that people are enjoying the pleasures of local government, whereby they enjoy the greatest amount of happiness and greatest amount of comfort at the least possible cost. (Laughter and applause.)

My friends, Detroit was made to be hospitable. In 1803 a great fire swept over the city, laying it in ashes. The Governor of the Territory and the Territorial Judges were appointed to lay out a new city and to make allotments to those whose buildings had been destroyed. Everything that surrounded them taught them to be generous. They could not look upon that magnificent river flowing by without having the words come to them: "Lay your city as I am laid, broad and deep." (Applause.) They could not look upon the forests growing here, their branches extending out and inviting all to their shade, without hearing the injunction, build this city for all the people, and so as you go through these broad streets and avenues, you seem to hear a silent welcome spoken to you. The fathers laid out this city, not for the indwellers alone, but that the stranger, when he came to us, might hear from every surrounding the words, you are very welcome. (Applause.)

We are an ancient city, my friends. It is almost 200 years since within a quarter of a mile from where you are assembled, the prows of the bateaux were pushed against the sand and there landed here a conglomerate association of settlers and of Christian missionaries. Some of them came with guns, but they were not used. They came and tendered a price to the inhabitants here that was dearer and better to them than all other exchanges: they presented them with the Bible and with the faith of their fathers, and thus they laid the foundation of this fair city. (Applause.)

The purpose of a gathering of men, either friends or strangers is that which savors to testify their welcome. The purpose of

your coming is what makes you so very, very welcome; coming again to renew your faith in the principles for which the fathers fought and died, coming again to say that this land is devoted to justice, the equality of mankind and human liberty. (Applause.)

There are some features of your coming or incidental thereto to which I must refer. You know in every community, no matter however populous, there are men who are very sadly missed from it, and the occasion of your coming is doubly welcome, since it returns to this city one who is missed every moment he is away from us, for it takes away so much more kindness, generosity and everything which makes a man a neighbor, and we thank you that the occasion of your coming brings home to us Russell A. Alger. (Applause.) What a wonderful, wonderful thing is charity and love. When all other ministries fail, it soothes the suffering and furnishes a panacea for all troubles. We live in the surest confidence that the time is coming when the historian will say of those who have participated in the struggles of the last year and of those who controlled the destinies of this country, that they are entitled to be ranked almost among the immortals. (Applause.) Significant, also, is another fact, and I would not feign modesty in saying it, we have with us one whose name has long been throughout this generation the synonym for intrepidity, for courage and bravery. (Long continued applause.)

President Murphy, here rose and called for three cheers for General Wheeler, which were given, with a tiger.

**MAYOR MAYBURY.** I knew that would touch the heart of every man here, as it does mine, and I want to say to you that I look upon his presence here as a living guaranty, a bond, that this country is now and forever united. (Prolonged applause.)

The tender grace of the occasion is also crowned with another event. (Applause.) He comes not unattended. (Applause.) He brings with him one who, like himself, found her way to the tented field. (Applause.) Worthy of her noble ancestor, she went out with the white cap and apron to find her place as a ministering angel where men were stricken with disease and death (applause), the daughter of our distinguished guest. (Applause.)

I said to you, my friends that the purposes of a meeting of men are what control them. The feeling we have for you in this welcome is the feeling I had a short time ago on a somewhat similar occasion. I stood a few days since upon the curb of a street of one of our neighboring cities, and I saw a procession going by, and I saw here and there empty sleeves swayed by the wind, and I saw here and there a crutch and a cane, and as the procession went by, I said to one who stood by, Who are these? He said, "They are they who deserve well of their country," and it seemed to me that I almost saw the flag of their country waving over them, and as it fluttered over them it whispered words of cheer and encouragement.

And then again I see the time coming when, true to the obligation which rests upon them, the descendants of the men who ran up the hills of San Juan, who fought at Aguadores, who stood by the guns of Sampson, Schley and Dewey (applause), will get together to commemorate the birth of that great boon to humanity, and they will only have done the full measure of their duty when they have so organized. And even while I am speaking, I might say that the noblest little army the world has ever seen is fighting in the Philippines to-day; and will not their descendants in the West get together to perpetuate the glory these men are bringing every day to the American soldier and to the American arms? (Applause.) I look upon their position with considerable pathos. With them "It is not to reason why; it is to do and die." It is duty with them. We read of their crawling through the jungles, forgetting that there is water in the river; climbing over the entrenchments and commanding the admiration of the on-looking world. Will their descendants ever forget their valiant action and the credit they have reflected upon their country. (Applause.)

You know it was the command of an ancient people that each generation of children as they grew up, should go up to the Zion of that nation. The command was: "Go up to Zion!" "Go around about her. Mark well her bulwarks, that you may tell those who come after you!" So you come up to a Zion, not built of hands, a Zion whose foundation stone is Justice, whose corner stone is equality of manhood, whose cope stone is liberty, and standing about it you renew the faith for which your fathers lived and died, and marking well, in these troublous times these bulwarks of your Zion, prepare to defend them yourselves and transmit them to those who will follow you. (Cheering and applause.)

**THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Compatriots: I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you now Senator Palmer, the President of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. (Applause.)

**MR. PALMER.** Compatriots and Brethren: The Spirit of '76





still lives. I draw this conclusion from the fact that we have such a goodly attendance here this morning, after your arduous duties of yesterday. (Applause.) I mean devotional duties; for I have no doubt you all attended church three times. (Laughter and applause.)

Shakespeare says, "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just," but he has not told us the condition of that man who was met with a triple work; I might say a quadruple work; for, besides the Governor and Mayor and the head of the State Society, the city seems to have put on her gayest garb to welcome you here and to make your stay pleasant. (Applause.) The two former speakers have exhausted the economies and the sentimental part of the work, and I don't know that there is anything left to me but the dramatic. (Laughter and applause.) And, gentlemen, I want to state to you that you are on historic ground. That here have been enacted dramas for the last 200 years that have become historical and which make some of the most attractive pictures in the annals of history. Right here where we sit men have been scalped—it is not an agreeable thing to think of, but is an agreeable thing to think that we can sit here now without being scalped; it is decidedly pleasant. (Laughter and applause.) Six generations of men have come and gone since the Caucasian took possession of the banks of this river. I know that to be a fact, for I have seen five generations myself, and I have heard my friends tell of the other. (Laughter and applause.)

There is no fiction about Detroit. The only fiction I ever knew about it was a book about an Indian, written by Major Richardson, and to make it particularly attractive, he was guilty of some peculiar statements. For instance, he made the Indians of Pontiac go onto the yard-arms of the vessels coming down this river on both sides at one time. The character of those yards and of those ships must have beaten anything since the time of the Argonautic Expedition. The river is half a mile wide so you can judge for yourself. (Laughter.) Within forty rods of this place Pontiac conspired and tried to take the fort. Major Gladwin, who defended it, never appeared in history after Pontiac retired, and he was a lost member until a Detroit man, within the last few years, found out that he went home, like a sensible man and occupied the seat of his ancestors in Old England and died there.

Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Tecumseh, Proctor, Harrison and many other notable men have made this city their home. Pontiac was a savage. Tecumseh was a gentleman, and I am sorry to say that he was killed. Those three execrable characters, the three Girtys, who formed such a bloody picture in the days immediately after the Revolution, and at that time had headquarters here for a time, and Simon Girty, the most atrocious character of the three, lies buried within eighty miles of this place. Within a few miles of Detroit took place that celebrated victory of Perry, a victory unparalleled in history from this fact, that it was the only time that an English naval power ever surrendered to the enemy. I don't know that any historian has ever made a note of that, but if they are here—and I see Mr. Farmer is here—I wish he would note it in the next edition of his History of Wayne County.

That leads me to remark that Wayne County formerly extended clear to the Mississippi, but through the ambitions of men who wanted to be United States Senators, they kept paring off state after state, until they got down to about twenty miles square. (Laughter and applause.) Such is the ingratitude of republics. (Laughter.) We protected, as far as we could, all the early settlers, but as quick as they got in the saddle they took away our territory and organized governments of their own; whereas, by rights, Detroit should have received tribute from the Northwest for all time to come, and, thereby, we should have had our taxes very materially lessened. (Laughter.) I doubt whether there is in the United States a point of such dramatic interest in history as the two square miles that line the banks of this river. Why, gentlemen, we are not the greatest commercial city on the lakes, but at one time, and in fact for all time, we had the greatest quantity, or did have the greatest quantity of scalping knives that was ever known. It will never again be paralleled in history, and I do not suppose any single point in the United States can parallel us in that respect. Other cities will tell you of their immense areas, of their exports, of their manufactures, and everything of that kind, but, gentlemen, that is of very little importance to us. We are an historical city and we propose to remain an historical city.

I hope your sojourn with us will be delightful. You have the right to call upon any and all of us, and if we are not sufficient, the newsboys will respond to every request at from two to five cents. (Laughter.) We will have other functions after this, and I hope to meet you there. In the meantime, take care of your health. We have plenty of water in town; and that can be variegated in case of illness. (Laughter.) Our population is composed of Yankees, English, Polacks, Danes, Russians, Germans, Dutch, Bohemians, Italians, Magyars, Czechs, Scots

and Normans, and they are united with us in our welcome to you, and I give you my own best wishes until we meet again. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, Governor Pingree, Mayor Maybury and Senator Palmer: On behalf of the Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I thank you for your kindly and cordial words of welcome, which I know are appreciated by the gentlemen I represent and for whom I speak.

I may say to His Excellency, Governor Pingree, that when it was first proposed we come to Detroit, which I think was at our convention in the City of Richmond, we were promised as one of the rewards of this pilgrimage that we should see the great Governor Pingree. (Laughter and applause.) We have come, and we have seen him, and we find that he is great, indeed, and it does not take very strong eyes to pick him out in a crowd. I will say to him now, in behalf of our order, that the documents he speaks of will pass him in any registrar's office in this Society for membership. (Applause.)

Michigan is not one of the original thirteen states, but in the fertility of its soil, in the intelligence and industry of its people, and in the great men it has furnished to the service of the country it has become one of the most important, as it is one of the most influential, in that long list which goes to make up the present Republic.

I may say to His Honor, Mayor Maybury, that it was a message signed by him and presented to the Congress at Morristown, a year ago that had more perhaps to do with the final decision of our visit to Detroit than any other single thing. (Applause.) If the city is less than the state, you may feel pride in presiding over one than which in all this broad land none is more beautiful. (Applause.) It is not the Paris of America, or the Venice of America, as some have said. It is Detroit, unique, alone, peerless. (Applause.) And my good friend, Senator Palmer, what shall I say to you and to those you represent? You who in your own person represent so much that we like to think necessary in the character of the true American (applause)—culture, refinement, large wealth wisely used, distinguished service to the state in highest stations, and who, in your riper years, give your fellow-citizens the benefit of your experience and your judgment, how shall I thank you and those whom you represent for the hospitality we are receiving? You had Gen. Horace Porter here a year or two ago, and after you had possession of him twenty-four hours he said to be entertained by any one else than the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was simply to be camping out. (Laughter and applause.) I myself was here a year or so ago, and the warm arms of your friendship have been around me ever since. How shall I fittingly thank you?

It is the custom of this society, as you know, Compatriots, to meet in the various cities of the country. Four years ago we met in the City of Boston, and after our work was done, under the direction of the then President of the Massachusetts Society, our lamented friend, Col. Barrett, we passed over the battlefields of Concord and Lexington, where the history of the Revolutionary struggle had its beginnings. We meet to-day on a spot, as has been stated, only a little less important, where in 1799 the War of the Revolution was really concluded when the flag was pulled down from Fort Lernout. As we passed over the battlefields of Lexington and Concord, and saw where our forefathers stood and fought, our hearts were filled with patriotic fervor, then and now difficult to describe, and so as we come to this beautiful city and see perhaps as fine an expression of city development as is to be found anywhere, we glory not alone in what our forefathers founded, but in what their children and their grand children have established. (Applause.)

I am glad to say to you, Senator Palmer, that the hospitalities which you have provided so abundantly will not be wasted on those for whom I speak. They have, I think, long since departed from the frugal paths of their forefathers. They know what frugality means, etymologically, but not experimentally. I do not mean by that to say that they do not believe in self-denial and suffering, they do—in their forefathers (laughter)—but until canvasback duck and pate de foi gras are put upon the army ration, they will prove but rebellious soldiers. (Laughter.) What more can I say for them or for you.

And now, Compatriots, I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you Major General Joseph Wheeler. (Long and continued applause.)

GENERAL WHEELER. Brother Compatriots: We have the very interesting addresses, in which the question of state and municipal and political economy have been exhausted, and the dramatic feature of the occasion has also been discussed. There is nothing left for me but to say some few words upon a question in which this audience will be interested, and that is the patriotic side of all this effort, and particularly of those I see before me, the descendants of those whose courage in battle,





endurance under suffering laid the foundation of this, the greatest country on earth. (Applause.) I trust you will appreciate that I fully realize that the cordial and kind reception you have so generously extended to myself is due to that patriotic feeling in every heart, to extend to those of distant localities a cordial greeting, and to express, through them, to those whom they represent, your kindly feeling towards them. (Applause.) It makes no difference how carefully we may consider and study and carry out these ideas of reform and of economy in the political life of our country; it makes no difference how we may progress in the arts and sciences, in manufactures, in agriculture; it makes no difference what wealth we may acquire and hoard up, unless we continue the work which you are doing so much to perpetuate, keep the spirit of patriotism in the hearts of the up-growing generation. We can never attain and never can hold that exalted position in this world which our forefathers confided to us when they turned over to us the reins of government, unless we foster that spirit. (Applause.)

It was the spirit of patriotism and of devotion and duty to the country which was taught by our patriotic mothers centuries ago that caused their sons to fly to arms, at the first sound of the guns at Lexington and Concord. (Applause.) It was this spirit taught by patriotic mothers to their sons that to serve their country was necessary to the life of the country, was the highest possible privilege that could be claimed by any citizen of our land. (Applause.) It was that teaching that brought victory after victory in that great struggle under the immortal Washington. (Applause.) It was that spirit that caused our men to fly to arms in their second struggle with Great Britain. It was that which was in the hearts of our brave men who went with Taylor and Scott to the plains of Mexico and carried the flag of our country and planted it upon the walls of Montezuma. (Applause.) It was that spirit that we should perpetuate to-day, that caused millions of men to fly to arms in that great struggle of more than a third of a century ago. (Applause.) It was that same spirit which added lustre to the American arms in the conflict of last year (applause), a spirit which has placed our country far up in the front rank of all the nations of the earth. (Prolonged applause.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, gentlemen, we are about to proceed to the business which brings us together, but before we do it is proper that I should say a word to you respecting the sad event that has called on me to preside on this occasion instead of him of your choice. Colonel Barrett was known to most of you, and I think I may say to all of you. I think he has been a member of all of our national congresses; he has at least been present at all of those I have attended for the last five years. Most of you knew him well. I have already spoken of his conduct of the Congress over the fields of Concord and Lexington four years ago at Boston, and those of you who were there will remember that after passing a bridge and going up a field to his house, where his forefathers had lived for five generations, he showed us the spot where his ancestors, also a Colonel Barrett, marshalled the troops, just behind the house; and those of us who accepted his hospitality that day will never, I think, forget it. By accident, sudden and unexpected, he was passed from this life to the life beyond. In his character, in his whole personality, he was a worthy son of a long line of worthy sires, and I have no doubt that later on this Congress will take some appropriate action with reference to his death.

I now declare the Congress of 1899, the Tenth Annual Congress of our Order, formally opened and ready for our business.

The first thing in order is the nomination of a Committee of Credentials of three that credentials of the delegates can be passed upon. Will some delegate make a motion in reference to that matter?

MR. WHITEHEAD. I move that such committee be appointed.

PRESIDENT. The motion is made and seconded. Will you add to it, Mr. Whitehead, that a recess of ten minutes be taken.

MR. WHITEHEAD. Yes.

PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded that a committee of three on Credentials be appointed, and that a recess of ten minutes be taken to enable them to examine the credentials. Those in favor of the motion will say aye; those opposed, no.

The motion was carried.

The chair will appoint the Secretary General, Captain Gross; the Registrar General, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Bates, of Detroit, as the Committee on Credentials, and the chair will request the members to produce their credentials to the committee at the table here.

Before declaring the recess, I understand that Mr. Chittenden desires to bring a matter before the attention of the Congress.

MR. CHITTENDEN. This is the first day of May, and is known as Dewey Day (applause), and it seems to me it would be very appropriate to extend our greetings to our heroic compatriot, George Dewey. (Applause.) I have therefore prepared a brief dispatch, realizing that words are golden, which I will read.

DETROIT, Mich., May 1, 1899.

Admiral George Dewey, Manila, Philippines:

Congratulations and fraternal greetings to Compatriot Dewey.

I would move that the Secretary be instructed to cable this to Admiral Dewey.

PRESIDENT. You have heard the motion that this dispatch be sent to Admiral Dewey. Is there anything to be said upon the motion?

MR. PALMER. I would like to amend that by including General Otis and the officers and men of both.

PRESIDENT. You have heard the amendment?

MR. CHITTENDEN. I will accept the amendment.

MR. PALMER. Will my compatriot put the message in form so we can act understandingly, and have it sent to the desk?

MR. CHITTENDEN. I will say in addition to that that Minnesota is very well represented at Manila, having the Colonels of the First Montana and First Minnesota regiments, who have been doing their full duty there for many months, and we are very glad to accept the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is amended, and in order to save time it will be framed during the recess and submitted to the Congress upon the reassembling after the recess.

MR. WARREN. It may not be known to many of the members and compatriots, but Admiral Dewey is a member of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and I think it would be appropriate to address the message to Compatriot George Dewey.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. The cablegram is to be framed, and we will all have a chance at it after the recess. All in favor of sending this message, subject to the approval of the Congress, will say aye; contrary, no. The motion is carried.

The Congress will now take a recess of ten minutes to allow the Committee on Credentials to prepare its report.

The recess having expired, the Congress was called to order by the President General, who said:

The Committee on Credentials is not quite ready to report, but will be in a few moments. They can work, I think without disturbing the speaker that I am about to call upon to say something to you in which you will be very much interested. I know, and I think you will prefer to listen to him rather than to lose time in waiting for this report. I refer to Colonel George Loud, (applause), one of our members, who had the honor and privilege that every American citizen envies him for, that of being present at the immortal battle of Manila. He will take a few moments to give us a word about his personal experience on this occasion. (Applause.)

COL. LOUD. MR. PRESIDENT: It is a great and unexpected pleasure to me to be called upon to speak to you, and I would that I had the gift of speech that I might say something worthy of the occasion of which I speak. These are great anniversary days to me. Each day as it passes brings to me memories which are indelibly stamped upon my mind which I can never forget.

A year and two weeks ago the McCulloch, the ship on which I was taking a trip around the world, entered Hong-Kong harbor and dropped anchor there, to report to Admiral Dewey, and from that moment the McCulloch was one of Admiral Dewey's ships, and every man on board her one of Dewey's men. (Applause.) One week and a year ago I first met Admiral Dewey in person. It was my pleasure to go on board the Olympia that Sunday, the 24th of April, and for half an hour to meet this man, whom all Americans love to-day. (Applause.) And I well remember going back to the McCulloch and their asking me what I thought of the Commodore, and I remember saying that I thought he was just the right man for the place, and I thought, then, and I knew it on the first day of May, that he was a great man, and we all know it now. (Applause.) A year ago last night at midnight, I shared the experience of going through that channel at Corregidor Island. That was an half hour of intense anxiety, but we went in, and a year ago this morning I saw the entry of our fleet between Manila and Cavite, when the Spaniards opened fire upon us, and for the next three hours the battle raged. The shots from the shore came thick and fast around our fleet, and were answered as fast as possible, and for a moment or so we were full of the greatest excitement, excitement beyond the power of words to paint. Every moment, as we looked upon that battle we realized that history was being made.

The McCulloch lay about a mile outside of the fighting line and the shots were flying about us, and we stood ready to go to the aid of any ship that might be blown up by any mine or torpedo. We laid there every moment expecting to be called into the fight, and I well recall the termination of one brilliant picture: It was at the beginning of the second part of that engagement; each of our ships carried three large flags, one at the foremast, one at the mainmast head, and one from the gaff at the stern; and while the smoke was thickest, a breeze sprang up and the flags stood out against the blue sky in the brilliant sunlight, and as I looked at those flags my heart was





filled as never before with a patriotic pride in the stars and stripes on those six fighting ships, and a pride in my country, and with pride in those brave sailors, and with pride for our great Admiral Dewey, in winning that great battle without losing a single human life. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT. May I have your attention? The cablegram to Admiral Dewey, as prepared by the committee, reads as follows:  
DETROIT, Mich., May 1, 1899.

Admiral George Dewey, Manila, Philippines:

Congratulations and fraternal greetings to Compatriot Dewey, Otis and their officers and men, from National Congress Sons of the American Revolution, in session here.

Is that satisfactory to the Congress? Are there any suggestions?

GEN. LOUD. I move that the cablegram be sent as read?

SENATOR PALMER. I move that the president append his signature to it.

PRESIDENT. You have heard the motion. Those in favor will say aye; contrary, no. The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

DR. MARSTON. I move you, sir, that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft and bring in a set of resolutions on the death of our late lamented brother, Col. Barrett.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT. You have heard the motion. All in favor of the motion will signify by saying aye; those opposed, no. The motion is unanimously adopted. The chair appointed as such committee George H. Marston, Massachusetts; John R. Robinson, California; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; H. S. Sibley, Michigan, and Benj. B. Minor, Virginia.

MR. PALMER. I imagine the most of us will remember the picture of the old Charter Oak that appeared in the Child's History and in the Geography, wherein it was said the charter of King Charles or King James, or some of their forebears, was hidden when the governor undertook to take it away from him. Now, here is a gavel made from the wood of that tree, which is presented to the National Society, by Mrs. Dewing, of this city, and I move its acceptance, Mr. President, and that the thanks of the association be tendered to her formally in writing. The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. I am very sure there will be a unanimous vote. Any piece of the Charter Oak, even so small as this, in this year of our Lord, becomes a precious relic. It will make one of the souvenirs of our meeting that I know you will be glad to have permanently placed in the archives of the society.

MR. PALMER. Do any of our Connecticut brethren remember the fate of the Charter Oak? Whether it remains standing?

GEN. GREELEY. The Charter Oak no longer stands.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. Those in favor will say aye; opposed, no. The ayes have it. It is unanimous. I will turn this over to you, Mr. Secretary General, and intrust it to your care.

GEN. GREELEY. I want to say another word about the Charter Oak. In the place where the Charter Oak once stood there is now a bronze tablet to mark the place, which was erected by the Sons of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT. I understand the Committee on Credentials is now ready to report. We are all handsome men, and I suggest that as the chairman of the Committee on Credentials reads the report that each one rise and let us see how handsome he is. We will now listen to the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Clark, the chairman, then presented the following report:

#### LIST OF DELEGATES PRESENT AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS, May 1st and 2d, 1899.

##### DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

##### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Franklin Murphy ..... Acting President General.  
Gen. J. C. Breckinridge ..... Vice-President General.  
John Whitehead ..... Vice-President General.  
Samuel Eberly Gross ..... Secretary General.  
C. W. Haskins ..... Treasurer General.  
A. Howard Clark ..... Registrar General.  
Rufus W. Clark ..... Chaplain General.

##### STATE SOCIETIES.

##### ARIZONA.

Silas Farmer.

##### ARKANSAS.

John W. Chester.

##### CALIFORNIA.

John R. Robinson.

##### COLORADO.

Maj. C. A. Coolidge.

##### CONNECTICUT.

General E. S. Greeley, Gen. Geo. H. Ford, Franklin H. Hart, Everett E. Lord, Col. Samuel Daskam, Rufus E. Holmes, Julius G. Lay, Charles G. Stone.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Gen. Thos. M. Vincent, Hon. John B. Wight, Chas. Moore, Noble D. Larner, Francis E. Grice, Sidney J. Besseliere, Lewis J. Manro.

#### ILLINOIS.

I. S. Blackwelder, James H. Gilbert, Chas. Kingsbury Miller, John S. Sargent, C. D. Standish, J. D. Vandercreek, Geo. A. Loud, Dudley Smith.

#### INDIANA.

C. W. Cromwell.

#### IOWA.

H. O. Whitney.

#### KANSAS.

C. W. Hitchcock, H. W. Quinby.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Nathan Appleton, E. B. Coolidge, Chas. B. Holman, Capt. A. A. Folsom, George H. Marston.

#### MICHIGAN.

Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, R. Storrs Willis, Theo. H. Eaton, Henry S. Sibley, Edwin W. Gibson, Geo. W. Bates.

#### MINNESOTA.

Daniel R. Noyes, E. S. Chittenden.

#### MONTANA.

Harry B. Palmer.

#### NEBRASKA.

Burnell Colson.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rev. Lee S. McCollister, Hon. Alfred Russell.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Hon. John Whitehead, General Joseph Wheeler, Wm. H. Murphy, Franklin Murphy, Jr., Eugene Vanderpool, John J. Hubbell, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Henry L. Janeway.

#### NEW YORK.

Warren Higley, Louis H. Cornish, Wm. H. Wayne, Chas. N. Palmer, Albert J. Squier, Carroll C. Rawlings, Cornelius A. Fugley, Horatio C. King, W. W. J. Warren, Chas. W. Haskins, Harry P. Gibson, E. W. Bissell, F. T. Sibley, Geo. B. Remick, Elliot F. Slocum.

#### OHIO.

Col. John W. Harper, Judge J. H. Anderson, Judge E. M. P. Brister, Edward E. Cole, Judge Rush R. Sloane, John E. Betts.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

James Denton Hancock, Henry D. Sellers, Thos. Stephen Brown, T. O. Leonard, Oliver Phelps.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Robert Perkins Brown, Christopher Rhodes, Chas. L. Clark, F. G. Kneeland, Wm. L. Henry.

#### VIRGINIA.

Benjamin B. Minor, Charles F. Reed, Wm. G. Goldsmith, Wm. S. Moore.

Note: additional several delegates came into the convention after the report of the committee was read and on the second day of the meeting.

When California's name was reached in the list of states the President General said:

Compatriots, I wish to present to you a Son of the American Revolution who has come from California to be here.

Mr. Robinson, of California, is presented.

MR. CLARK. He is one of the original founders of the Society, of the Sons of Revolutionary Sires. Mr. C. W. Cromwell is here from Indiana, who is a member of the Society, but not a regular delegate.

MR. WHITEHEAD. I move that Mr. Cromwell be authorized to sit in this Congress to represent the State of Indiana.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. Those in favor will say aye; contrary, no. The ayes have it, and it is so ordered.

MR. MARSTON. I will state that the Massachusetts delegation are expecting four or five more members here who are on the way, I believe.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot make a gentleman a member of the Congress until he arrives.

The reading of the report from the Committee on Credentials was then completed.

PRESIDENT. The report of the committee shows that 93 members are present. All in favor of accepting and adopting the report of the committee will say aye; those opposed, no. The motion is adopted and the report is accepted.

MR. PALMER. Is there any further business?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is an order of business established by precedent and perhaps this is as good a time, as any to state what it is. First we have the reports of the general officers. Then we have the reports of the committees appointed at the prior Congress, then we have new business, and then we have the election of officers, then the final adjournment. For the first time in our history we have extended our





business meeting over two days, and it has been suggested as perhaps a good division of the work that this morning we have the addresses of welcome, which in their eloquence and length of time have taken—and very enjoyably taken—the greater part of the time, and that those shall be followed by the report of the committee on credentials, which we have had, and that now we take up the reports of the officers, to be followed perhaps by the report of the committee appointed to report upon the death of Col. Barrett. Perhaps the balance of that work will not take over twenty minutes. To-morrow we can consider the recommendations of the committees, take up unfinished business and the election of officers.

MR. PALMER. I would be in favor of accepting the precedent already established as to the order of business, but you have elaborated that somewhat. If we could get right down to the order of business now.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. We now immediately approach the reports of the officers, the Secretary General, the Treasurer General and the Historian General, who has no report, I believe. Have you any suggestion to make?

MR. PALMER. No, sir; I am willing to accept your suggestion as to the order of business, but before sitting down I want to make an announcement. We are to have a smoker, which is going to be an informal thing, and if you have no other suits I will say there is nothing binding about swallow-tails. For myself I would like to go in my shirt sleeves, therefore I have brought the only coat I have down with me from the farm, seven miles out. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will now ask for the report of the Secretary General.

Capt. Gross then read his report, which follows:

The Secretary General has the honor to report that although the war with Spain has turned the attention of many persons who would be likely to become members of the Society to the active field of operations in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, yet, as will be seen by the report of the Registrar General, the Society has grown in numbers and there are indications of a large increase in membership during the present year following the recent war.

In the sudden death of President General Edwin Shepard Barrett, at his home in Concord, Mass., on the 20th of December, 1898, the society suffered the loss of one of its most ardent members and true patriots. Resolutions relating to Mr. Barrett's death have been sent to the Secretary General from a large number of the states, notably Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, California, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Rhode Island and from the Illinois Society, Sons of the Revolution; Vice-President General Thomas M. Anderson writes from Manila on January 30, expressing sympathy with the Society in its loss and stating that the members of the Society there would meet in a few days and pass resolutions. Due notice of Mr. Barrett's death was mailed by the Secretary-General to the officers of the State Societies and a design of the insignia of the Society in flowers was prepared for the funeral.

Two amendments have been offered to the National Constitution, which will come up for action in the due course of business.

Silver medals have been awarded during the past year for essays, as follows:

Perley Poore Sheehan of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Henry August Meier of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., and Miss Margaret Sprague Carhart of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Secretary-General has had extended correspondence with gentlemen residing in the following states regarding the organization of new State Societies: Alabama, Tennessee, Wyoming, North and South Dakota and Mexico; and some correspondence has been conducted with members of the Society at Havana, Cuba, and San Juan, Porto Rico, to the same end, as well as with members of the Society at Manila, where there are twenty-five members in the Government service. This correspondence has resulted in the organization of a State Society in South Dakota and Tennessee, and Wyoming is expected soon to follow.

A circular was issued by the National Society calling attention to the LaFayette monument to be unveiled in Paris on July 4, 1900, and subscriptions have been started in the various State Societies.

The State Society reports indicate a healthy growth and assurance of a long and useful life to the Sons of the American Revolution.

A list of the members of the various State Societies, who have served in the war with Spain has been prepared and is attached to and a part of this report, but being too lengthy for reading at this time is submitted to the Congress for its use in such manner as may be decided.

Synopses of the state reports, which are also too extended to be included in this report, are given below:

ARIZONA reports that it has secured a flag bill, passed on March 11th, as the result of the labors of its Flag Committee; but three minutes being required for its passage by the House.

ARKANSAS has been very active during the year in celebrating patriotic anniversaries.

CALIFORNIA has also observed the days made notable by revolutionary events.

The COLORADO Society has been largely represented by its members in active field duty, during the war with Spain and forwarded to General Irving Hale at Manila a handsome sword; also presenting to each of its other soldier members an insignia of the Society. The Colorado Society has also had introduced in the legislature a flag bill.

CONNECTICUT has awarded prizes to the pupils in its public schools for patriotic essays, and erected fifty grave markers over the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Society reports a very successful and interesting year and has offered gold medals for essays on the American Revolution to the pupils of its schools.

FLORIDA has grown in members and the interest taken in its work very materially increased.

The Iowa Society presented a silken flag to the 50th Iowa Regiment and has organized three chapters.

KANSAS reports satisfactory progress.

The KENTUCKY Society has offered prizes for essays on Revolutionary subjects.

The MAINE Society has printed two publications of valuable historical interests.

On July 4th, last year the MARYLAND Society erected a granite monument over the grave of General William Smallwood, the ranking officer from Maryland in the Revolutionary war; have on hand \$15,000 toward the building of the Maryland Revolutionary monument and have established a permanent headquarters in Baltimore for the Society.

MASSACHUSETTS, whose members to the number of forty-seven served in the war with Spain, reports considerable activity in their local chapter. The Society has promoted the work of saving Faneuil Hall and is working to secure a monument on Dorchester Heights. It has contributed to relief work during the late war, aided in repairing the old North Church, erected grave markers and labored for a flag bill.

The MINNESOTA Society's attention has during the last year been turned toward the celebration of Revolutionary events in connection with the school children.

MONTANA reports a growth in its society and an increase in interest.

The NEBRASKA Society installed an exhibition of relics at the Omaha Exposition on Bunker Hill day last year, which proved very attractive.

ILLINOIS reports that it has commemorated Lexington and Yorktown days as well as other events. Its Flag Committee has been very zealous in their efforts and succeeded in getting a flag bill through the Illinois Legislature.

NEW JERSEY, after entertaining the National Congress a year ago in a most bountiful manner, erected a bronze tablet in front of the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, which was organized in 1664, and celebrated the battle of Princeton.

The EMPIRE STATE Society has seven local chapters and has established a permanent headquarters for the Society, where there are displayed a large number of relics of the war with Spain presented by a member of the Society. The Society presented a stand of colors to the 71st Regiment, N. Y. N. G., a handsome sword, belt and epaulets to General Grant and a horse and accoutrements to General Matthew C. Butler. Seventy-five of the members of the New York Society served in the war with Spain, many of whom held high positions.

The OHIO Society supplied fifty of its members in various capacities in the war with Spain and has published a list of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in Ohio.

The OREGON Society has established permanent headquarters, has offered prizes for patriotic essays and has furnished the largest number of soldiers to the Spanish war in proportion to its membership.

The PENNSYLVANIA Society reports an increase in membership and a greater interest in the work of the Society throughout the state.

RHODE ISLAND observed Bunker Hill day and then presented a sword to Compatriot Charles Wheaton Abbott, Jr., U. S. A., Col. 1st R. I. Volunteers. The Society also appropriated \$100 for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and are arranging to erect markers on the graves of 325 Revolutionary soldiers.

TEXAS is growing and had quite a large number of its members in the war with Spain.

The WASHINGTON STATE Society has assisted in purchasing a testimonial to be presented to "Dewey's Flag Ship," the





"Olympia," in the shape of a silver service of twenty-seven pieces.

The WISCONSIN Society has established its third chapter at LaCrosse and is growing in membership.

VIRGINIA reports continued interest in the work of the Society that its membership is steadily growing.

The Secretary-General desires to thank the National Officers and the officers of the various State Societies for their co-operation and assistance in carrying on the work of his office.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL E. GROSS, Secretary-General.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Secretary-General. All in favor of receiving it and placing it on file will signify it by saying aye; contrary, no. It is so ordered.

The report of the Treasurer-General will now be received.

#### CASH STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Year ending April 30, 1899.

Balance cash on hand May 1, 1898 .....\$ 696.61

##### RECEIPTS.

Annual Dues—1898 .....	\$ 104.50	
" —1899 .....	2185.00	
		\$2289.50
Certificates .....	558.75	
Blanks .....	65.19	
Lafayette Memorial Fund .....	29.50	
		\$2942.94

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

Stationery and Printing .....	\$ 352.97
Expenses Office Registrar General .....	728.00
Expenses Office Secretary General .....	58.85
Certificates and engraving of same .....	252.30
Badges and Medals—	
Gold .....	\$ 240.75
Silver .....	37.50
Color Plates .....	8.00
	286.25

Stenographer's Report—	
Annual Congress—Morristown .....	40.00
Interest on bills, Republic Press .....	15.47
Flowers for Mr. Barrett's funeral .....	18.25
	\$1752.09

Balance cash on hand April 30, 1899, (deposited in Continental National Bank, New York)	1887.46
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\$3639.55 \$3639.55

New York, April 30, 1899.

C. W. HASKINS,  
Treasurer-General.

As my term of office has drawn to a close, I regret that my report is a matter of such dry figures, but finances are a matter very intimately connected with the vital life of an organization.

Among the various trusts I have to look after I have always taken a very live interest in the S. A. R.

The Society has seen fit to call me to this office for several years and I appreciate the honor. During my term the Society has grown and developed and has become one of a really national importance. I have always desired to see them accumulate a fund. It seems to me that a fund is a sort of rallying point and the National Organization lacks somewhat a rallying point.

An effort was made to have the dues raised. This was done in 1893, at Chicago, and the dues fixed at 50 cents per member. But they were reduced again in 1894, at Washington to 25 cents per member, where they have since remained. We have managed, by watching the finances very closely, to get to the end of each year without finding ourselves in debt. But as you see, the money that we raise at the end of each year hardly carries us through the ensuing year.

This trust that you continued each year to place in my hands has been a pleasant one to me, although fraught with considerable work and care, and I have given it very careful and loving attention, and I trust that I have been able to win your approval, and if the results of my work have been as satisfactory to you as the duties have been pleasant to me, then I am fully repaid for my efforts.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will add that at the request of the Treasurer General, who desired to have an audit of his accounts for the entire time of his service, the President General requested Patterson, Corwin & Patterson, a firm of chartered accountants of the highest class, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer General during the entire term of his service, and I will ask the Secretary General to read that report.

The report was read, as follows:

HON. FRANKLIN MURPHY, Acting President General, National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

DEAR SIR: As per request and authority of January 4, 1899, we have made an examination of the books and accounts of C. W. Haskins, Treasurer General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, for the period—May 1, 1892, to and including April 30, 1899.

We certify that the accounts on the said books of the Society are correct; that all money received from the State Societies has been properly accounted for; that all expenditures made by said Treasurer General are upon vouchers properly approved by the President General and Secretary General, and that said vouchers are on file.

We also find that the amount of cash on hand agrees with the balance as shown by the bank pass book.

We also certify that during the period—May 1, 1892, to April 30, 1899, no expenditures whatever incurred by the office of the Treasurer General have been paid out of the funds of the National Society, nor have any charges been made for such expenses by the Treasurer General.

A statement of the account of the said Treasurer General for the period—May 1 to April 30, 1899, is attached and is correct.

Very truly yours,

PATTERSON, CORWIN & PATTERSON.  
Certified Public Accountants.

#### CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

From May 1, 1892, to April 30, 1899.

#### NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Balance cash on hand May 1, 1892 .....\$ 407.05

##### RECEIPTS.

Annual Dues .....	12776.25
Certificates .....	5641.75
Blanks .....	742.54
Rosettes .....	18.33
Lafayette Memorial Fund .....	29.50

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

Stationery and Printing .....	\$2481.88
Expenses Office Secretary and Registrar	
Generals .....	5546.10
Certificates .....	2360.90
Rosettes and Ribbon .....	20.40
Badges, Medals, Dies, etc. ....	1480.25
Refund to Vermont—overpayment .....	2.00
Expenses Annual Conventions, Printing and Mailing Annual Reports, Proceedings Annual Conventions, Organization Expenses Special Conventions, Reporting the proceedings thereof, Union with S. R., etc. ....	845.42
Printing and mailing Year Books .....	2774.03
Miscellaneous, interest, flowers for Mr. Barrett's funeral .....	2183.26
	33.72
Balance cash on hand April 30, 1899 .....	1837.46

\$19615.42 \$19615.42

The report was then accepted and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. I call your attention to one paragraph in that certificate which says that the Treasurer General has not only given his time and services free in connection with the duties of his office, but has himself paid whatever expense there has been incidental to his work. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT. I will now call upon the Registrar General to make his report.

The report of the Registrar General was then read, which is as follows:

Report of the Registrar General to the Tenth Annual Congress of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution, at Detroit, May 1, 1899:

COMPATRIOTS: Your Registrar General has the honor to report that the manuscript archives under his charge have been increased in historical value during the past year by the addition of 778 application papers, showing the lineal descent of members of this Society from upwards of 850 ancestors, who are proved to have rendered active service as soldiers, sailors, or recognized patriots during the War of the Revolution.

The present active membership is 9,690 patriots, who, placing themselves on record as descendants of the founders of the Nation, have during the recent exciting months in many instances signally emulated the bravery and perseverance of their ancestors in active warfare and in extending to down-trodden peoples in other lands the blessings of American institutions.

The largest State Society enrollment is in Massachusetts with 1,375 members. The next is the Empire State, with 1,159





members; Connecticut, 1,018; Illinois, 520; and others as recorded below:

Arizona .....	20	Missouri .....	209
Arkansas .....	31	Montana .....	28
California .....	333	Nebraska .....	74
Colorado .....	99	New Hampshire .....	282
Connecticut .....	1018	New Jersey .....	395
Delaware .....	32	New York .....	1159
District of Columbia .....	391	Ohio .....	379
Florida .....	35	Oregon .....	147
France .....	15	Pennsylvania .....	155
Hawaii .....	72	Rhode Island .....	234
Illinois .....	520	South Dakota .....	20
Indiana .....	160	Tennessee .....	17
Iowa .....	125	Texas .....	25
Kansas .....	155	Utah .....	52
Kentucky .....	106	Vermont .....	290
Louisiana .....	44	Virginia .....	102
Maine .....	357	Washington .....	120
Maryland .....	167	West Virginia .....	15
Massachusetts .....	1375	Wisconsin .....	187
Michigan .....	328		
Minnesota .....	417	Total .....	9,690

A year ago there were thirty-eight Societies, to-day we have forty Societies, South Dakota and Tennessee being added to the list.

During the year 570 certificates of membership have been engrossed and 220 badge permits have been issued.

Your first Registrar General, the late Mr. Tarbell, of Boston, was followed by the late Doctor Goode of Washington, whom your present officer had the honor to succeed in 1893. Since 1891 the records have been preserved in the city of Washington, at the Smithsonian Institution, and when bound will make a manuscript library of sixty volumes, that will certainly be of great value to future generations. Ready reference is possible to data in the papers through the system of index cards.

These cards aggregate about 40,000, and are arranged in three series; first an alphabetical index by State Societies, giving the name, residence, state and national numbers of each member; second, an index in like form of all members in one series; and third, a card for every revolutionary ancestor from whom eligibility is claimed, and giving the names of descendants with their registration numbers.

An addition to this series that would be of much genealogical value is an alphabetical index card for every name mentioned in each pedigree, but such an index is unfortunately rendered practically impossible by the limited income of the National Society, for the task of its preparation would involve the recording of more than 120,000 names.

A National Register to include the pedigree of each member and a brief statement of the ancestor's service in each case was planned a few years ago, but its preparation seemed inexpedient by reason of the expense involved in its preparation, and it has in a measure been rendered unnecessary by the publication of State Society books. It may, however, be feasible and expedient in the near future to print a directory of the entire membership, arranged either by states or in general alphabetical order.

The National Society was organized in New York City in 1889 by the union of several State Societies, the oldest of which was the Sons of Revolutionary Sires, organized in California, in 1875. The first annual Congress was held in Louisville, in 1890, and the second Congress in Hartford, in 1891. At the third Congress in New York City, in 1892, the Registrar General reported 3,503 members; in Chicago, in 1893, 4,100 members; in Washington, in 1894, 4,592 members, and so at Congresses in Boston, Richmond, Cleveland and Morristown, there was reported a steady growth, till now at the end of the first decade the total registration, including the living and our honored dead, considerably exceeds the 10,000 mark.

Each year patriotic interest has been aroused in the region visited by the Congress, resulting in a notable increase in membership, and at no time has the increase been greater than in Michigan during the last few months.

The Registrar General has several times called attention to the work of the Government in bringing together the military records of the Revolution and their indexing, with a view to publication. The act of Congress under which this work is carried on was introduced in Congress by one of our members, Senator Redfield Proctor. These valuable muster and pay-rolls are now in the Record and Pension office of the War Department, and the information they contain is given freely and promptly to all applicants. They are being supplemented from time to time by rolls from the several states, but it is not yet time for publication, various sources of additional information not being exhausted.

The State of Maryland has very nearly completed a volume

of quarto archives that contain the rolls of her soldiers in the Revolution. Massachusetts is continuing the publication of her records, four volumes being completed.

Vermont should be roused to print her rolls, so Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, though in each case the records are very incomplete.

In the Pension Office at Washington there is a most valuable storehouse of genealogical and military history in the papers filed by the pensioners of the Revolution. Upwards of 75,000 soldiers there tell the story of their war life and many of them include family history of great interest. Many family Bibles are on the files as evidence in the claims of soldier or their widows, and it may be possible from these to gather much that would be valuable to descendants.

In the Library of Congress there has recently been brought to light some almost forgotten and most important manuscripts bearing on the period of the Revolution. These include original papers and documents of Rochambeau and the Comte de Segur, the French Minister of War, relating to the service of French officers and to the general aid extended to America by France.

There may also be mentioned thirty-five manuscript volumes concerning the Royalists in America during the Revolution, being the proceedings of a commission of inquiry into the cases of some 1,400 Americans, who were later indemnified by act of Parliament. Descendants of these loyalists would certainly not be eligible to membership in this Society, yet the testimony is of much interest as containing information respecting the careers and families of prominent colonial persons nowhere else of record.

We are naturally proud to number in our ranks the President of the United States, the Commanding General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, the Ambassador to France, our former President General, and many other representative Americans in military, diplomatic, political, judicial and civil life, who have honored themselves and brought glory to our nation during the past few months.

And on this memorable May Day, the first anniversary of the great victory at Manila, we feel like extending our heartfelt congratulations to the hero of that naval battle, Compatriot George Dewey.

Respectfully submitted,  
A. HOWARD CLARK,  
Registrar General.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington City.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Registrar General. All in favor of receiving it and placing it on file will manifest by saying aye, contrary, no. It is so ordered. The various reports will appear in the minutes of the meeting.

I will now call upon the committee appointed on the death of Col. Barrett.

Mr. MARSTON. The committee appointed have attended to their duty, and beg leave to report the following resolution:

WHEREAS. The members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have learned with sincere sorrow of the death of its beloved president, Edwin Shepard Barrett, of Massachusetts, therefore

Be it Resolved. That in his death this Society has lost an efficient, dignified and an able presiding officer, a zealous advocate of its cause and an earnest and untiring worker in the enlargement and upbuilding of its patriotic principles.

The world has lost a man of unblemished character, whose every instinct was to improve and benefit mankind, and his family a kind and loving husband and father.

Resolved, That in his death we recognize the hand of Him who doeth all things well, believing this Society and our country have been stimulated to good and righteous works throughout the influence of his example.

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sympathy in their hour of bereavement and trust that the Great Commander of nations may comfort them in their sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this Society and a copy sent the family of the deceased, signed by the president and secretary.

GEORGE H. MARSTON, Massachusetts:

COMMITTEE.

John R. Robinson, California.

General Joseph Wheeler, Alabama.

Henry S. Sibley, Michigan.

Benj. B. Minor, Virginia.

Mr. WHITEHEAD. I move that the report of the committee be accepted and adopted.

The motion was seconded and was unanimously adopted.

Mr. CHITTENDEN. I move that we adjourn to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The motion was seconded, put and carried, and the Congress adjourned to the hour fixed.





## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DETROIT, Mich., 2d of May, 1899.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** The Society will please come to order. This session of the Congress will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

**CHAPLAIN GENERAL CLARK.** Almighty God, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, the ruler of nations, we adore and magnify Thy holy name. We bless Thee for the privileges Thou hast granted unto us and for the favors that Thou has permitted us as a Nation to enjoy. Grant that we may be enabled to so discharge all the trusts committed to us and the privileges that Thou hast committed to us from our forefathers; that we may transmit them to generations to come unimpaired. Grant Heavenly Father, that Thy spirit may be with us this morning to aid us in all our deliberations and that the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts may ever be acceptable in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all evermore. Amen.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** The first business of the morning will be the reports of the committees appointed by the last Congress of which I believe there are two. One is the Flag committee. Is the chairman of the Flag committee present? The chairman of this committee, Col. Prime of New York, is not with us. I saw him at the station as the delegation left the city, and he stated that a professional engagement of importance would prevent his being with us at this Congress. As the report, however, is here, it will be read by the secretary general.

The Secretary General read the report, which follows:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The undersigned, on behalf of our permanent Flag Committee, respectfully reports:

At the risk of some repetition of the matters stated in the report of last year we must state something connected with the history of the Flag movement.

On the 30th of April, 1897, at the Cleveland Congress of your Society, the Committee was created under the resolution by that Congress adopted in these words:

"Resolved: That this Society appoint a permanent Committee of thirteen, who shall on behalf of this Society, have charge of the fostering of public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our Country, and preserving it from desecration. That such Committee shall join with, and invite to join with it, other Patriotic Societies and the Committees of the same, to co-operate in the aforesaid objects and ends. That such Committee have power to fill all vacancies, to fix its own quorum, and to make its own rules, and that such Committee shall be known as the Flag Committee of this Society."

The Committee appointed under the resolution has remained unchanged ever since and is composed of the following named Compatriots: Ralph Earl Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass.; Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill, M. C., Norwalk, Conn.; Gen. J. Breckinridge, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., New York City, N. Y.; Col. Lewis Cheesman Hopkins, New York City, N. Y.; Gen. Horatio C. King, New York City, N. Y.; Edward Hagaman Hall, New York City, N. Y.; Walter Seth Logan, New York City, N. Y.; Hon. John Whitehead, Morristown, N. J.; Gen. George H. Shields, St. Louis, Mo.; James H. Hoyt, Cleveland, Ohio; Right Rev. Charles Edward Cheeny, Chicago, Ill.

It will be noticed that the Committee was thoroughly representative, so far as location of residence of its members was concerned, and yet the President General, by whom the Committee was named, sought to locate sufficient of its members near the City of New York to insure that in case of necessity, that meetings could be had, and a quorum counted without calling all the members of the Committee, located, some of them, twelve hundred miles from others. Your Committee has not failed to meet, no matter how great the distance separating the members. It has agreed also on a system of consultation and deliberation and of parliamentary action by mail and a plan of agreement by correspondence and by canvass of the views of its members expressed by correspondence.

At the first meeting of your Committee held in New York City early in the month of June, 1897, it was the unanimous opinion of its members that the existence of the Flag Committees appointed by many of the Patriotic Societies of our Country, if their efforts could be unified, was a great element of strength, and that an effort to unite all those Flag Committees in some central organization, ought to be attempted. Your Committee instructed its Chairman and Secretary to invite all the Flag Committees of all the Patriotic Societies to a mass meeting to confer in relation to the subject, one of common interest to all, and in relation to a means of securing

united action in pursuing the common cause. In pursuance of that authority a mass meeting was held at the Hotel Normandie, in New York City, in the Autumn of 1897, at which it was unanimously agreed that the Flag Committees should form an organization to conserve the purpose of all, and to co-ordinate the efforts of all, and a Committee was appointed to draft a plan, which was reported and adopted, and in pursuance of that plan the organization known as "The American Flag Association" came into being. It is an Association composed only of the members of the several Flag Committees appointed by thirty-two Patriotic Societies of the land, and opens its doors for membership to the members of all other Flag Committees appointed for like purpose. Its objects are to conserve and co-ordinate the efforts of all the Flag Committees to the end expressed in the resolution authorizing our appointment. It has no fees and the expenses incurred in its work are met by voluntary contributions from the several Societies.

Associated together and in the association uniting and co-ordinating efforts in the common cause and to the same end, are Flag Committees of the following: The National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution; New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution; District of the Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution; National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Keskeskick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Commandery in Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; New York State Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; District of Columbia Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Illinois Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Washington Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Michigan Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Kansas Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Iowa Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; General Court of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; Pennsylvania Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; New Jersey Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; New York Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; the American Institute of Civics; the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, the Society of the War of 1812; the National Society of Naval Veterans.

The officers of the American Flag Association at present are: Ralph Earl Prime of New York, President.

Gen. O. O. Howard of Vermont, Gen. F. D. Grant, of New York, Vice-Presidents.

Gen. Thomas Wilson of New York, Edward Hagaman Hall of New York, Secretaries.

Maj. J. Langdon Ward of New York, Treasurer.

And its Executive Committee consisted of the six officers above named, with

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge of Washington, D. C.

Charles Kingsbury Miller of Chicago, Ill.

Miss Mary Van B. Vanderpool of New York City.

Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. James M. King, D. D., of New York City.

Edward Payson Cone of New York City.

Walter Chandler of Elizabeth, N. J.

The resolution of your Society directed our efforts, among other things, to obtaining legislation to protect the Flag of our Country from desecration, and as that resolution has been the model for most of the action taken by the other Societies, we found that to be one of the common purposes of all. Of course the natural impulse was first to obtain Congressional legislation. The discovery of Flag desecration was not made by us. Others, individuals, and societies, we found, had been petitioning the National Congress for years, for the legislation desired and all in vain. The Chairman of your Committee visited Washington two successive winters and with the assistance of members of your Committee, some of whom were Senators and others Representatives in the National Congress and others holding honorable places in the Government service sought to call to life measures which slept in the pigeon holes of Committees of both Houses, but all in vain. Like their predecessors in former Congresses they were sleeping the sleep from which there was to be no awakening. The indisposition of Senators and members of Congress to forward so patriotic a measure in any form whatever, was a cause of serious study. The contempt of some, and sometimes of those who had





followed the Flag on the field of battle, was most disheartening. It is not well to commit to writing words that have been spoken on the subject.

The repeated failures to secure any national legislation, no doubt contributed to the discouragement, and to make the work a more difficult one.

Failing of success in the last Congress, the American Flag Association turned its attention to securing State Legislation on the subject. Such legislation recommended itself for two reasons. If we secured it in many of the states, it might tend to convince some new Congress that the sentiment of the people of our land favored legislation to protect the Flag, and at all events it would render more effectual the whole defence of the Flag, since the enforcement of a law of Congress would of necessity be by Federal law officers, and they are only located in our large cities, whereas the enforcement of a state statute would be by the law officers of the states who are found in every township and hence would be most effective.

It was a very large undertaking to secure legislation in all the states. There were not many hands to undertake the work. With such time and aid as was at command, an effort was planned to secure some legislation during the season just passed, and to reach at first such states as seemed easiest to reach. We have received most hearty co-operation from the Compatriotic Sons of the American Revolution in every state to which we have directed our attention, and we desire to record our obligations to the following names out of the many to whom we owe the testimony of their services.

Gen. Francis A. Appleton, President of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and Chairman of its Flag Committee, has in his state rendered valuable service in endeavoring to obtain from the General Court of that state the passage of the Flag bill. In the state of Maine we are indebted to Companion John M. Richards, Adjutant-General of that state and a Companion of the Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion. In the state of Connecticut Compatriot Charles A. Jewell of the Connecticut Society took most active and energetic and useful interest in the matter in that state and through him we were able to enlist the successful service of Hon. Harrison B. Freeman, Jr., to whom, with Senators Hale and Lounsberry, members of the Legislature of this state, we are indebted for a signal success. In the state of Pennsylvania, we record our obligations to General Greeg, Commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion, to Compatriot Alfred E. Hunt of the Sons of the American Revolution, to Companions John P. Nicholson and Henry Clay Trumbull and Gen. J. P. S. Gobin. In Illinois we return thanks to Charles Kingsbury Miller, Chairman of the Flag Committee of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in that state, and to Horatio L. Wait of the Loyal Legion. In Wisconsin, to Gen. Michael Griffin of Eau Claire, an enthusiastic advocate of legislation for the defence of the Flag. In J.; Gen. George H. Shields, St. Louis, Mo.; James H. Hoyt, Colorado, to Compatriot Kelly, the Registrar of our Society in that state, and in California to Companion Smedberg, Recorder of the Loyal Legion in that state. The names mentioned do not by any means comprise all that have been interested in the work.

We have to report that up to the time of preparation of this report, there have been enacted laws for the preservation of the Flag from desecration in the states of Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Arizona and California, and that measures to the same effect are pending before the Legislatures of the states of Missouri and Colorado. We regret to say that for two years in succession the Flag bill has passed the Lower House of the Legislature of New Jersey, but each year has been stifled and has died in the Committee of the Senate of that state, from which it could not be loosed even though several of the most honorable, learned and patriotic of the citizens of that state did their best to secure the passage of the act.

It will not do to leave unsaid the fact that the Flag bill in the New York Legislature, having passed both Houses on or before the 21st day of February, 1899, that patriotic Governor, Theodore H. Roosevelt, of that patriotic state, asked to have it laid before him on the 22d day of February, and that being done he celebrated that day, the birthday of the Father of our Country, by affixing his signature of approval to the bill, thereby writing that patriotic measure upon the Statutes of the Empire State, celebrating the day by the patriotic act, than which none could be more in harmony with the sentiment inspired by that anniversary.

Nor will it do to leave unsaid, the story of the Flag bill in the General Assembly of Connecticut and which ought to be made matter of general knowledge. The bill was introduced in the Lower House. An enthusiastic son of a veteran suc-

ceeded in fastening upon the bill an amendment allowing the Grand Army Posts to affix inscriptions on the Flag, and so it was adopted in the House. When it came up in the Senate the danger developed, and it was proposed further to amend the bill, to allow political parties to affix inscriptions to the Flag and the amendment in the House was made the occasion for the new proposal. The Chairman of your Committee brought to the attention of Senator Hall, the patriotic sentence which General Grant uttered when a candidate for President of the United States: "Take that flag down or take my name from it. The man has not yet been born whose name is great enough to put upon the flag of my country." The attention of several Connecticut Grand Army Posts was also called to the danger and they requested that the exception accorded by the House of the Grand Army Posts be withdrawn and no exception at all be made and in the Senate the desirability of "a clean flag, a straight flag, just as our fathers gave it" was emphasized by Senator Lounsberry, himself a Grand Army man, and by Senator Hall and by other Senators, and the bill passed the Senate without leave to any, to put anything upon the flag. It again came before the Lower House, where veteran after veteran vied with each other in demands for the "pure flag," free from inscriptions of any kind or by anybody, and the Grand Army Posts of Connecticut were put gloriously in evidence in favor of the original bill, for a pure flag, free from any inscriptions, in which form it was again passed with but one dissenting vote. The example of the veterans and the Grand Army Posts in Connecticut, is a valuable one. We are gratified for the stand they took and we believe that the members of the Grand Army in all the states will do as their Comrades in Connecticut have done. Show them that a privilege to them endangers the cause and they will decline any leave to put any inscription upon the Flag of our Country.

The form of the bill adopted in New York has been the general form of the legislation obtained, but even the members of your Committee from New York are disposed to recommend the sharp, clear, terse language of the California act with a slight change, and with the addition of a section to define what the "Flag of the United States shall be deemed to include for many are the devious ways in which offenders seek to escape the law. It is alleged that it is not the Flag of the United States, unless the flag is made of bunting, unless the Flag is of the exact prescribed size, and unless it contains every one of the authorized stars and no more.

We recommend the following form of a bill to be used in any state:

"An Act, To prohibit the desecration of the Flag of the United States, and to provide a punishment therefor.

The people of the state of .....represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall desecrate the Flag of the United States by printing thereon or attaching thereto any advertisement of any nature whatsoever, or shall publicly trample upon or publicly defy, or cast contempt upon the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. The words "Flag of the United States," as used in the foregoing section, shall include any flag, representation of a flag, or picture of a flag, made of any substance whatever, or represented upon any substance whatever, or of any size whatever, upon which shall be shown, the colors, and the stars or the number of stripes, to represent that flag.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

We are persuaded that obtaining the legislation desired in defence of the Flag in six of the states of the Union, and they some of the most important of the states, we have done much in the discharge of the duty with which you charged the Committee. We hope the numbers may yet be increased this year. We believe it will be very much increased next year. The start was the hardest part of the work. Others will fall in, in order to be in line.

The last, the Fifty-fifth Congress, died and passed into history without adopting Flag legislation. Perhaps the record of the recent Spanish-American war satisfied its patriotic ambition. The Fifty-sixth Congress will not be so occupied, let us hope, and may have time to listen to our demands, and perhaps when a score of the states shall have by the adoption of state legislation in defence of the Flag, shown to that coming Congress, that the people of this land love the flag which is the symbol of all our glory, it will be the Congress that shall honor itself in writing in the Nation's Statute Book a law which shall protect the flag from desecration.

It has been stated in this report that in the campaign for legislation to protect the flag from desecration there are no fees or dues for membership of the Flag Committees in the American Flag Association. There are expenses to be borne and each Society should bear its part and as all the moneys





are voluntary contributions we recommend the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution contribute the sum of twenty-five dollars to the expenses of the campaign to procure legislation to protect the American Flag from desecration, and that the Treasurer pay that sum to the Treasurer of the American Flag Association.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee.

RALPH E. PRIME.

Chairman Committee.

MR. HIGLEY. I move you that the reading of the historical part of the report be omitted, and that you come direct to the resolution.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is that the reading of this report in full be dispensed with, and that the secretary general read the recommendation. The report of course will be printed, as it is one of the most important matters we have. All in favor of the motion will say aye, contrary, no. The ayes have it. The secretary general will pass the main part of the report, and proceed to the recommendation.

MR. SIBLEY. I move that the same method be followed with regard to the addendum.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion, as the chairman understands it, is that this take the same course as the main report, and that they both be printed in the minutes of the Congress, and that the resolution of the committee shall now come before Congress for action.

MR. SIBLEY. It is for the purpose of facilitating the action of the Congress this morning.

The resolutions in connection with the report were then read by the secretary general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the committee and the resolutions are before the Congress. What is your pleasure?

MR. BLACKWELDER. I move that the report of the committee be accepted and the resolutions adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. Are there any remarks?

MR. BRISTER. That may be all right, but how far will the sum of \$25 go in a campaign fund? I don't know how you propose to use this money, but if you propose to use it in the way it is used in politics, it won't amount to much. I think it will be used in a proper and legitimate way, I presume it will be, and it seems to me that \$25 is totally inadequate. It seems to me our contributions ought to be larger, that is what I mean.

MR. BROWN. What has become of this committee after this report has been accepted by the Society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is for the Congress to decide.

MR. BROWN. I will amend the motion then, that this committee be continued for another year for this purpose.

MR. WHITEHEAD. This committee is a regular organization, entirely independent of the National Society, which has this matter in charge, of which I have the honor of being a member.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we should understand clearly what this \$25 is to do. It does not seem, as the gentleman has said, to be a sum that will amount to much, or do much of anything. I would like to understand why \$25 was fixed as the amount in the resolution.

MR. HARPER. It is expected that the expenses of the necessary work will probably amount to that perhaps, if it is that is all right, but it is a reflection upon our society and upon everybody that there should be any money used for such a purpose as to pass a law to protect the American flag from being used for wrong purposes. It is a shame that we should have to talk about it. There ought to be patriotism enough to pass such a law at once.

SECRETARY GENERAL. I think this is for necessary expenses for the passage of such a law, and a very small amount is really required.

MR. HIGLEY, Mr. President, Gentlemen, Compatriots: This matter of the flag committee is from my standpoint a very difficult thing to understand. From the report of the committee as read, and from what has been said, it does not seem to be a committee of this organization, nor a committee of any other organization. It is a flag committee, an independent committee, as has been stated, and yet as such independent committee, it comes to this Congress and asks for \$25.

Now, I know something about the origin of this committee. I commend its work in a general way most heartily, but I do think that that committee is not in a position to come here and ask for an appropriation on the ground that it shall do with that money what it may see fit. It is an outside organization. We have no control over it. It is not our committee. It is not called upon to report back to us as to what it has

done, but they have an independent way. They say to us, we are the Flag committee, we are independent, and we are doing this great work through the state legislatures and through the patriotic societies, and we have been endeavoring to pass it through the Congress, and we want \$25 to help us. The work is a commendable work, but I do not think this is the place for them to ask for a contribution.

MR. CHITTENDEN. I did not myself hear a second to the original motion. If it is before the Congress on a second, it seems to me it is somewhat unfortunate that this committee has made this report to this body asking for this small contribution. It seems to me that it rather hurts the cause, which we all sympathize with to a greater or less extent, but like the gentleman from New York, I think it is quite questionable whether we ought to use our funds for that purpose, and that we had better give them our sympathy and support rather than the contribution of \$25.

With that in view, I move that the resolution be amended to express the sympathy of this Congress with the object, and that it shall be given its moral rather than its financial support.

MR. GIBERT. I can't see why this committee should report here at all.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you allow the president to make a statement, which I think will clear the atmosphere a little? This is the report of a duly appointed committee of this organization, and it must not be confounded with the Flag Association of the United States. Mr. Whitehead, who has spoken here, is a member. I will read the resolution as passed at the Congress in Cleveland, appointing this committee.

*"Resolved*, That this Society appoint from its membership a committee of thirteen, who shall have charge of the fostering of public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country; that such committee shall join with and invite to join with them other patriotic Societies; that such Committee shall have power to fill all vacancies and that such Committee shall be known as the Flag Committee of this Society."

That you perceive is the resolution authorizing the appointment of a Flag Committee. In accordance with such action a committee was appointed by President General Barrett, the names of which are given in the report of the Chairman. The Congress has, for the purpose of saving time, preferred not to have the language of the report of this Committee's work read this morning, and they are rather proceeding in the disposal of it without that fullness of information which I think they should have had if they are going against the report of the Committee. You thought to save time by not reading the report which shows the reasons leading up to their recommendations. (Applause.) As to the small sum which the Committee recommends, I am confident that is named with full knowledge of what is needed, because no one knows better than Colonel Prime how narrow our resources are and the necessity for husbanding every dollar of our funds. Colonel Harper very well says it is an outrage and some of the most distinguished members of our Congress in Washington have resolutely set their faces against any desecration of the American flag. So long as that condition remains and so long as these patriotic societies and other patriotic societies believe the flag should be held sacred, just so long, it seems to the Chairman, there is necessity for the work of this committee. We have gone a little way from our parliamentary foothold and must come back, in order that we may clearly understand the situation. The motion before the house was to adopt the report of the committee. That motion was duly seconded. To that there was an amendment offered to continue the Committee. That amendment the chair did not hear seconded. Is it seconded? It is seconded.

MR. WHITEHEAD. Is it necessary there should be such a resolution passed, in view of the original resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the point of order is well taken. The motion is out of order. The committee is a permanent committee in accordance with the resolution forming it. The motion is upon the acceptance of the resolution of the committee.

MR. MINER. Does that carry the \$25 appropriation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

MR. MINER. We in Virginia received a communication from that committee, and we appointed a committee to co-operate with them, and we shall advise our Congressmen to stand by it. We cannot complain of much desecration of the flag, but we have accepted the flag and we intend to honor it, and I move that we cheerfully give the \$25.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your amendment?

MR. MINER. My amendment is to adopt the whole thing especially the \$25.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I misunderstood you. I thought you intended to increase it. Are there any further remarks?





MR. PALMER. I desire to say in behalf of the Society of Montana, that we are very much interested in this flag bill business. Our Congressman and Senator elect will favor it. They will vote for that bill. Our people are in sympathy with this idea and they have taken down flags that bore advertisements, simply because of the pressure that has been brought to bear by the different societies. We accomplished something in one case of this kind by springing upon them a sort of a vague motion that the United States had declared that the flag should not be used for such purposes, and to-day you will not find in the City of Helena, a flag of the United States bearing upon it any inscription, printed matter, or anything of the kind. We are very much interested in this matter, and I am further authorized to say that the society of Montana will cheerfully contribute to the flag committee \$25, or three times that amount.

MR. APPLETON. It is only during the last three or four weeks in Massachusetts that a bill to protect the flag has become a law. (Applause.)

MR. MILLER. In the report of the committee not read, I would like to state that there are expressions from such prominent men as Ex-President Harrison, Ex-President Cleveland, Admiral Dewey and others, which heartily favor this idea.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is before you. All in favor of accepting the report of the committee will say aye, contrary, no. The motion is unanimously adopted.

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE. I would like very much, Mr. President, if it could be permitted at this stage of the proceedings, to submit a resolution in some measure, recognizing the peculiar situation in which the country has been involved during the last year, and in which the sympathy of the American citizens has been very thoroughly aroused, and I submit the following preamble and resolution.

The resolutions were read by Gen. Breckinridge and received with applause. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, It is one of the formally declared purposes of this order, to encourage patriotism and aid in extending the blessings of liberty to all mankind, it would hardly appear seemly for this Congress to adjourn without some formal expression of its sentiments and sympathy for those who have fought, or suffered, or served in our Country's cause since our last annual meeting and whose services deserve recognition from all who love their country or their fellow men; therefore be it

*Resolved* by the Sons of the American Revolution in Congress assembled, That the heartiest admiration is felt by the members of this National Society for the patriotism of the men who have served their Country and the cause of humanity so well during the months still passing and marked with bloodshed; and we especially commend the courage and endurance of the soldiers and sailors, and the benignant care displayed by those who aided them while sick and encouraged them in their trying or fatal duties

We congratulate the Country and all who love their fellowmen on the prompt and glorious conclusion of this war."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the resolutions offered by the Vice-President General.

MR. WHITEHEAD. I second the resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the adoption of this resolution will say aye, contrary, no.

MR. WHITEHEAD. I move that it be adopted by a standing vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of the resolution will rise. Everybody is up. The resolution is adopted.

There is a report from the committee on Old Ironsides. Has the secretary that report?

SECRETARY GENERAL. Yes, I have it. I will read it.

The report was then read which follows:

To the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

The undersigned, on behalf of your Committee appointed at the Cincinnati Congress of your Society, held in the month of October 1897, to take certain measures with reference to the frigate Constitution known as "Old Ironsides," respectfully reports:

The action of the Cincinnati Congress was such that the President General was directed to appoint a Committee of nine, who were instructed to exercise such influence as might be necessary to retain the historic old ship in Boston harbor and to obtain the necessary funds from the Government for her preservation. Later the President General appointed as such Committee, United States Senators Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, William Lindsey of Kentucky, and Mark Hanna of Ohio, and Representatives Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut, Mahlon Pitney of New Jersey, James J. Belden of New York, with Charles U. Williams of Virginia, Edward M. Gallaudet of the District of Columbia, with the undersigned Ralph E. Prime of New York as Chairman of the Committee.

It was an undertaking of great magnitude to obtain, for a

patriotic purpose, money from the Government of the United States. Had it been for the improvement of some insignificant river or harbor, or for some locality being the constituency of some honorable member of Congress, we are of opinion that the job would have been of less magnitude, but that which belongs to the whole people very often loses influence because its appeal is to every one. On one of the visits of the writer to the other side of the water, entering the English Channel, he passed the warship Victory, which had been condemned by the British Government and sold to be broken up, but at the demand of the great British people, the Government was constrained to buy her back and fit her up as a show vessel. She was Nelson's great ship; she had fought at Trafalgar; and it was upon her deck that the great Admiral fell. That ship was a chapter in British history. Who shall say that our "Old Ironsides," the frigate "Constitution," occupies any less place in the history of our Country. We have never made the mistake of selling her or proposing to break her up. Let us hope that no such act will be necessary in order to induce the Government of this country to put her in the situation where she shall be preserved to future generations to tell the story of the triumphs won upon the water by the ever glorious navy of the United States. Just before the appointment of your Committee the old ship had been again returned to Boston Harbor, where she first touched the water, and it seemed to be the sentiment of the Cincinnati Congress that it was in that harbor she most naturally belonged, and that your Committee might well undertake as part of its work the securing of her retention there.

A few months after the appointment of the Committee and after Congress had assembled, your Committee held a meeting at the Capitol in Washington in one of the committee rooms of the Senate, placed at our disposal by Senator Lodge, and after consultation it was determined, not only to apply to Congress, but also to interest the Secretary of the Navy, a Massachusetts man, in the project committed to our care. Mr. Barrett, a member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, introduced a bill into the House of Representatives really asking for no expenditure of money, but only for authority to expend upon the old ship such monies as might be raised by contributions among the school children of the country. With him, members of your committee waited upon the Speaker of the House to enlist him and to stir up his sympathy. But there was no politics in our matter, and to spend ten thousand dollars on the old historic ship, at Boston harbor, was a very different thing from spending ten thousand dollars on the old ship at Kittery, Maine. Senator Lodge, a Massachusetts man, of course, took great interest in our mission and did us fully such service as was in his power. The Secretary of the Navy recommended that the Government should spend one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in repairing and preserving the "Constitution," and was not a spasmodic recommendation, but one that had the underlying recommendation of the bureau of construction and repair of the Navy Department; but the Fifty-fifth Congress, which had succeeded in spending more money than any Congress that had ever preceded it, died and passed into history without any action whatever upon this subject of the old "Constitution."

Your Committee have little hope of accomplishing much by Congressional action. It may be, that when the echoes of the recent war shall have died away, that the echoes of our nation's earlier history may be awakened, and some chord may be touched that will ring in the halls of Congress, until this little pittance will be given which is required to preserve to generations yet to come, the great lesson of the naval glories of the earlier years of our nation's life, as taught by that object lesson of the frigate "Constitution."

Should this to-be-hoped for, yet not assured, day come, when the National Government shall preserve that chapter of history written in knees and planks, and spars and guns, which silently speak for so much, that will be a happy day, but it is the belief of the Committee that there is no certain accomplishment of the end, except in the American people contributing out of their own purses the money necessary to this end. It has been proposed that an appeal be made to the school children of the United States to contribute their dimes to a fund for this purpose, and it is not difficult to believe that such a movement could be inaugurated and made a great success. It or some other plan should be adopted, and systematized, and worked out, by which the money necessary could be provided, for as noble a monument as the people could be asked to preserve.

Your Committee, however, have certainly done all that lies in their power to carry out the project committed to them. That they have to write failure, and so say to you, ought not to prevent a continuance of the effort to preserve the "Constitution." And yet your committee does not feel authorized, in view of their instructions, to suggest what the next step shall be.





In behalf of the Committee it is respectfully suggested that the report be received and the Committee discharged, and such other action taken as shall be deemed best by the Congress of 1899, either to continue the knocking at the doors of Congress, or to institute other ways and means, to the repair and preservation of the "Constitution," or both, as in the future may be deemed wisest.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Committee,

RALPH E. PRIME,  
Chairman.

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE. I move that the report be accepted, and the committee continued. All of those things we cannot expect to get immediate success upon. That is not particularly revolutionary, but still it is patriotic, and I trust the Committee will be continued.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the report be received, and the committee continued. Are there any remarks? If not, all those who are in favor will say aye, contrary, no. It is adopted.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL CLARK. MR. PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a very remarkable fact that the spirit of patriotism traveled two thousand miles eastward before it found expression in the organization of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. A communication has just been received from a Society in California, addressed to this Congress, which the delegate from California, Mr. Robinson, has requested me to read in his behalf. It is a remarkable fact that the first son of the revolution arriving on this soil should come from the parent society of California. (Applause.) Our compatriots crossed the prairies, as their fathers crossed the sea. The communication is as follows:

TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

Gentlemen: The California Society, the parent Chapter, sends fraternal greetings to the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution. May the spirit of our heroic fathers guide your deliberations, and may the patriotism of Washington and the wisdom of Franklin wait upon you.

Our Society is prosperous. It has increased greatly in numbers and influence during the past year. We have commemorated the surrender of Yorktown, and the birthday of Washington by banquets, and Lexington Day by a reception given to the four Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this neighborhood. Each of these occasions was an eminent success and we feel that they contributed greatly to the social interest and the patriotic feeling of our members, as well as to the public standing of the Society.

It may interest you to recall that our Society first assumed a substantial form on the Fourth of July, 1876, on the Centennial celebration of the signing of the Declaration of American Independence. One year before that date the appearance of a platoon of Continental soldiers in the parade of 1875, at San Francisco, attracted much attention and raised the suggestion that the descendants of Revolutionary sires ought to be proud of their ancestry and should unite to preserve the memory of their brave deeds. Acting upon this thought a meeting was called in October, 1875, and a preliminary organization was effected of a Society to be called the Sons of Revolutionary Sires.

As the next Fourth of July approached—the Hundredth Anniversary of 1776,—and the hearts of our people were stirred to fever heat by the memories of Revolutionary days, the incipient organization was called together, its numbers recruited and it was resolved to turn out on Independence Day in Continental uniform. The roll of members increased, under the popular enthusiasm, to nearly a hundred, and well on towards that number turned out and marched in the parade of the Centennial Anniversary of Independence, creating great enthusiasm on the line of their march. Returning from the parade they resolved to perfect the organization of the Sons of Revolutionary Sires, and to make it a permanent Society, which was done; and from that time until now their existence has been continuous. The details of this story were published in our Year Book of 1898.

We are hoping that some day the National Congress of the Sons may meet in San Francisco. You know our people would welcome you with open arms. No part of the United States has been more earnest in its patriotic efforts during the past year than California, and our National organization would be received here with lavish hospitality. Your coming would do our Chapter much good. We believe we have done faithful service in stimulating the love of country on this coast, awakening the memory of Revolutionary struggles and heroic men, but your visit would give us stronger backing and greatly increase our efficiency.

Wherever you go and whatever you do, our hearts are with you and with the Society. May it increase in numbers and strength till its power for good shall be felt in every public

school and every private home in our beloved land.

With earnest wishes for the success of the Congress, I am,

Yours fraternally,

HORACE DAVIS, President of California Society.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL CLARK. I offer the following resolution: The National Congress of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution assembled in Detroit, May 2, 1899, have received with pleasure the message of fraternal greetings from the State Society of California. By this message we are reminded of the beginning of our own history in the Centennial Year of the Declaration of the National Independence of the United States. We rejoice that we look to California as the originator of the organization of Revolutionary Sons and that the bond uniting our State Societies of the East and West may be as indissoluble as the bond uniting the Federal Union.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion of the Chaplain General. Is that motion seconded?

MR. WHITEHEAD. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any remarks? All in favor of the adoption of this resolution will signify by saying aye, those opposed, no; it is unanimously adopted.

MR. SIBLEY. I have had in mind the idea of offering a resolution to this National Society with reference to the services of those who are members of this Society, who went from the various states to fight in the war with Spain. We were requested some time ago by the secretary general, after the war broke out, to send in the names of the men from the different Societies who went to the front. I have done it, and I presume all the state secretaries have done the same thing. It has occurred to me that some action be taken by this Society to recognize those services. I have not had time to prepare a resolution on the subject, but I would suggest that a committee of two or three be appointed by the chair, to formulate and offer a resolution that we apply to the Government for one of the captured cannons, or for a sheet of steel from one of the vessels lying on the coast of Cuba, from which medals may be struck, to be presented to these gentlemen by each state society at a certain time, as a proper recognition of their services, and I move you, sir, that such a committee be appointed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the chair understands the member from Michigan, he desires a resolution passed that a committee of three be appointed, with power, to undertake to procure from the government either an old Spanish gun, or a plate from one of the Spanish ships, from which medals may be struck, to be distributed to those members of the order who served in the recent war.

MR. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion, and at the same time suggest that these records of service of our compatriots in the late war, which have been sent in accordance with the request of the President General, be published. The Society of the Colonial wars, following the example which was set by our Society, I am very happy to say it was upon my suggestion, have prepared such a publication, and are now prepared to distribute the bound volumes to the soldiers and unbound volumes to the members of the Society of the Colonial wars throughout the country, and I think we should do no less with reference to our own compatriots; and in seconding this motion, I would suggest as an amendment that this committee consider the matter of publication and distribution of such a record.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the mover of the motion accept the amendment?

MR. SIBLEY. I do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment will then become a part of the original motion, that they also consider the feasibility of publishing a list of all the members of the order who served the country in the recent war with Spain. Are there any remarks? All in favor of the motion will signify it by saying aye, contrary, no. It is carried.

MR. HIGLEY. Am I in order to move a committee on resolutions?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the substance of your motion?

MR. HIGLEY. Among those ladies who gave their lives in the merciful care of our soldiers, one from New York to whom the daughters propose to raise a monument, Miss Rubena Hyde Walworth, the daughter of one of the founders, and one of the most zealous workers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, passed away. She was in the hospitals and she was in the detention camp at Montauk, ministering to those afflicted with contagious diseases, she contracted the fever and died, and I move you, sir, that a committee be appointed to present resolutions in that connection to be adopted by this Society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, is it seconded?

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is duly seconded. All in favor of the motion will signify it by saying aye, contrary, no. It is





carried. I will appoint Mr. Higley, Mr. Cornish and Mr. Chittenden.

We have a report from the committee appointed to consider a design for a society flag. We will hear that report. The secretary will read it. This resolution to appoint a committee was carried by a very narrow vote. There was very serious doubt in the minds of a great many of our brothers, whether this society ought to have a particular flag, as to whether for a patriotic society, the flag of our country was not sufficient. The motion was carried, the committee was appointed, but surely no flag can be adopted unless you so direct. Will you take up the report?

MR. BRISTER. I move that the report be laid on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of laying the report on the table will say aye, contrary, no. The nays appear to have it, the nays have it.

A division was called for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of laying it on the table will signify it by rising. The motion is lost. The Secretary will read the report.

The Secretary read the following report:

Your Committee created by the last Annual Congress. "Charged with the duty of considering the advisability of the National Society adopting a flag or banner, of such distinctive character as to designate the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution when ver such distinction seems necessary, and at the same time appropriate to any State Society that may wish to use it as supplementary to the National flag, etc.," beg leave respectfully to report that it is deemed advisable that the National Society, adopt a distinctive flag of the National Society, which shall be known as the Flag of National Society, and shall be used in connection and association with the flag of the United States of America; and that it is advisable to recommend to the State Societies the adoption of a uniform flag, to be known as the flag of the State Societies, to be used as may be desirable or necessary; and at all times in connection and in association with the standard flag of the United States of America.

The Committee therefore, in furtherance of its recommendation, embody in this report and advise the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved* That the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution adopt, as its standards, two flags, the size of which shall be four feet four inches by five feet six inches, as required by the regulation adopted by the United States War Department for 1896. That the first flag shall be a silk of the United States colors, bearing no inscription or device whatever, borne upon a pole of suitable length, surmounted by a brass eagle, with cords and tassels of gold bullion. And the second flag shall be of silk material, having thirteen stripes of alternate buff and blue, with a white field, upon which shall be embroidered in gold the cross of the insignia of the Society. Same shall be borne upon a pole of suitable length, surmounted by a brass eagle; that the cords and tassels shall be of silk material and in color buff, blue and white intertwined.

*Resolved*, That the standard of flags, the adoption of which the National Society hereby recommend to all State Societies shall be: First, the United States standard flag, of silk material four feet four inches by five feet six inches, as adopted by the United States War Department of 1896, bearing no inscription or device whatever.

Second, a flag of silk material, of the same regulation size, having three broad perpendicular bars of equal breadth, and in color blue, white and buff, with the blue next the staff. Upon the center of the white bar shall be embroidered in gold the insignia of the Sons of the American Revolution (including eagle.) And in gold letters, either painted or embroidered, the inscription ".....Society S. A. R.," which shall be borne upon a pole of suitable length, surmounted by an American eagle of brass; with three cords and tassels of silk material, in blue, white and buff intertwined.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the President General to secure for the National Society the standards hereby adopted, and furnish for the use of all State Societies a pictorial sketch of their flags for their guidance and otherwise to carry into effect the purposes of the Society with reference thereto.

JAMES M. RICHARDSON,

Chairman.

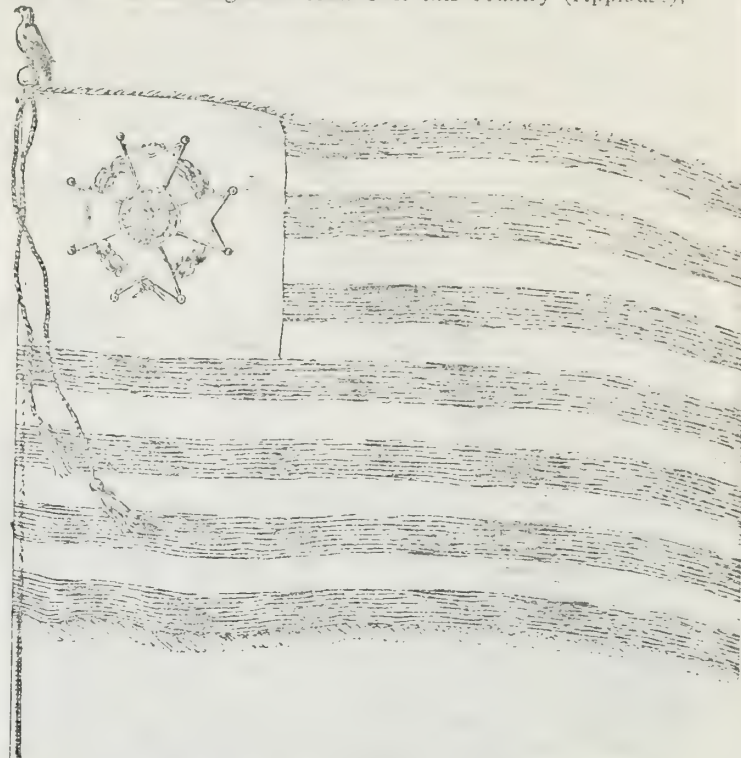
GEN. GREELEY. I move you that the report of the committee be accepted and the resolution adopted.

MR. HARPER. I second the motion. I had an opportunity to express my indignation when I saw flags carried along the streets of Atlanta having gold stars on them. I want no gold stars on the American flag. I want no other flag than the old flag. We want the red, white and blue, the flag designed by Washington at Philadelphia (Applause). Gold stars! Why, you won't know what the American flag is after a while—I could not tell what it was when it was carried along the street, and I said I hoped I would never live to see it again. I am opposed

to decorations at all. The simpler the flag the better. We are losing our distinctive claim as Sons of the American Revolution when we encourage such things. Gold stars! O, I despise the idea of gold stars on the flag. (Laughter and applause)

MR. BRISTER. I suppose after all, Mr. President, it was courtesy to hear their report, but as this organization seems to be willing to consume some time on it, I would like to have some of it.

I want to say I am opposed to such a motion as this, and I am surprised that any such proposition should be advanced in a body, composed of the average intelligence of this Congress. What right have we in the first place to adopt a flag? Do you know of any legal constitutional right that any organization in this country has to set itself up to make a flag? Thank God there is one flag that floats over this country (Applause).



FLAG FOR NATIONAL SOCIETY, S. A. R.



FLAG FOR STATE SOCIETY, S. A. R.





and there is only one flag that belongs to every organization in this country that is at all patriotic, or rather to which every organization belongs, and that is the American flag, the old star spangled banner. (Applause.) The American flag belongs to us all right. It is ours by birth right and by our patriotic principles. Is it necessary for us now to assemble in convention and adopt that flag as our flag? Must we put ourselves on record saying we are so patriotic that we are willing to march under the stars and stripes? We have our badge. That is enough. I have heard a great deal of criticism already upon our organization. A great many people outside think we are trying to set up an aristocratic club, depending upon our ancestors for our glory. I was talking with a man the other day, and he said that his general observation led him to the conclusion that a man who was eternally boasting about his ancestry was a good deal like potatoes, the best part of him was in the ground. (Laughter and applause.) I say this Congress don't want to adopt any flag. We have a flag, and why should we not be willing to march under the old flag? I am opposed to it. (Applause.)

GEN. GEORGE H. FORD. I am not disposed to consume time in discussing this question or delay the business that it is proper to be transacted by this convention, but the resolution of this committee does not call this a flag, but a banner of this society. There is not in my opinion a patriotic society, of its importance in this country but has its distinctive banner, which is used in connection with the stars and stripes, which no one honors or loves more than I.

I move as an amendment that the report be received and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

A REPRESENTATIVE. There is a motion before the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chair considers the amendment in order. The question is on the amendment.

A MEMBER. What is the amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That the report be received and the committee discharged. We have a motion before us, that the report be received and the recommendations be adopted.

MR. WHITEHEAD. As I understand the matter, this is the situation. The report of the committee has been received and read before this convention, and it is moved that the report be adopted and the recommendations concurred in. When an amendment is moved, it strikes out the whole of that resolution after the word resolved, and that the report be received and the committee discharged. That does away with the original resolution, and the amendment will stand in its place, as I understand the rules of order.

MR. HANCOCK. That is not in order—is it in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order. The amendment is before the house for discussion.

MR. HANCOCK. Since hearing what has been said, I have been compelled to change my mind. We propose simply to have a special ensign for this society. We do not propose in any way to interfere with the functions of the United States flag, and we make that flag our special flag of the Society. But behind that we have also other specific purposes. Those specific purposes are to be reflected in the ensign which you propose to pass this day. How can we reflect upon the flag of our country? We have certain specific objects set forth in our constitution which that ensign is intended to represent, and I do not see any reflection upon the flag of the United States, and I hope that the Congress will pass this resolution practically unanimously.

MR. ROBINSON. I would suggest that the word "flag" be eliminated, and that we substitute the word "banner." It is customary for all associations to have a banner which represents them in contradistinction to others. So far as the flag is concerned, we have but one flag, and we will never walk under any other flag but the stars and stripes. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is offered, as the chair presumes, as an amendment to the amendment. It is seconded. The question is now on the amendment to the amendment.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. I have only caught one amendment myself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is to receive the report of the committee and adopt its recommendations. The amendment is to receive the report and discharge the committee. The amendment to the amendment is to change the wording from "flag" to "banner."

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. Would it not be in order to pass upon that at our next convention? I hardly think we are ripe for it yet.

SENATOR PALMER. It seems to me we have a very easy way out of this imbroglio, and that is to let the motion to lay the report on the table be adopted. It can be taken up at any time, hereafter—probably not at this conference. I will say, although I am not *au fait* on parliamentary matters that the report was accepted by implication when we commenced to discuss it. Now it remains for us to lay it on the table, to amend it, to pass it,

or to keep it, but I think the proper way would be to lay it on the table, and I make that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chair is under the impression that no vote has been taken upon a motion since the amendment to lay on the table was made.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. If it is in order for me to say a word—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not unless you talk to the amendment to the amendment, and that is now the question before the house, and the chair must request delegates to confine themselves to the question before the house.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. I think the house understood that there was considerable difference as to this matter. I was not here when this matter was up before, but I think if we adopt this flag, we ought to stand by it for the rest of our existence. There is no occasion to do this thing in a hurry, and we wish to do it rightly when it is done. If there is any way to get a further consideration of it, I would like to hear it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may move if you like that the further consideration of this matter be postponed, and the chair will enter it in the motion.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. I make that motion. Does that discharge the committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The committee is continued unless discharged. All in favor of the motion will say aye, contrary, no. The motion is adopted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, the Congress will now proceed to take up the proposed amendments to the constitution. If the chair may be permitted a word before we discuss those amendments, he would say that in view of the fact that it makes a radical change in our procedure, it might be well if a motion was made that these amendments should take effect after the meeting of this Congress. The reason for that is that these amendments involve the election of the President General and Vice-President General, and while the chair is heartily in favor of the amendments himself, he thinks that so far as their general discussion is concerned, it has not been recognized that they include the vice-president general, as well as the president general, as to the term of office. To pass those at this session and elect officers, would in his judgment prevent the election of two or three of the vice-presidents general, who have served you faithfully and well, and who so far as he knows, you desire to retain for the next year. I only say this in order that you may know what the effect of these amendments would be as they are without you providing that they shall take effect after this Congress. If, upon the other hand, you desire to pass them, it would be desirable to elect your officers before you take action upon the amendment. The whole matter will be apparent to you if the Secretary will read the amendment as to the term of office of the president general and vice-presidents general.

The Secretary then read the proposed amendment.

That Section 1, of Article V, be amended by adding thereto the following "Provided that the President-General and five Vice-Presidents General shall not be elected for the third consecutive term."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the Congress understands the matter. If there is any motion, the chair will entertain it.

MR. LARNER. As the mover of that amendment from the District of Columbia, I will say we had no such intention as that, and the insertion of one word will cover it all "hereafter."

MR. BRISTER. Why not elect our officers first, and then there will be no trouble.

MR. LARNER. I move that the consideration of the two amendments be postponed, and that we now proceed to the election of officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is that the amendments be postponed, and that the Congress proceed to the election of officers.

All in favor of the motion will signify it by saying aye, those opposed, no. The motion is unanimously adopted, and the Congress will now proceed to the election of its officers for the following year. I will call upon Senator Palmer, the president of the Michigan Society, to take the chair.

Senator Palmer then took the chair and said:

COMPATRIOTS. We now come to the cream of the matter. Ambitions are to be gratified and desires are to be realized. (Laughter), but I will say to those unsuccessful ones who go down in the niche, that they will live I hope to fight another day (Laughter), and that another year they will come up fresh and smiling for any catastrophe that may happen to them. (Laughter.)

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. I wish I could say all that is in my heart about the chairman, because he not only makes us all delightfully happy, but he is so delightful that we are all charmed with him. But as we have reached the "cream" of the occasion I rise if it is in order to call the attention of the Society to the fact that we have got along in years a little and we have known





each other now for some time, and we do not have to go hunting for officers of this Society, but we know those who are fitted for its duties and those who have borne the brunt of the battle and have proved by experience their worth. Therefore, if it so pleases you, I rise to make the motion that the Secretary of the Society be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of this Society for the election to the office of president general for the ensuing year, for Mr. Murphy, of New Jersey. (Prolonged applause.)

CHAIRMAN. Are there any seconds to this motion? I know how anxious the members are to talk, and here is your opportunity.

MR. WHITEHEAD. I rise, not so much to second this nomination, sir, as to thank the distinguished gentleman who has made this motion, on behalf of the society of New Jersey, for the gracious manner in which he has nominated our candidate for President General of the National Society. (Applause.) I do this, sir, with a full heart, and I voice the sentiment of every member of the delegation from New Jersey here, and we thank him heartily, and we thank the Congress for the manner in which this nomination has been received. I can say no more, sir, upon this occasion than that.

Mr. Murphy's nomination was also seconded in complimentary speeches by Mr. Minor of Virginia, Mr. Robinson of California, Gen. E. S. Greeley of Connecticut, Mr. Higley of New York, Mr. Blackwelder of Illinois, Mr. Chittenden of Minnesota, Mr. Appleton of Massachusetts, Mr. Palmer of Montana and Mr. Brister of Ohio, after which the question was demanded.

CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, let us not hurry this thing up so fast. I am very much like Mr. Murphy, and I like to hear these things. Are there any further nominations? All this contributes to the harmony of the occasion, but it detracts from the interest of a good, sharp contest. But I suppose we will have to submit, and the chair now puts the question. All in favor of having the secretary cast the unanimous vote of the Congress for Franklin Murphy as president general of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, will please stand. The ayes seem to have it. (Laughter and applause.) The ayes have it, and as soon as the secretary deposits the vote, the chair will have the pleasure of announcing that Franklin Murphy is president of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for the next year. The secretary informs me he has cast the ballot for Franklin Murphy for president general for the ensuing year. I don't know how he cast it, but we cannot go back of the returns.

If Mr. Murphy will step to the stage, the chairman will have great pleasure in introducing him to the members of the association. (Mr. Murphy was escorted to the stage.)

Gentlemen, we have before us the portly form, the colossal presence of our new president. He is not as colossal in form as he might be, but in doing his duty he is Murphy the magnificent. (Laughter and applause.) And I think that the vote has given undivided pleasure to all of us—if that is not tautological. And now he has got his canned speech ready, and I ask you to listen to it with a cheer at the end of every sentence. (Laughter and applause.)

MR. MURPHY. To address a body of men who perhaps as much as any other in this nation, are accustomed to public meetings, is no easy thing for one who is not a professional speechmaker. You are, some of you, senators, some are congressmen, some have been governors, mayors, aldermen, public spirited citizens accustomed to meet in conventions familiar perhaps for many years with the methods by which presiding officers are chosen. I leave it to you, if in all your wide range experience you have ever seen a presiding officer of any assembly held up as I have been this morning. (Laughter and applause.) It would seem as though your distinguished presiding officer had tried to embarrass me as much as he could, and when he found he could not get any more seconds he tried to see if he could not secure a competitor, so that my whole course towards the office has been made as difficult as it could possibly be made for any one. (Laughter.) If it had not been that you and I know him pretty well, I might have felt a good deal worse than I do. But after all the obstacles that have been put in my way by the president of the Michigan Society, I say to you very frankly, gentlemen, I am glad to occupy this position. (Applause.)

I feel honored for a great many reasons. First, because it comes to me by a unanimous vote and is a tribute of your confidence in me, and that I appreciate more than I can tell you. Secondly, I appreciate it because I have been named for this place by my distinguished friend, Gen. Breckinridge of Washington, the idol of his own Society, which would have been pleased to see him chosen instead of myself. (Applause.) I am glad, also, to have had my nomination seconded by the chairman of the delegation from my own State, who has been my personal friend for many years and the friend of my father for a lifetime.

I have been very much interested in the work of the Society. You know that. It is the only Society in the country that I know of that is free from politics, free from business and free from the gratification of any personal interests. We come together to try to do something in our own way to intensify the American spirit and to make the American patriot something more of a factor in the American government. (Applause.) That brings my friend Robinson from California, three thousand miles away; it brings my friend Palmer two thousand miles straight from Montana, and it brings my old friend Minor from Richmond, Virginia, alone and eighty years old. There is a sacrifice in efforts like these that means a great deal to the country. There is no doubt about that, and so we may feel proud of a society having members in every state devoted to the patriotic spirit. I who have served you so long will continue to serve you to the best of my ability, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart. (Applause.)

SENATOR PALMER. It is now the pleasant duty of the chair to install brother Murphy, and in doing so, compatriots, I merely state the fact that it will be your duty to keep the oriflamme of the society—if we had an oriflamme, displayed for another year—and I believe we have one with the gold left out. It is not popular—we don't like the other man to have it. You will now take the chair and give the society a chance to offer their congratulations. The society is now in the hands of brother Murphy. (Laughter and applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL MURPHY. The Congress will continue the election of officers. Nominations for vice-presidents are in order. I recognize Mr. Whitehead.

MR. WHITEHEAD. I arise to perform a very pleasant duty, a duty which I owe, on the part of the State of New Jersey, to the distinguished gentleman who has nominated the president general of the National Society, our fellow citizen, whom we all love and admire, and I take the greatest pleasure in making the nomination I am about to make (Applause); a citizen of the United States of America, known not only through his connection with this Society, but as occupying a high position in the United States of America; a gentleman who stands near the head of the United States army, who has borne the flag of his country and who has shown himself through his loyalty as a patriotic citizen, to be worthy of any honor that may be conferred on him. I nominate for vice-president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Gen. Jos. C. Breckinridge (applause), and move that the secretary general cast the vote of the Congress for him.

The nomination of Gen. Breckinridge was accepted by General Greeley of Connecticut, Mr. Chittenden of Minnesota, Mr. Higley of New York, Mr. Brister of Ohio, Mr. Holman of Massachusetts, Mr. Minor of Virginia, Mr. Robinson of California and Senator Palmer of Michigan.

General Breckinridge was unanimously elected, and the secretary announced that he had cast the ballot.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. Compatriots, I have the honor of presenting to you General Breckinridge.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE. DELEGATES, and most gladly, MR. PRESIDENT GENERAL: We have wandered many a weary mile together, and we know each other well enough for me to say to you that there is no suffrage in America that I would consider so highly as the suffrage of this Association. There has been some reference to the kindly spirit in which my local society has looked upon me for many years. There has been through my life a stream of good fortune, and I have been honored with the confidence of my good friends, but in all the good fortune which has followed me, there is nothing I have counted so highly as that friendship, except the love of the woman who bears my name. I have tried with such poor ability as has been given to me to serve this society and to serve still better the deep principles upon which it is founded as you know. If I have failed in any way, it is not because I have not tried. I believe I have seen how high the aim of your purpose has been, and I know you have stood resolutely shoulder to shoulder in the performance of that purpose. There is nothing I could adequately say to you to encourage you in the high purposes for which you stand, but I can say and that with a full heart, that whatever you do towards carrying out those purposes so clearly set forth, whatever you shall do in that great undertaking, I hope you will count upon me to assist you in every way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Motions for the nominations of vice-presidents are still in order.

MR. HIGLEY. I rise to nominate a gentleman for vice-president general of this organization, whom we have all known for many years, and known only to honor. A gentleman whose name alone is sufficient to recommend him to the kindest consideration of us all. I take great pleasure in nominating for vice-president general of this association the Hon. John Whitehead of Morristown, New Jersey, and I wish to add to that the motion that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of





the association for his election.

The nomination of Mr. Whitehead was seconded by Mr. Wm. H. Murphy of New Jersey, Mr. Marston of Massachusetts, Gen. Greeley of Connecticut, Judge Anderson of Ohio, Mr. Robinson of California, Gen. Breckinridge of Washington, Mr. Bates of Michigan and Mr. Blackwelder of Illinois.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** The secretary will cast the ballot of the society. He has done so, and I declare Mr. Whitehead elected. I have the honor to present to you vice-president general Mr. John Whitehead.

**MR. WHITEHEAD.**—**MR. PRESIDENT AND COMPATRIOTS.** I am overwhelmed with the many encomiums put upon me. How could I be anything but a patriotic American? I live in historic Morristown. I married a granddaughter of a soldier of the Revolution in a house built before the war ceased. I married her in a house that was built upon a camp ground of Washington. How could I be otherwise than what your kindness has attributed to me? I thank you heartily for the renewed confidence you have shown me, and I can only say that in the years of my life that are left, I shall always be devoted to the service of this society, of which I am proud to be a member, and which we all love so well.

**MR. HASKINS.**—I desire to make a nomination for Vice-President General. At the suggestion of Mr. James M. Richardson, one of our vice-presidents general, I desire to nominate a gentleman whom we have all learned to appreciate since we have been here, one whom there is no necessity for me to say anything in favor of, and I nominate the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, and I add the usual motion that the ballot of the society be cast for him.

The nomination of Senator Palmer was enthusiastically seconded.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** You have heard the motion. All in favor will say aye, contrary, no. The motion prevails. The secretary will cast the ballot of the convention. I have the honor of presenting to you Senator Palmer.

**SENATOR PALMER.** I have another duty to perform before making my acknowledgments. I have now to introduce to you a son of a man, who fought in the Revolution. He is not a grandson, but he is a son. I have the pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Alexander Monroe, of Webberville, in this state. Mr. Monroe does not want to speak, and as Mr. Murphy is very clever, he can say all that is necessary to be said for him.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** I am sure we are all very glad to see Mr. Monroe here, and also Mr. Robinson, who is a son. We have two sons, I believe, in New Jersey. Some societies have five or six, and I suppose there are still among us twenty-five or thirty of the children of those who founded the republic. They are very precious to us, and we are glad to see them with us as long as they are able to come. Senator Palmer, I know, will say a few words to us for the honor you have done him. I only wish, by some exceptional skill, I could keep him broiling on the grid-iron as he kept me. (Laughter and applause.)

**SENATOR PALMER.** Gentlemen, this is an embarrassment of riches! I have lived quite a number of years in public life, I have held some offices—not by merit, mostly by good fortune, but this selection to this place I know comes to me upon my merit (Laughter), and therefore I regard it highly. I never want to be more than a vice-president. You know what a vice-president is. The first vice-president never has a chance to do anything, the second is a shadow, and the third is but an echo—I don't know what the fourth is, unless he is a dissolving view (Laughter). I leave it to Mr. Murphy to characterize the fifth, I am exhausted. (Laughter and applause.)

**MR. WHITEHEAD.** I take the greatest pleasure in nominating for Vice-President General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut.

The nomination of Mr. Trumbull was seconded by Mr. Noyes, of Minnesota; Mr. Higley, of New York, and General Greeley.

Mr. Trumbull was unanimously chosen, and the Secretary cast the vote of the Society for him.

**MR. HARPER.** I beg pardon, my compatriots, for occupying of Connecticut.

so much time, for I am not a spell-binder or an orator. Some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them while still other men are born in Ohio; and I am glad that Judge Whitehead acknowledges that it is a great thing to be born there; but I want to say one thing further, and that is that I want to have the "dissolving view" from Ohio, and I nominate Judge James H. Anderson, and direct that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Society for him.

The nomination of Mr. Anderson was seconded by Mr. Chittenden, of Minnesota, and Mr. Blackwelder, of Illinois.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** It is moved and seconded that Mr. James H. Anderson be chosen a Vice-President General of the Society. Those in favor will say aye; those opposed, no. The

ayes have it, and Mr. Anderson is elected.

**THE SECRETARY.** The ballot is cast.

**MR. HARPER.** I move that the Secretary General cast the ballot of the Congress for Samuel Eberly, Gross for Secretary General; for Charles W. Haskins, of New York, for Treasurer General; for A. Howard Clark, of Washington, as Registrar General; for E. M. Gallaudet as Historian General, and for Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., of Detroit, as Chaplain General.

The motion was duly seconded.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** You have heard the motion. Those in favor will say aye; contrary, no. The ayes have it; it is unanimously adopted.

**THE SECRETARY.** The ballot is cast.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** The question now before the Congress is on the amendment to the constitution offered by the District of Columbia Society.

The Secretary General then read the amendment, as follows: Amendment to Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution, to be added to the end of the section:

"Provided, that the President General and five Vice-Presidents Generals shall not be elected for the third consecutive term."

**MR. PALMER (of Montana).** I move the adoption of the resolution.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** It is regularly moved and seconded that the same be adopted. Is there anything to be said upon the question?

**MR. BRISTER.** I move to strike out the word "third" and insert "second." One term of office is enough.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** You have heard the amendment to the proposed amendment. Is that amendment seconded?

**JUDGE ANDERSON.** I second the amendment.

**MR. MINOR.** I hope the present amendment will be adhered to.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

**MR. MINOR.** I am opposed to it with all my heart. I think when we get a qualified man we ought to give him more than one or two years in which to render his best service, and I have been in favor of more than three years. By this amendment he can serve but one. Whilst I am in favor of rotation in office, that, I think, is too radical; it does not give us the benefit of the experience of a man in the chair. I hope, therefore, that the Congress will vote down this amendment.

**MR. BRISTER.** I desire to say that I offered this amendment in good faith, and I hope the members of this Congress will not vote it down simply because I made it. Now, why in the nature of things should we give our president and the one who follows him any more than one year? When it comes to the places of the registrar and the treasurer and the other officers, an entirely different rule ought to prevail. We have 10,000 Sons of the American Revolution to-day, collectively speaking, and they are competent, and they ought to be eligible to that office, but if you are going to give all the vice-presidents two years, when will you ever get around? I say, when you give that distinguished honor to a man for one year, it is enough.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** If the Congress will pardon me for not calling some one else to the chair, I desire to say a few words. I have given this matter a great deal of thought, and I am inclined to feel that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Ohio is a wise amendment for this reason: Those you are likely to select for president general will usually come up through the office of vice-president general, and they will be sufficiently familiar with the work to discharge the duties of the chief office without embarrassment. Every one of you, probably, whether you are officers or not, have had experience enough to preside with honor in the Congress. It seems to me that you will decidedly strengthen interest in your Congress if you give an opportunity to choose a new President General each year. It is an office of honor, and it seems to me should be passed around and not held onto.

**MR. LARNER.** I offered that amendment last year by the direction of the Society I represent. We have placed it in our own constitution; but since I have arrived in the city and have heard this matter discussed, I am free to believe that the amendment is a proper one. I coincide fully with all that has been said as to its beneficial effect. Revert for a moment to the history of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. You go and ask them the question, and you will find that many of them say: "We are opposed to the manner in which our Society is run. We do not think that any man should monopolize the offices."

**MR. ROBINSON.** I believe that this amendment should be adopted. As the gentleman says, there are hundreds and thousands of our members that are competent to fill this place, if they have had the experience in the vice-presidents place, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

**MR. GROSS.** I wish to say that I introduced the resolution in the Illinois Society, four or five years ago, and it has worked





splendidly, and it has created an interest in the Society.

MR. NOYES. We adopted the principle of a one-year service four years ago, and it has worked admirably. It has increased the attendance, and I honestly favor it, not from any personal reasons, but simply from the fact that more men can become familiar with the work of the Society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chair considers that the amendment to the amendment is in order. All in favor of the amendment to the amendment will say aye; contrary, no. The amendment to the amendment is adopted. The question is now on the proposed amendment to the constitution that the president and vice-president general shall not be elected for a second consecutive term. All in favor of the proposed amendment will signify it by saying aye; opposed, no. The amendment to the constitution is adopted.

The Secretary will read the next amendment.

The Secretary then read the amendment to Article VII, to which is to be added a new section to be known as Article IV.

"That Article 7 be amended by adding thereto the following, to be known as Section 4:

"State Societies shall only be represented at meetings of the National Society by members of their own State Society, or by members of other State Societies who may be designated by the regularly appointed delegates from such State Society who may be present at any meeting of the National Society; and that the delegates representing any State Society, as provided herein, shall be authorized to cast the entire vote to which such State Society is entitled, each delegate or representative present being authorized to cast his proportionate vote, or fraction thereof."

A MEMBER. What is the object?

MR. LARNER. Twofold. The leading object is to fix the responsibility of representation upon the State Society, itself, so if the State Society shall come with one delegate, he shall represent the State, and the Congress may not assign a representation to the State of certain delegates in order to have a full representation.

This question was very thoroughly discussed at Cleveland, two years ago, and the determination of the Congress then was that those places might be filled. I object to the whole system of filling delegations in that way. I think the rule we have at the present time is one that is calculated to keep representatives from the various societies in the different States away from the Congress. Look at it! This is the fifth time I have been present at the meetings of the Congress, and upon no occasion yet have you been able to get 100 delegates present, and if you are going to allow one man of a society to represent it, it is an idea that I am opposed to. I was informed this morning by a very prominent delegate that if he was not a politician I was. The idea of any member of the Society charging me, from the District of Columbia, with being a politician—a man who is practically disfranchised with being a politician! I hope that this matter will be so fixed that we cannot come to the Congress and fill up the delegations with citizens of the places where we meet.

THE SECRETARY. I will read the last part of it, which provides against that very contingency.

MR. HANCOCK. Does it require that delegations from a State shall vote as a body?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not clear. It gives them power to apportion among those present the absentees.

MR. HANCOCK. It does seem to me, as it now reads, that the delegates present shall vote as a body.

MR. GROSS. Oh, no. I will read it carefully. The amendment was then read by the Secretary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of the amendment—

MR. HIGLEY. I want to say for the benefit of my compatriots here that I have read it over a number of times, and I have heard it read here several times, and I have heard it discussed by different ones; but the fact is, I don't know anything about it, and the more I hear it, the more it seems to me to be something we don't want. I am, therefore, strongly in favor of voting down the amendment and laying the balance on the table for another year for the purpose of having it digested.

MR. BRISTER. It seems to me this is the very thing we want. If I am here alone representing my Society, if I see I am the only delegate from Ohio, I can ask other gentlemen to come in and cast the vote of my State, but if I come here alone, under other circumstances, some other man can pack the thing against me. This is the only fair and equitable way; it gives each State its own vote and representation.

MR. HIGLEY. Why not encourage each State to send but one delegate?

MR. BRISTER. I am not in favor of that. Suppose we elect delegates and they don't come? Here is a State that votes, and there is only one man patriotic enough to come here. What are you going to do? The man who comes here knows what he wants to do, and let him fill the delegation.

MR. GROSS. I think one man, though, from a State, is as good as eight. I think we might try it one year.

MR. PALMER (Montana). We are about 2,500 miles from here, and it is a very hard thing to come. We haven't before been able to send a delegate. I was instructed by the Society to cast the vote of the Society. It seems to me, if this is adopted, that Societies in remote parts of the country can instruct their delegates and one, two or three of them can cast the entire vote, and I think, when you call a State, each State is entitled to let the member present vote the entire number of votes, and I do not think there will be any trouble whatever.

MR. LARNER. There seems to be a great difference of opinion in relation to this thing. I do not think we have the time to digest it properly, and I therefore move that the amendment be referred to a Committee consisting of the President, Vice-President and Secretary General, who shall formulate their views upon the matter and publish their reports six months before the next Congress, and send it to the State Societies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion made by the gentleman from the District of Columbia, which has been properly seconded. All in favor of that motion—

MR. HANCOCK. I think, as explained by the Secretary of this Society, this amendment is perfectly fair, and it seems to me that it ought to be adopted. I hope the amendment will be voted down.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. Those in favor of the amendment will say aye; contrary, no. The chair is in doubt. The vote was again taken, and the president general declared the motion lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of the proposed amendment to the constitution will signify it by saying aye; those opposed, no. The amendment is adopted.

We have a communication from the New York State Society, proposing an amendment, and it must be read now.

The Secretary read the Resolution of the New York State Society, being an amendment to Article V, of the constitution, to be known as Section 4:

*Resolved*, That the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution, hereby recommends that the Constitution of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution be amended by adding to Article V, an additional section to be known as Section 4, and reads as follows:

SECTION 4. In the case of absence of the President of any State Society from any meeting of the National Society, or of the General Board of Managers, the delegate at large from such State Society to the Congress of the National Society, shall sit and act in his place, and have and exercise all his powers and duties, and in case of his inability to attend, he (such delegate at large) may by his proxy delegate his right to sit with his powers and duties to any other delegate from such State Society to such Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment will take the usual course.

The Secretary will read the communication from Mr. Moore, of the Washington Society.

Submitted by Mr. Moore, of the Washington Society:

*Resolved*. That the State Societies be requested to urge upon the legislatures of their several states the importance of collecting and indexing the Colonial and Revolutionary records of the Commonwealths having such records, and that the Secretary General be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the State Societies.

MR. FARMER. I have a resolution here that I wish to submit:

*Resolved*. That the President General, Registrar General, and Secretary General, are hereby appointed a committee to prepare for the introduction into the United States Congress a bill or joint resolution directing the proper government authority to complete the compilation of and publish a full list of all those who served in the Revolutionary war in so far as the government records or the records of the several states contain their names. And in connection therewith an abstract of the services of said soldiers in so far as the affidavits made in connection with the granting of pensions disclose said services.

*Resolved*. That in order to further the securing of such legislation the said committee are directed to correspond with the local officers of all patriotic societies and to enlist their aid in connection with an endeavor to secure the co-operation of the Senators and Representatives of the several states.

May I say that, as we all know the government issues information on every conceivable subject, and certainly the services of the Revolutionary heroes ought to be printed by the government and distributed to these Societies.

REGISTRAR GENERAL. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. Those in favor of the motion will say aye; contrary, no. The ayes have it; it is carried.

You know something about the Lafayette Monument. It is proposed to have this society furnish a tablet to be placed in the monument to be erected in Paris. Connecticut has already





contributed over \$500; New Jersey over \$100. Will you refer this whole matter to the Executive Committee with power? I hear no objection and it is so ordered.

Mr. Higley, of the Special Committee that was appointed to report upon the matter of Miss Walworth offered the report of the committee, with an accompanying resolution.

The National Society, Sons of the American Revolution in Congress assembled, desire to pay its tribute to the memory of Rubena Hyde Walworth, who sacrificed her life in the cause of patriotism and humanity as heroically and with as great devotion to duty as any soldier upon the battle-field.

The daughter of Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of Daughters of the American Revolution, of most distinguished ancestry, her example will ever be an inspiration to the women of America.

We therefore tender our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Walworth and direct that a copy of this memorial be transmitted to her.

EDWIN S. CHITTENDEN,

WARREN HIGLEY,

LOUIS H. CORNISH,

Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the reading of the resolution and the motion to adopt it, which has been duly seconded. All in favor of that motion will signify it by saying aye; contrary, no. It is carried.

MR. WHITEHEAD. Mr. President: I wish to make a motion, and in doing so I wish to say that it seems to me as though Detroit had a sort of trust in the way of entertaining conventions. They not only provide arrangements for meeting our delegations at the depot, but they also provided that the temperature of the air should be changed, so that the buds should burst out and the flowers should bloom to honor our presence here at this time. The ladies have loaned themselves to the task of furnishing us entertainment, and I propose to go into retreat for two weeks after we get through with this character of entertainment, for repairs.

I move you, therefore, that our heartiest thanks be extended to the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for their magnificent hospitality extended to us upon this occasion.

The motion, being put, was unanimously adopted.

MR. ROBINSON. I take this occasion to extend to you the hospitality of San Francisco, where we invite you to meet at your next annual session. We shall do all we can to entertain you when you get there. The facilities for getting there, you are probably aware, are not as good as they might be, but there will soon be, to the great gratification of the people of the coast a competing road, and on the first day of October next, we shall be able to take you at Chicago and land you at that magnificent depot in San Francisco, at a reasonable rate, without change of cars. Will you come? Whatever you want in the way of entertainment will be given. Not only that, but we will introduce you to the glorious climate of California!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The invitation of the State of California to the Congress to hold its next session in San Francisco will be referred to the Board of Managers, who will fix the place of meeting.

MR. WARREN. I think we shall be doing less than our duty if we do not recognize, in some proper way, the services of Miss Helen Gould.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would be very glad to entertain a motion.

MR. HANCOCK. I move that an abstract of the proceedings of this meeting, and of the amendments adopted to the constitution, be published in "The Spirit of Seventy-Six," and that the sum paid therefor shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, which shall be devoted to that purpose.

MR. BRISTER. There is no sense, in my opinion, in paying out that amount of money. Why not publish it in pamphlet form?

The motion was then put and adopted.

The Congress then adjourned *sine die*.

Miss Mary Spooner, who died recently at New Bedford, age 105 years, was one of the real "Daughters of the Revolution," and so far as is known the oldest spinster in the United States. Her father, Micah Spooner, was one of the minute men who helped to defend Boston after the Battle of Lexington. Miss Spooner had been made an "honorary" member of both the D. Rs. and D. A. Rs.

## ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.

Hon. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, - - - President.  
GEORGE B. HERR, - - - Secretary.

Any information relating to the Old Guard will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

Address GEORGE B. HERR, 138 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

## TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EMPIRE STATE

SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

GENTLEMEN: Your duly accredited Delegates to the Annual Convention of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held at the City of Detroit, Michigan, May 1st and 2d, 1899, respectfully report:

We reached our destination Sunday morning, and put up at the Russell House, which had been designated as the Headquarters of the various delegations, where we were early waited upon by the members of the Reception Committee from the Michigan Society, and practically given the "freedom of the City," a city unsurpassed in the excellence and cleanliness of its broad streets, lined on either side of its residential avenues with splendid rows of towering trees, just putting on their green livery of Spring through the influence of a torrid sun. Nature seemed to join with the patriotic citizens in extending the cordial welcome to the strangers within their gates.

In accordance with the program as arranged by the Michigan Society, the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, Chaplain-General, delivered a most instructive and eloquent discourse Sunday evening to the delegates and members of the patriotic Societies of Detroit, who had been specially invited to attend. The large Congregational Church was tastefully and elaborately decorated with patriotic emblems and colors, for the occasion and the audience proved too large for the accommodations. All the exercises were of a distinctly patriotic nature, and especially appropriate as an introduction to the work of the Convention which was to follow on the morrow.

(See proceedings of National Congress which gives the detail embodied in report.)

Of the fifteen delegates chosen by the Empire State Society, there were present Compatriots Louis H. Cornish, Warren Higley, William H. Wayne, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Albert J. Squier, Carroll C. Rawlings, Gen. Horatio C. King and Chas. N. Palmer.

The delegation was filled by adding Compatriots W. W. J. Warren and Charles W. Haskins of our Society, and John H. Bissell, Fred. Sibley and G. W. Bates of the Michigan Society. Warren Higley was chosen Chairman of the delegation. When the organization was completed the Convention adjourned to meet the following morning at 10 o'clock.

A most elegant and delightful reception to the Sons was given by the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from 4 to 6 o'clock at the Hotel Cadillac. The spacious halls and parlors were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the Daughters of Detroit proved veritable queens in their aptitude to entertain and charm their numerous guests—Patriotism was the watchword and the strong bond of Union.

In the evening there were two notable entertainments provided by the hospitable "Sons" and "Daughters" of Detroit. Mrs. W. S. Chittenden gave an elegant reception at her palatial residence, to the wives and ladies of the visiting delegates on behalf of the "Daughters," while the Michigan Society gave to the "Sons" a most enjoyable and unique entertainment at the Cadillac Hotel, which was appropriately entitled, "A Smoker and Cake-Walk." So that while our visiting ladies were witnessing or taking part in the stately minuet at the home of Mrs. Chittenden, the visiting delegates were feasted and made happy until the irrepressible clock struck the hour of low twelve.

The inexhaustible resources of the entertainment committee were again apparent in providing a boat-ride for the delegates and other guests.

The steamer Sappho, with its three hundred guests, including the delegates, left the pier about three o'clock for a two hours' trip up the American Channel of the St. Croix River to Lake St. Clair, and thence down the Canadian Channel to Fort Wayne and thence back to the place of starting. It proved a most enjoyable sail and afforded a grand view of Detroit's Island Park, among the largest and most attractive of the public parks in America. Abundant refreshments and of great variety and excellence were provided for the trip, and thoroughly enjoyed by the guests. It was an outing long to be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be on board.

The crowning efforts of our hosts in the various entertainments extended to the delegates, was the magnificent banquet on Tuesday evening, at the Russell House. It was undoubtedly the most elaborate ever held in that state. It was indeed a most sumptuous feast, given by the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in honor of the delegates and guests of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. It was a most fitting culmination of the events of the Convention, which was one of the largest in attendance, and among the most interesting of those held since the organization of the Society.





The presiding spirit of the banquet, and its excellent toast-master was the ex-U. S. Senator, Thos. Palmer, President of the Michigan Society. The great hall was superbly decorated and the attractiveness thus created and called forth from our distinguished and beloved Ex-President and king of after-dinner speakers, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the warmest commendation and praise.

There were ten tables in addition to the Speakers' table, named after ten of the most important battles of the war for Independence; Saratoga, Yorktown, Lexington, Ticonderoga, Monmouth, Tarrytown, Brandywine, White Plains, Trenton, Kingsbridge.

Three hundred and twenty guests sat down to the tables, artistically adorned with flowers and flags.

At the speakers' table were seated the following distinguished citizens of the Republic:—In the center the (Hon., the Secretary of War, Gen. Alger; to his left) toastmaster, Hon. Thos. W. Palmer; to his right, the Hon. Franklin Murphy, the newly elected President General; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt; Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler; Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Gen. Horatio C. King, Hon. John Whithead, Treasurer General C. W. Haskins, Col. G. Creighton Webb, Gen. E. S. Greeley, and Secretary General, Captain S. Eberly Gross.

The speaking was of very high order. Gen. Alger was a favored guest. He was in the presence of his neighbors and friends. Without distinction of party or social position the people of Detroit were enthusiastic and unstinted in praise of their distinguished townsman, whose citizenship among them and stalwart character had long before won their confidence and esteem. He was listened to with interest and warmly applauded. He is evidently a favored son of Michigan.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt declared that he had always been a democrat and probably always would be; but he was always a patriot and stood by the administration.

In view of some of the unjust and uncalled for criticisms that have been made in consequence of the honor bestowed upon Gen. Alger by his fellow-citizens, during the visit of our delegation, we feel justified in quoting briefly from Gen. Merritt's speech: "During the administration of the civil war, no Secretary was more outraged than Secretary Stanton, and he came out in triumph. We have another Secretary of War, who has made fewer mistakes and perhaps been more abused. I am glad to bear testimony at this time in favor of Gen. Alger. He has done nobly. He had bureaus under his control not as well fitted as they might have been, but the administration has come through it all to the satisfaction of all except a few malcontents. He has a right to the admiration that his neighbors give him."

Gen. Wheeler spoke quite as emphatically upon the same point. His patriotic and eloquent utterances were roundly cheered.

Our own "Chauncey" was at his best, which means that there is no after-dinner oratory its equal. The audience went wild over his side-splitting stories, and eloquent periods. Our own Gen. Horatio C. King made a telling speech, that was justly received with rounds of applause.

The banquet was a great success from every point of view.

The Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the citizens of Detroit, are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of every visiting delegate for their unbounded hospitality and their hearty co-operation in promoting the spirit of a lofty patriotism.

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN HIGLEY.

Chairman Delegation.

May 23, 1899. And signed by the delegates.

#### WHO WERE YOUR ANCESTORS?

Pride of birth or descent is by no means wrong in itself, on the contrary, if not carried to an extreme, it is very proper and commendable. The man who comes of a good family, which has given many famous names to history, will, if he has any family pride, be careful to do nothing which will cast any stain upon his reputation. His very pride is a guarantee against his doing an ignoble, mean or base action. The trouble is in these democratic days that many people are ignorant of their antecedents beyond two generations. Indeed, we may say most people, and a large number of them care nothing about the matter, one way or other. Those who would like to find out something about their forefathers are often deterred by the difficulties of the subject and give it up in despair. The study of genealogy is one requiring much patience, diligent research in old books and papers and unwearied perseverance, and we know no man better versed in it than Mr. William Herrick Griffith, Room 14, 93 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Griffith undertakes to make research for pedigrees, war records and armorial bearings. State, town and church records

in New York or New England will be examined, and in England all manner of genealogical research and heraldic work will be done through an experienced agent. Mr. Griffith's status in this respect may be judged from the fact that he is a prominent member of the following Societies: New England Historic Genealogical Society, New York Historical Society, Order of Founders and Patriots, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, Sons of the Revolution, Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, Order of the Old Guard of Illinois, Albany Institute, Albany Historical Society, etc. He is Vice-Regent of the Sons of the Revolution in Albany.

In the business world Mr. Griffith is a fire insurance agent, representing the Merchants of Newark, N. J.; the U. S. of New York, the Wisconsin of Milwaukee, and the Albany Fire Insurance company. He is well known as an able business man, and highly esteemed by all with whom business or social relations bring him into contact.

On page 956 of the American Monthly Magazine appears the following:—

I may say that since this report has been handed in we have received one sole offer of that kind, but that came from a firm that asked more than it was costing us now, more than we were paying out at least. It was between six and seven thousand dollars, and was from a firm that proposed to have us combine with them and have the two names on the cover.

Mrs. THOMPSON. May I ask what it was?

Miss FORSYTH. It was the SPIRIT OF '76. That publication, as it is well known, I suppose, is in a crippled condition and probably wanted the support of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The information came to me after our committee had handed in the report, but I showed it to a majority of the committee, who felt that we had nothing to gain in that direction. That is the only place where any such suggestion has been favorably received; that came from this city.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Thank you, Miss Forsyth; that is exactly what I wanted to know.

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish merely to state, in justice to the SPIRIT OF '76—not that I am advocating it one way or another—I do not think the SPIRIT OF '76 is in a crippled condition.

Mrs. FOWLER. I think it is very much alive and very much up to date.

Miss FORSYTH. May I answer a little more completely than I did? I would like to state that the figures that they gave did not include our minutes at all, and they only offered to publish a limited number of pages, with a combination of the two names, etc., which did not commend itself at all to the members of the committee, either financially or in any other way.

The proposition submitted to the committee was this:

For the sum that is now being spent on the American Monthly Magazine I offered space equal to 50 pages of that magazine, to be edited and controlled by an editor appointed by the committee of the National Society of the D. A. R.

To send a copy of the SPIRIT OF '76, containing this matter to each of the entire membership of that Society monthly, for one year. To retain the name of that paper as "An American monthly magazine," THE SPIRIT OF '76.

This sum would no more than pay for the paper and press-work, but the increased circulation to the SPIRIT OF '76 would compensate me; it was not intended as a philanthropic offer, but as a business proposition, and one that would relieve the Society of any financial responsibility; in the conduct of the paper.—Ed.

#### THE SPIRIT OF '76.

At the Cleveland Convention, it was moved to refer the matter of "THE SPIRIT OF '76," to the State Societies. Bishop Cheney asked when the societies should report, upon receiving the reply, "To the next Congress," he declared that "the patient might be dead at that time."

He then moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Two years have passed since then and the opening remarks of the Hon. Thos. W. Palmer, at Detroit, were, "The Spirit of '76 still lives and is very evident here to-day."

"THE SPIRIT OF '76," was started by a few patriotic men, members of the Sons of the American Revolution, for the purpose of bringing that society and others of a like nature before the public, that their usefulness might be known and their membership increased. After spending \$18,000, and finding that the Societies were lukewarm in their support of the paper, the directors turned it over to one of their number, the present publisher, who has kept it alive up to the present time, and by opening new fields has put it on a paying basis.

As the official organ of the Sons of the American Revolution, it naturally looked to the members of that Society for their support by individual subscriptions of one dollar per year for the paper. How many do subscribe? DO YOU?





House of Representatives.  
Washington.

Editor The Spirit of '76

18 Rose St.  
N.Y.

Dear Sir: Please send me  
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journal, your ad. rates,  
a statement of the number  
of copies you circulate  
and the location of the  
majority of subscribers.

Roswell rates you "J.K.H."  
"Estimated at less than  
one thousand." I hope this  
is not true.

Truly yours

*James C. Phillips*

The Publisher of THE SPIRIT OF '76, has had very much the same experience as an esteemed southern contemporary and the above letter from Washington has called up the following tale. Our contemporary on being questioned in a similar manner replied that his "paper went to North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa and that he had all he could do to keep it from going to H—l."

At Cincinnati, \$400 was appropriated by the National Society to print the proceedings of the Congress and send out a copy to each member. At Detroit, the sum of \$500 was appropriated for a similar purpose, and that accounts for your receiving this argument.

The publisher attended the Detroit Convention for the purpose of asking to have his paper freed from the position of official organ of the Sons of the American Revolution, as he had to assume a tone of respectability that his income from this source would not warrant.

He felt that he could not write as he thinks, but as he thinks you think he thinks, and as you have never made known what you think, the paper has been of mediocre ability.

When a resolution to this effect was prepared and given to a member to propose, he advised against it and said that he would run the paper as he saw fit, official organ or not.

When the appropriation was voted for it was with a unanimity of thought and good feeling that has encouraged him, who is responsible for its pertinacious perseverance in existing to make greater efforts to improve the field the paper tries to cover; just in proportion to the revenue that is received from any one Society just so much space will be given for items of interest to them.

—Mr. Brister of Ohio, said it was a waste of money to print the minutes of the meeting in the SPIRIT OF '76.

A hundred years from now some of his descendants while searching through the files of the SPIRIT OF '76, in the Lenox Library, will come across a facsimile of his rotund form in the front ranks of the delegates of the Tenth Annual Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and will at once form a society of descendants of this august body which will be the envy of those not eligible, and be looking down from on high, (it is supposed he will be on high, being from Ohio as most of them from that state hold high places.) will regret that he was the only one who opposed the appropriation.

"THE SPIRIT OF '76," tries to be fair to all, but the publisher has what is technically called "astigmatism," the American of which is "that his eyes aren't mates," and he may not always see things from the same point of view, as you do. In that case you may have the space to answer at regular advertising rates less agent's discount if dealing direct with the publisher.

This paper is a trust, an absolute monopoly. The original stockholders after paying par for their stock and many of them an assessment of 50 per cent additional, were willing to give into the monopolist, who has absorbed it. It is a private enterprise and has been for two years past, if it had not been, it would not now be.

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L. C. H.

This is from our modest compatriot Col. Lewis C. Hopkins, New York City—Ed.

Boston, May 8, 1899.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Esq.,

MY DEAR SIR: Of all the money that I spend in a year, there is nothing that I give a dollar for more cheerfully than for the SPIRIT OF '76. Wishing you every success, I am,

Very truly yours,

M. ORDWAY DALY.

—: O :—

—Captain A. S. Barker of the Oregon, ranks next to Admiral Dewey among the officers now on the Asiatic station, and is well known to the Navy Department as an officer of high professional ability and discretion, and it was the understanding before the selection of Admiral Watson that he would be retained temporarily in the Philippines as the commander of the United States naval forces there if Admiral Dewey started for home before a flag officer had been ordered to relieve him.

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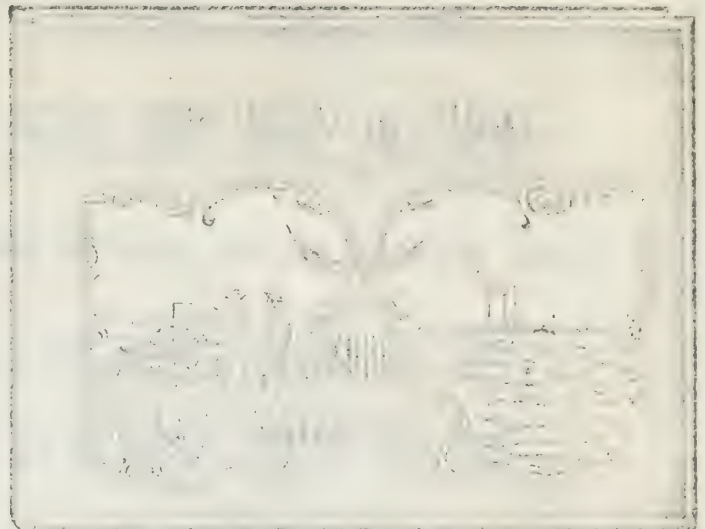
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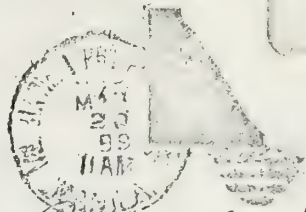


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U. S. S. Oregon



*Louis A. Cornish Esq*

*Editor "Spirit of '76"*

*18 & 20 Rose Street*

*New York City*  
*U. S.*

### WELCOME TO NEW SARATOGA.

The steamer "Saratoga" of the Citizens' Line was placed in commission on Wednesday, April 26th, having been rebuilt, remodeled and renovated. The boat will be found to be the "Saratoga" of yore only in name so far as appearance and convenience are concerned. From stem to stern there has been re-construction and improvement, and the Citizens' Line can justly say that its floating palace is without a peer on the waters of the Hudson.

### A MODEL OF ELEGANCE.

The original intent was to give the Saratoga a new hull and add some minor improvements for the present, but as the plans for the changes were prepared they were added to, altered and amplified until the work practically assumed the form of building a brand new boat with only the name of the "Saratoga" to remind the travelling public of the popular boat of years before, and thus it turns out that only in name essentially is the consort of the (City of Troy) the same. With a hull of the most modern and staunch build as a basis, re-construction has been carried on until hardly a timber of the old liner remains. It is rather a curious fact, that if it were attempted to load all the new material which has been used in construction upon the "Saratoga" as freight it could not be accommodated.

### INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS.

The deck and cabin space has been enlarged by adding to the width. The dining room has been taken from its "down stairs" position and placed on the main deck, aft, where it vies in appointments and elegance of equipment, with the most

up-to-date of the modern boats known to the travelling public.

It is brilliantly lighted by electricity and its accompanying surroundings are perfect. While enjoying a good dinner now the traveler may admire the beautiful scenery of the Hudson at sunset or if later on the spectacle of the passing shores as presented under the rays of a powerful Marine Searchlight. In the main hall and on the grand stairway a complete transformation has been wrought. Massive mirrors reflect the interior as a passenger ascends the stairway, and the main hall itself is bright with the rays of innumerable incandescent lights arranged in an artistic manner.

New and handsome furniture has replaced the old, and many choice articles have been added with reference to the comfort of the ladies, making the whole resemble a well appointed and luxurious home. Every stateroom has been completely refurnished with bedding, furniture, toilet arrangements and carpets. Both the City of Troy and the Saratoga have been freshly painted both outside and in. The cabins, halls, rooms and galleries are now finished in pure white and gold. The speed of the Troy boats is well known, and the new "Saratoga" it is confidentially expected by its builder, Mr. Charles M. Englis, to be greatly increased.

The "City of Troy" was practically rebuilt last year and is with the exception of the dining room to be added in 1900, in as fine a condition as her popular sister boat. Captain John M. Wilcox will be in command of the new steamer "Saratoga" this year and the old veteran, Hudson River Captain, Geo. D. Wolcott will be in his old place on the quarter deck of the City of Troy.

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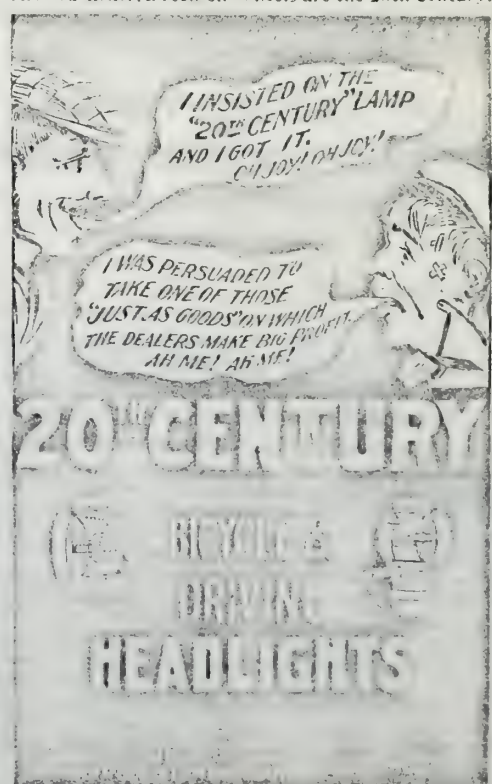
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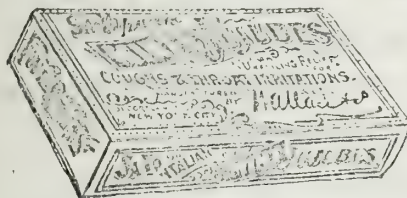
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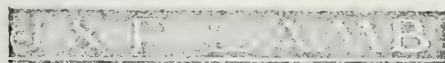
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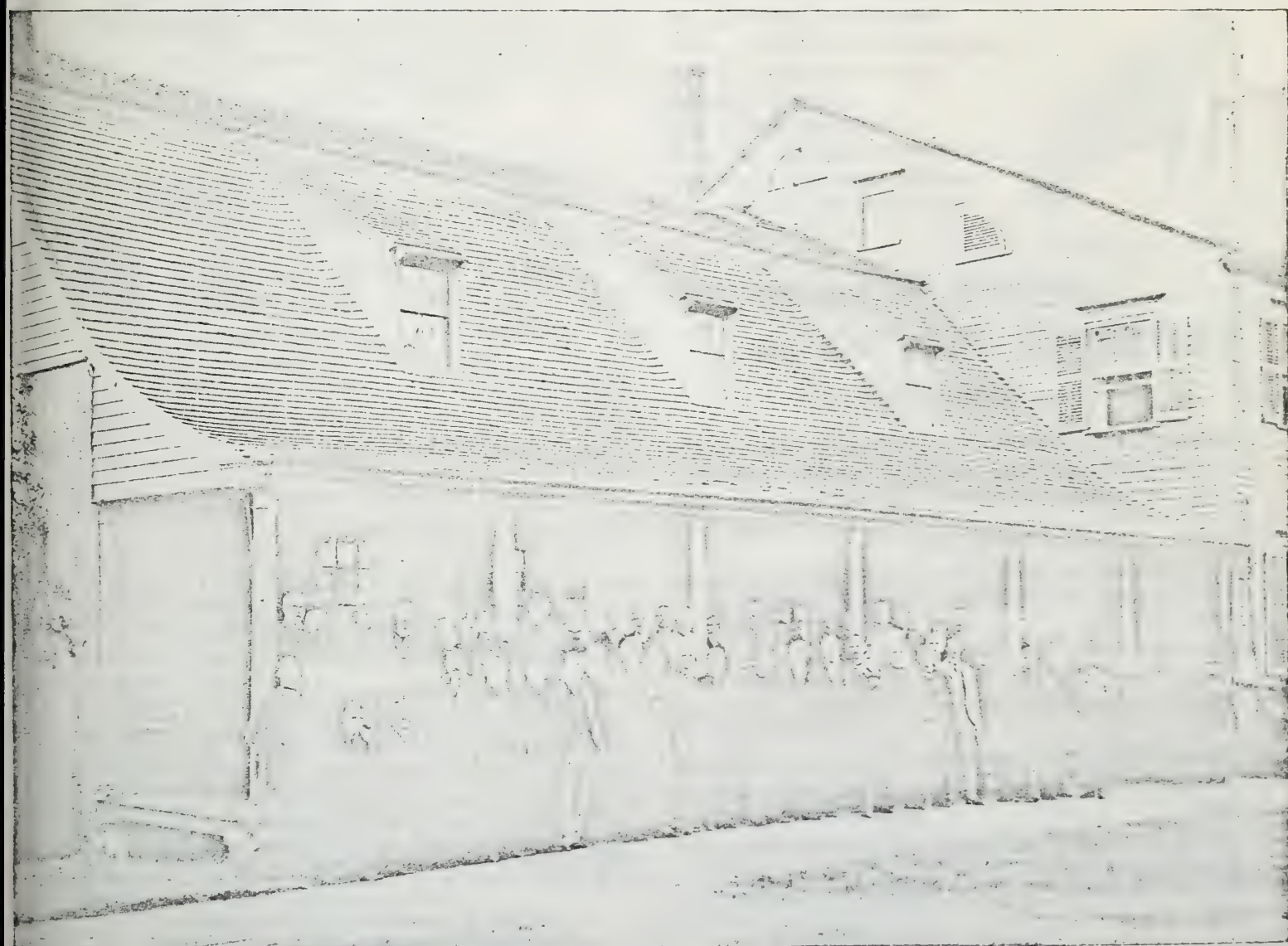
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THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN TRIENNIAL CONVENTION AT THE VERPLANCK MANSION,  
FISHKILL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y., JUNE 12, 1899.

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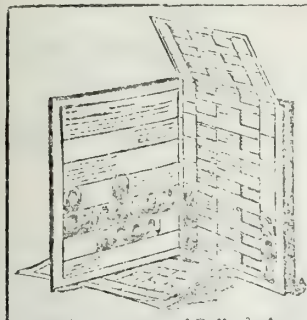
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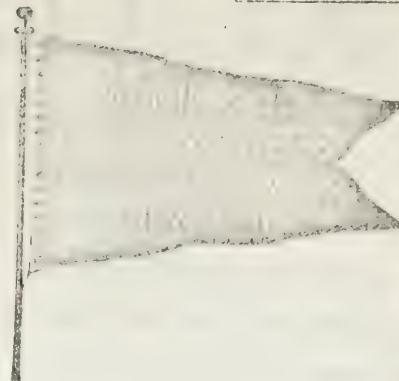
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# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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## TRIENNIAL MEETING GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The following is a Key to the picture of the Society of  
The Cincinnati, reading from the left to the right

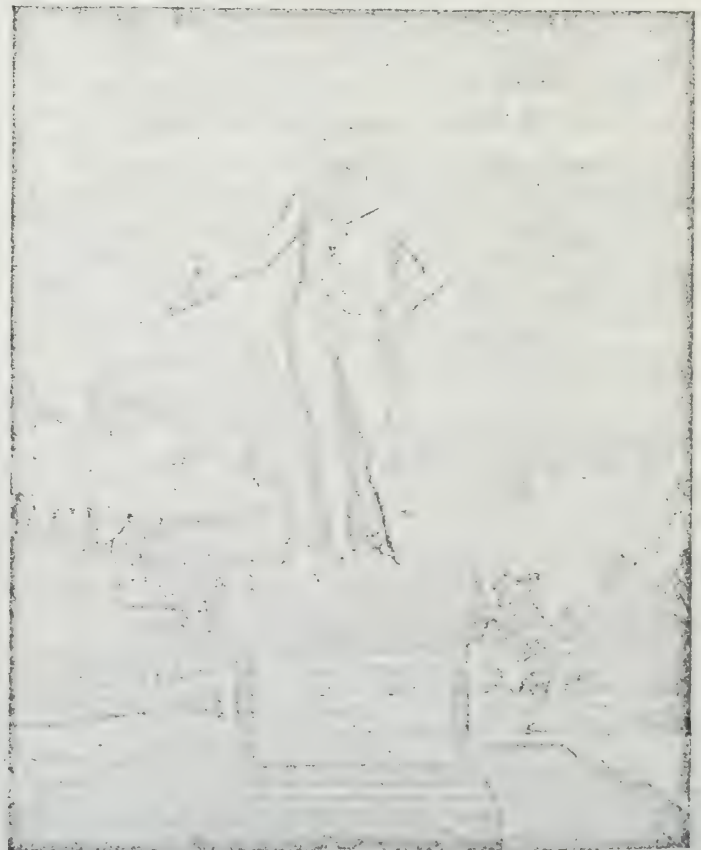
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- 52.
53. Edward W. Tapp, N. Y.
- 54.







# TRIENNIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The General Society of The Cincinnati, met in Triennial Convention in the City of New York, on May 10 and 11, and in the Verplanck Mansion, near Fishkill, on the Hudson, May 12, 1899, the dates being in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Triennial Meeting of the Society held at Valley Forge, Pa., in May, 1899. The sessions in New York, May 10 and 11, 1899, took place in the banquet room at Sherry's, corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

At the session on the opening day, the President General, the Honorable William Wayne, (president of the Pennsylvania State Society and great-grandson of Major-General Anthony Wayne), occupied the chair.

The following is a list of the general officers present, and of the delegates and alternates accredited by the several state societies.

Hon. William Wayne, (president of the Pennsylvania State Society), president-general.

Hon. Winslow Warren, (president of the Massachusetts State Society), vice-president general.

Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, (vice-president of the Rhode Island State Society), secretary-general.

Hon. Nicholas Fish, (vice-president of the New York State Society), assistant secretary-general.

The offices of treasurer-general and assistant treasurer-general were vacant by death.

## DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES.

**MASSACHUSETTS.** Delegates: David G. Haskins, Jr., secretary; William Frederick Jones, Hon. Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts; Thornton K. Lothrop, vice-president; Charles Upham Bell. Alternates: Dr. John Homans, 2d, assistant secretary; Brig.-general Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. A., Benjamin Lincoln, Amory Appleton Lawrence, Amherst A. Alden.

**RHODE ISLAND.** Delegates: Hon. James M. Varnum, Surrogate of New York, William Dehon King, treasurer; Dr. Amos Perry, George W. Olney, secretary; Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt, ex-governor of Rhode Island. Alternates: Rev. Dr. Henry Barton Chapin, chaplain; Henry J. Brightman, Sylvanus A. Reed, Henry Russell Drowne, William Watts Sherman.

**CONNECTICUT.** Delegates: Col. George Bliss Sanford, U. S. A., president; Morris W. Seymour, secretary; Brig.-general Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A., vice-president; Charles Isham, assistant-treasurer; Frederick S. Tallmadge. (Alternates: Rev. Alonzo N. Lewis, Joseph G. Darlington, Linus T. Fenn, Charles H. Pond, Dr. Timothy H. Bishop.

**NEW YORK.** Delegates: Rev. Dr. Mancius H. Hutton, chaplain-general; John B. Varick, James S. Van Cortlandt, Talbot Olyphant, secretary; Francis Key Pendleton. Alternates: John A. Rutherford, assistant-treasurer; Brig.-general William Greene Ward, president; John P. H. DeWindt, William Linn Keese, Dixon G. Hughes.

**NEW JERSEY.** Delegates: Maj.-general William Scudder Stryker, president; John Clark Sims, Hon. Henry Schenck Harris, Hon. Henry D. Howell, W. T. B. S. Imlay, secretary. Alternates: John L. Cadwalader, Dr. Timothy M. Cheeseman, Frederick W. Jackson, Rev. Dr. Frank Landon Humphreys, chaplain-general; J. W. S. Campbell, treasurer.

**PENNSYLVANIA.** Delegates: Richard Dale, vice-president; Francis M. Caldwell, secretary; Dr. Charles P. Turner, Harris E. Sproat, treasurer; William M. Hornor, assistant-treasurer. Alternates: Tilghman Johnston, Hon. William W. Porter.

**MARYLAND.** Delegates: Otho Holland Williams, president; Dr. W. H. DeCourcy, vice-president; Oswald Tilghman, Major Daniel Morgan Taylor, U. S. A., John S. Gittings, treasurer. Alternates: John Collins Daves, James C. Cresap, U. S. A., Henry Randall Webb, William H. Baldwin, William M. Lansdale.

**VIRGINIA.** Delegates: John Cropper, president; Patrick Henry Carey Cabell, secretary; Heth Lorton, treasurer; Col. Thomas O. Towles, William W. Bentley. Alternates: Dr. Geo. B. Johnston, vice-president; Herbert A. Claiborne, Rev. Henry Bedinger, William D. Steele, William Hancock Clarke.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.** Delegates: Hon. James Simons, president; Daniel Elliott Huger Smith, vice-president; George H. Tucker, secretary; Captain Thomas Pinckney, Felix Warley. Alternates: John B. Reeves, Charles H. Drayton, Henry A. M. Smith, William Mason Smith, Alfred Dearing Harden.

After the roll of delegates and alternates was called, the Chaplain-general, Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D., offered prayer.

General Ward, President of the New York State Society, made a speech of welcome to the General Society, to which a response was made by the secretary-general, Col. Gardiner, who

said, "we meet our brethren with that fraternal greeting which is found embodied in the Institution which said that the Society of the Cincinnati should constitute One Society of Friends, subdivided into state societies merely for convenience, but always one society, one and indivisible—*esto perpetua*."

Assistant Secretary-General Nicholas Fish, in accordance with the rules of the order, then read the Principles of the Institution.

Secretary-General Gardiner read his report embodying the reports of membership, funds, deceased members, etc., of the State Societies.

On motion, the General Society adopted resolutions of respect for the Hon. Nathaniel Greene, President of the Rhode Island State Society, now confined to his home by the infirmities of extreme old age, and ordered that the same be communicated to him.

Committees were appointed to frame appropriate resolutions on the deaths since the last triennial meeting, of the Treasurer-General, Richard M. McSherry, of the Maryland State Society; the Assistant-Treasurer-General, Henry Thayer Drowne, of the Rhode Island State Society, Professor Benjamin A. Gould, of the Massachusetts State Society; Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, (Bishop of Iowa), of the Rhode Island State Society, Hon. Henry E. Turner, Vice-President of the Rhode Island State Society; Hon. John Cochrane, President of the New York State Society; William Chetwood Spencer, of the New Jersey State Society; Hon. Robert M. McLane, Vice-President General and President of the Maryland State Society; Hon. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, President of the South Carolina State Society and Hon. William Dearing Harden, of the South Carolina State Society; all members of the General Society.

The Chairman of the Standing Executive Committee reported on behalf of the committee a resolution that the Virginia State Society having complied with all the requirements laid down at the last Triennial Meeting, for its re-admission, be now considered as fully revived and accepted as a component part of this Institution. The resolution was adopted by the General Society unanimously, and John Cropper, President of the Virginia State Society made a feeling response embodying the thanks of that Society.

A communication was read from the Pennsylvania Historical Society, relative to a statue of General Count de Rochambeau, which it is proposed to erect at Vendome, in France. The communication was referred to a committee instructed to report at this meeting.

The General Society adjourned for the day at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A banquet, given by the New York State Society to the General Society, began at 8 o'clock in the evening at Sherry's. General William Greene Ward, President of the New York State Society presided, with the President-General and the Vice-President-General seated at his right, and Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding General of the United States Army, (a member of the New York State Society), and the Secretary-General at his left. Talbot Olyphant, Secretary of the New York State Society, acted as toast-master.

The following were the thirteen toasts (that being the regular number drunk at the banquets of the Cincinnati, since 1783), and the gentlemen responding:

1. "The Society of The Cincinnati, instituted by the Officers of the War of the Revolution, its Principles are Immutable," response by the Vice-President General, Winslow Warren.

2. "The Memory of his Excellency, General Washington, our first President-General; drunk standing in silence as is customary, by all the members.

3. "The American Army—Ever-Ready to Defend the Honor and Independence of these United States;" response by the Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D.

4. "The American Navy. May its Victories in War Command Peace and its Increase in Peace Prevent War;" response by the Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. A.

5. "The American Flag;" response by the Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt, Ex-Governor of Rhode Island.

On the conclusion of Governor Lippitt's speech the Society arose and sang, "The Star Spangled Banner."

6. "The Continental Line of the New England States. The Boston Tea Party Kindled the Flame of Civil Liberty and foreshadowed Lexington and Bunker Hill, and the Battle of Rhode Island and Defense of Fort Griswold;" response by Thornton K. Lothrop, Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Society, and Morris W. Seymour, Secretary of the Connecticut State Society.

7. "The Continental Line of the Middle States. The Victories of Stillwater, Saratoga, Trenton, Monmouth and Springfield, the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the Sufferings at Valley Forge and the Heroic Conduct of the Mary-





land Brigade, at Camden and the Final Triumph of the American Army, at Yorktown attested the Patriotism evoked by the Declaration of Independence"; response by Charles Peasee Declaration of Independence"; response by the Assistant Secretary General, Nicholas Fish, Vice-President of the New York State Society and Charles Peasee Turner, M. D., of the Pennsylvania State Society and Major Daniel Taylor Morgan, U. S. A., of the Maryland State Society.

8. "The Continental Line of the Southern States. The Defense of Fort Moultrie, the Battles of Entaw Springs and King's Mountain and the brilliant Partisan Services of William Washington, Light Horse Harry Lee, Marion, Sumter and Pickens are still the Delight of the Students of American History"; response by Colonel James Simons, LL. D., President of the South Carolina State Society.

9. "The Constitution of the United States. May it be Perpetual"; response by the Hon. Amos Perry, LL. D., of the Rhode Island State Society.

10. "Our Ancient and Brave Ally—the Nation of France"; response by the Secretary-General, Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D.

11. "The Patriots who Signed and Supported the Declaration of Independence. May they be Remembered and Venerated to the End of Time"; response by John Cropper, President of the Virginia State Society.

12. "The Memory of Major-General Nathanael Greene and all Who have Fallen in the Defense of America." (President-General Washington's toast in the South Carolina State Society of The Cincinnati, May 4, 1791. Drunk standing and in silence.

13. "Perpetual Peace and Happiness to the United States of America." (General Washington's toast at Army Headquarters, Newburgh, April 19, 1783); response, with three cheers for the United States.

The company separated at one o'clock, A. M., Thursday.

#### SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The General Society re-assembled at Sherry's, Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, with President-General Wayne in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Chapin of the Rhode Island State Society.

The principal business of this day's meeting was the reception of the reports of the Standing General Committee, on the applications of the revived state societies of New Hampshire, North Carolina and Delaware, for recognition by and reception into the General Society. The reports of the Committee were read by Col. Simons, one of its members, and he supplemented them with a warm tribute to the services of its Chairman, "the able, conscientious, indefatigable and distinguished Secretary-General, Asa Bird Gardiner," which evoked the enthusiastic applause of the General Society.

The first report was on the application of the New Hampshire State Society. The Committee reported in favor of its admission at the next Triennial Meeting of the General Society, (in 1902), on the condition that it shall in the meantime observe certain prescribed rules as to funds, eligibility of members, honorary membership, etc.

On a vote by States, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The President-General then appointed the Rev. Dr. Humphreys of the New Jersey State Society to escort the delegates from the New Hampshire State Society into the meeting. The conditions of admission were read by the Secretary-General, and to the inquiry by the President-General as to their acceptance, Mr. John Gardiner Gilman, Chairman of the delegation, responded in the affirmative. The delegates of the New Hampshire State Society were then invited to take seats in the meeting, as guests of the General Society.

The reports of the Standing General Committee, on the applications of the revived State Societies of North Carolina and Delaware, prescribed the same conditions as those required of the New Hampshire State Society. In turn, the report as to each state was adopted by the General Society by a vote by states, the delegates of the North Carolina State Society were escorted into the meeting by Col. James Simons, of the South Carolina State Society, and accepted the conditions of admission through their chairman, Wilson Gray Lamb, and were invited to seats on the floor and the delegates of the Delaware State Society were escorted into the meeting by Major Daniel Morgan Taylor, of the Maryland State Society, and accepted the conditions of admission through their chairman, Edwin Jaquette Sellers, and were also invited to seats on the floor.

Dr. Turner, Chairman, presented the resolutions prepared by the committee on the deaths of members of the General Society, since the last Triennial Meeting, and they were read and placed on file.

In reply to an inquiry by General Stryker, the Secretary-

General explained the origin of The Cincinnati flag of the New York State Society and said that in the early years of the Society, the newly admitted member was required to hold the standard during the ceremonies attending his initiation. General Stryker said that it was the intention of the New Jersey State Society to adopt the standard as its own.

Col. Sanford, President of the Connecticut State Society, offered a resolution that the next Triennial Convention of the General Society shall be held at Hartford, Conn., on the second Wednesday, in May, A. D. 1902. He invited the General Society to be the guest on that occasion of the Connecticut State Society. The resolution was adopted with applause.

On motion of Mr. Daniel E. Huger Smith, of the South Carolina State Society, the following members of the General Society were elected Chaplain-Generals: Rev. Mancius Holmes Hutton, D. D., of the New York State Society; Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S. T. D., of the New Jersey State Society and Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., of the Rhode Island State Society.

The Secretary-General called the attention of the General Society to the forth-coming centennial anniversary of the death of the first president-general of The Cincinnati, which will occur on the 14th of December, 1899, and suggested that some official action be taken in reference thereto. Mr. Olyphant, Secretary of the New York State Society, said, that the use of St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, New York, in which General Washington worshipped, had been tendered by the authorities of the church for the occasion referred to, to the New York State Society, and on behalf of that Society, he took pleasure in offering it to the General Society for such observances under its direction as it thought proper to have.

The President-General thanked the New York Society for its courtesy and then on motion of Mr. Olyphant, a committee of arrangements was appointed—the chairman of each State Society nominating a member thereto.

The committee of The Cincinnati to prepare for the celebration is composed as follows: Massachusetts, Mr. Thornton K. Lothrop; Rhode Island, Mr. George W. Olney; Connecticut, Mr. Charles Isham; New York, Mr. Talbot Olyphant; New Jersey, Mr. Frederick W. Jackson; Pennsylvania, Mr. Richard Dale; Maryland, Mr. Henry R. Duval; Virginia, Mr. Heth Lorton; South Carolina, Mr. Alfred D. Harden.

On motion of Mr. Olyphant, subsequently the Secretary-General was added to the committee.

Col. Gardiner, on behalf of the standing executive committee, reported that the committee recommended that the letter of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, about the proposed statue of General Count de Rochambeau, be referred to the favorable consideration of the state societies at their next annual meetings, with the request that any contributions they may feel disposed to make shall be transmitted to the Treasurer-General.

The General Society then adjourned to meet at the Verplanck Mansion, near Fishkill, on the Hudson, Friday afternoon.

On Thursday evening, the General Society was the guest of the board of managers and ex-managers of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, at a banquet given in honor of The Cincinnati at Delmonico's.

In the absence of President Tallmadge, of the Sons of the Revolution, through illness, Vice-President William Warner Hoppin presided, making a happy address of welcome. The speakers at the banquet were Hon. Winslow Warren, Vice-President-General of The Cincinnati, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Secretary-General, Nicholas Fish, Assistant-Secretary-General, Col. James Simons, of South Carolina, Mr. Lothrop, of Massachusetts, Major Daniel Morgan Taylor, U. S. A., Mr. Cropper, of Virginia, Hon. Henry S. Harris, of New Jersey, Right Rev. Bishop White, of Indiana, all of the Cincinnati, and John Canfield Tomlinson, of the Sons of the Revolution.

#### THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The General Society of the Cincinnati, proceeded by steamboat from New York City, to Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, on Friday morning, as the guests of the New York State Society. At Fishkill Landing, carriages conveyed the members to the Verplanck Mansion, in which on May 10, 1783, it then being the headquarters of Major-General Baron von Steuben, the Society of The Cincinnati was organized, and held its first meeting.

After being presented to the family of Mr. William E. Verplanck, the present owner and occupant of the mansion, and partaking of his hospitality, the General Society assembled in the banquet room, under the chairmanship of the Vice-President-General, Mr. Warren.

The Vice-President-General welcomed the Society to its high-place in an appropriate address and the Chaplain-General, Dr. Chapin, offered prayer.

Mr. Verplanck being introduced to the Society to receive its thanks, said that it was his privilege in May, 1883, to take part with his father in receiving the General Society of The





Cincinnati; then holding its triennial convention in New York. Since then the New York State Society had presented him with the banner of the Society, which was now lying over this house and had always been hoisted on stated occasions, and state and national holidays. This estate had been in possession of his family since it was purchased from the Indians, in 1683. In 1740, a grandson of the original proprietor erected this house and it has always been in the family. During the Revolution it became the headquarters of General Steuben, and here he presided at the first gathering of the officers of the Continental Army who organized The Cincinnati. The speaker trusted that it would not be another sixteen years before the Society would revisit its birth-place. Mr. Verplanck's address received much applause.

The Vice-President-General said that there was no spot in the country, except Mount Vernon, dearer to The Cincinnati, than this old homestead—its natal place.

The standing executive committee reported upon the matter of the application of the revived Georgia State Society for recognition, and by a vote of states it was unanimously received on the same conditions as those prescribed for the tentative state societies of New Hampshire, North Carolina and Delaware.

The election of general officers now being in order, on motion a committee of one delegate from each state society was appointed to nominate candidates for such officers to the General Society. The committee, composed of Messrs. Haskins of Massachusetts, Olney, of Rhode Island, Isham, of Connecticut, Pendleton, of New York, Harris, of New Jersey, Sproat, of Pennsylvania, Daves, of Maryland, Lorton, of Virginia, and Smith, of South Carolina, retired and electing Mr. Pendleton, chairman, prepared the following nominations, which were duly reported to the General Society:

President-General—Hon. William Wayne, of the Pennsylvania State Society.

Vice-President-General—Hon. Winslow Warren, of the Massachusetts State Society.

Secretary-General—Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, of the Rhode Island State Society.

Assistant Secretary-General—Hon. Nicholas Fish, of the New York State Society.

Treasurer-General—Frederick Wolcott Jackson, of the New Jersey Society.

Assistant Treasurer-General—John Cropper, of the Virginia State Society.

The nominations were unanimously confirmed by the General Society, *viva voce*.

After the benediction by Chaplain-General Chapin, the General Society of The Cincinnati, adjourned to meet at Hartford, Conn., in May, 1902.

## THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

AS we turn back the pages of history to see why a few weak struggling colonies should rebel against a powerful mother country, we find the answer in one word—oppression. This oppression consisted of many acts of tyranny, the principal of which shows the course pursued by England in all.

Burke says, "one fact is clear and indisputable. The public and avowed origin of this quarrel was on taxation." It was not taxation that galled the Colonists, for they were perfectly willing to pay any tax levied by their own Colonial legislatures, but taxation without representation. Our few little colonies on a distant shore could not have a representative in the British Parliament, but to them England turned when in need. A seven years war with France had plunged England into debt, and to lighten her own burden it was decided to tax the Colonies.

In 1765, George Grenville, introduced into Parliament a bill known as the "Stamp Act," requiring the Colonists to purchase and place on all written documents stamps furnished by the Imperial Government. Colonial Legislatures with one accord denounced the measure. Associations called the "Sons of Liberty" sprang up in all parts of the Colonies. These seized and destroyed all the stamps they could obtain. Stamp distributors were so much insulted and despised that the positions were not desirable and were soon relinquished. On the day the Act was to become effective no officer could be found with courage to enforce the law. Of the first of November, the day appointed for the Stamp Act to go into effect, History briefly says, "Bells tolled, flags were lowered, and business suspended." But the bells that tolled on that day rang the knell of a nation's liberty; the lowered flags and suspended business told of a nation's anguish. The whole country was bowed in grief. Mourning because deprived of liberty, that most precious right, without which no human being can know happiness. This Act showed but all too plainly England's unjust plan.

Little wonder our country mourned, for the Colonists were English, born and bred with the love of their rights and liberty. They knew their rights, loved their liberty, and from generations of brave ancestors had been taught to prize them more than life. The Colonists left England just at a time when rebellion against Imperial tyranny was at its height. Liberty has been the central factor in all English Government from the time of the signing of the Magna Charta at Runnymede until the present day. An English ruler usurping the rights of his subjects has always found his acts met by protest, and if protest prove unavailing, by rebellion. Thus leaving a country with such principles, the Colonists naturally took liberty as a basis the moment they left their native shores.

Seeking to allay the indignation which the Stamp Act aroused, the act was repealed. England, no doubt somewhat appalled at its sudden discovery of the strength and union of the Colonies, had drawn back for a moment, but soon began anew her old system of taxation by placing obnoxious taxes on some of the necessities of life.

"Necessity is the mother of invention." This was particularly true in the Colonies. Leagues of stormy ocean lay between the Colonists and their base of supplies. So with an ingenuity, for which the American has always been famous, they set about manufacturing the necessary articles in their own country. England, greedy and jealous, fearing that the manufactures which would ultimately spring up in America might become rivals of her own, passed stringent laws by which much of the natural wealth, in which the country abounded, was rendered almost useless to the Colonists. These laws forbade even the cutting down of a tree without the King's consent. No foreign goods could be bought from any country but England, and these were loaded with duties which the Colonists were forced to pay.

Small wonder it is that a great amount of smuggling was the outcome of these laws. Rhode Island with its bays and inlets, being naturally well adapted to this was the center of this illegal traffic. When the British schooner Gaspee was ordered to the entrance of Narragansett Bay and every in or out going craft questioned, the petty annoyance it afforded irritated the Colonists, who, ever jealous of their rights, watched furtively the movements of England. This irritation finally reached the point of rebellion.

One night there was a great conflagration on the sea, and the schooner Gaspee went up in flames. But the flames of the burning Gaspee were not brighter than the mighty flame of patriotism which was kindled throughout the length and breadth of the country. And the fact that no reward which England could offer tempted even the lowest man to betray the schooner's destroyers shows how firmly they stood together.

England, to intimidate the Colonists, sent soldiers for the



NELLIE G. MCKAY.





already overtaxed people to feed and shelter. Boston had gained a reputation for rebelliousness and disorder, and two regiments of soldiers marched into the town as into a captured city. Here they found much to exasperate them, but the cautious Colonists were careful to see that nothing positively unlawful took place. The angry populace could do nothing but wait patiently, meanwhile forced to support their enemies. Finally in one of the quarrels which frequently took place between the citizens and soldiers, several citizens were beaten. Excitement ran high. Our enraged citizens gathered in the streets, and in the fight which ensued three of their number were killed. Peace was finally restored and justice dealt out to the soldiers causing the riot. But the people of Boston now spoke, and spoke imperatively. Their wishes could be no longer disregarded, and the troops were moved from the city.

Surprised at the firmness of her subjects, England repealed all taxes excepting a tax of three pence a pound on tea. But the glorious motto which has lasted until the present day, "Not pence, but principle," stirred the Colonists to resist to the last this injustice. Cargoes of tea sent to New York and Philadelphia, were ordered to return home by popular meetings, and the captains usually obeyed. The people positively refused to use the tea, and probably at no time did they show more clearly their real attitude toward England. In those days nothing was dearer to the feminine heart than the old-time custom of tea drinking. It was considered almost discourtesy to guests not to offer them a cup of tea. Here the women of the Revolution showed their patriotism by giving up entirely the use of it. Instead of tea the stately Colonial dames with the same charming hospitality offered their guests a tea made from herbs. The drinking of tea was given up for the same principle that caused the Colonists to dress in homespun instead of imported silk. The humble homespun was at that time more beautiful in the eyes of the Colonists than the richest silk could have been. Likewise the tea of herbs drunk with defiance to tyranny, was more palatable than could have been the finest tea taken with submission.

Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts, in direct opposition to the will of the people, allowed several cargoes of tea to land in the harbor at Boston. On the night of the sixteenth of December, a party of what appeared to be Indians, under the cover of friendly darkness, stole from Faneuil Hall down to the harbor where the tea ships lay at anchor. Boarding the ships they worked quietly and rapidly, breaking open cask after cask, and emptying the contents into the sea. Never did men work more earnestly than these disguised citizens, who, by the time they were finished, had destroyed three hundred and forty-two cases of England's tea.

The Imperial Government was rendered furiously angry by this audacious act of the Colonists, and as punishment the Boston Port Bill was passed. The harbor was closed and hundreds of people thrown out of employment, causing great suffering in the city. But the passing of that bill was a great mistake on the part of England. How little they knew of the character of the Colonists. Instead of rushing eagerly for a share of what Boston had lost, (as England expected them to do) the neighboring cities turned with scorn from advantages to be gained from the misfortune of a sister city. The whole country turned with deepest sympathy toward Boston, and from every colony came promises of help! And when the test came England found that this had only bound the Colonists in closer sympathy.

At the time of the passing of the Boston Port Bill, the first Continental Congress was in session. This meeting was destined for wonderful consequences. The Colonists had no thought of separation from England, but protested against their many and grievous wrongs, asking only their rights as Englishmen. Every colony excepting Georgia was represented, and as Georgia was deeply in sympathy, it is known as the first really national body in American History. Addresses to the King and to the people of Quebec and Great Britain were adopted. They also passed a declaration of Colonial rights, summing up the various Acts of Parliament in violation of these rights. A significant fact of this Congress is their approval of the action of the people of Massachusetts Bay in opposing the Acts of Parliament. In this Congress we find Patrick Henry, the greatest orator of his generation. His burning words in behalf of freedom thrilled and inspired his hearers, as they have since thrilled everyone who has read his glowing speeches.

But the measures taken by the Congress were all unavailing. England was determined to have her colonies submit, but the colonies were equally firm.

And soon all over the country began the rapid preparation for one of the most wonderful revolutions the world has ever known. The fife and drum for the first time awakened the echoes with their martial music from the eastern coast to the edge of the western frontier. On quiet village greens, heretofore the playground of happy children, companies of awkward volunteers

drilled, preparing for the desperate conflict now at hand. No companies of skilled and uniformed soldiers were they, whose lives had been naught but military service, but farmers who had left the plow in the unfinished furrow and hastened to answer their country's call; business men whose business was left without a man to carry it on, while they fought for a nation's liberty. Men of all stations, from the humblest tiller of the soil, up through the ranks to the most influential man in the Colonies, fought side by side, made equal by a common grievance and a common aim.

The morning of April 19th, 1775, saw the first blood shed in the cause of freedom.

About a year later, one of the most important events in American History took place. Up to this time the Colonists had been fighting merely for rights as subjects of the King. But it was now seen that nothing short of complete separation would be availing. England had declared them rebels, closed their ports, and hired 17,000 Hessians with which to subdue them. So, on the Fourth of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted. The Colonists were now fighting for a country and not for justice at the hands of a king.

For seven long years the war was waged; desperately on the part of the Colonists, determinedly on the side of the English. Through sufferings indescribable, the sturdy Colonists passed, sometimes wavering, but never submitting. Think of the horrors of Valley Forge, where starving, barefooted men trod snowy paths with bleeding feet—that they might hand down to posterity the blood-bought boon of liberty! What unsurpassed courage was shown at Bunker Hill and Brandywine. An oppressed people, fighting as they fought, with so noble a purpose as theirs, with their firm faith in the help of the Infinite, could not be crushed, but, overcoming seemingly insurmountable obstacles, they stood triumphant on the heights they toiled to reach, and grasped the liberty they had fought to win.

On the third of September, 1783, the final treaty of peace was signed, and America became a nation. The indomitable spirit of liberty had won. America now stood alone, a nation strong in the righteousness of her cause; and the angel of peace spread her white wings over a nation which had never known peace, and now, bruised and bleeding from the horrors of war, arose to take her place among the nations of the world.

I have repeated some of the causes our histories give as the cause of the Revolution; but when we look below these material things we find that after all, the real cause of the conflict lay in the men themselves. They had that unquenchable love of liberty and freedom, which, thank God, has never died; for which to-day thousands of brave Americans are willing to lay down their lives, not only for their own freedom but for their neighbors. On the very threshold of America the same tragedy was being enacted which had taken place in the Colonies more than a hundred years ago. But America now grown to be the greatest republic on earth, reached out a powerful hand and wrested downtrodden suffering Cuba from her merciless tormentors.

So long as the spirit lasts which animated the Revolution and precipitated the Spanish-American war, so long our country is safe.

NELLIE G. MCKAY.

### THE HEROINE OF PLYMPTON!!

"Deb. Sampson" alias "Robert Shurtleff."

By HENRY WHITTEMORE.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, on the 20th day of January, 1792, adopted the following Resolution.

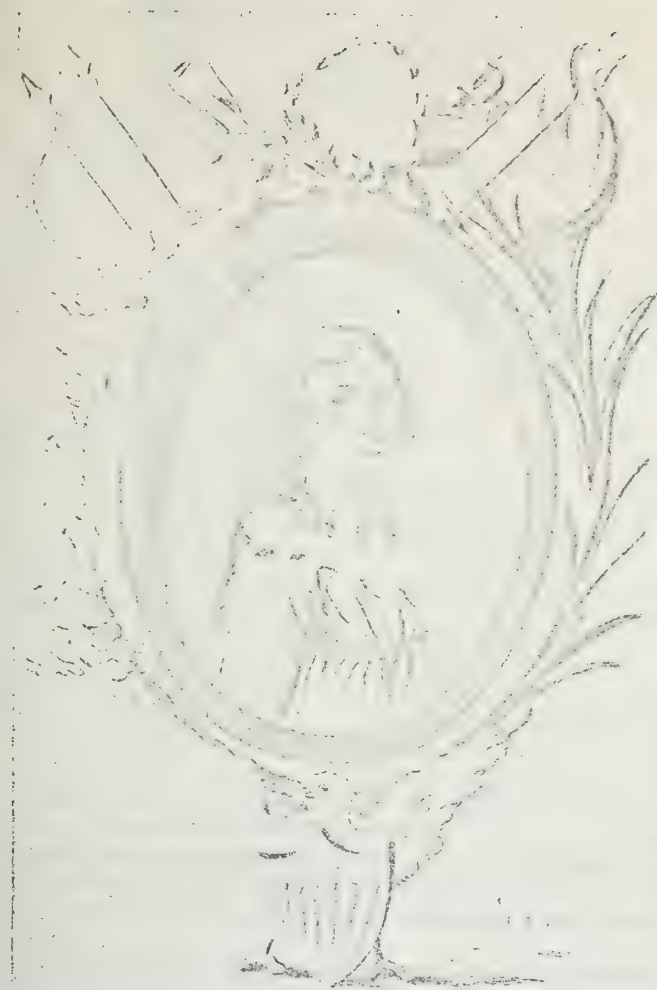
"Whereas: it appears to this Court, that Deborah Gannett, enlisted under the name of Robert Shurtleff in Capt. Wills' company in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, May 21, 1781, and did actually perform the duties of a soldier in the late Army of the United States, to the 23d of October, 1783, for which she has received no compensation, and Whereas, it further appears that the said Deborah exhibited an extraordinary instance of female heroism by discharging the duties of a faithful, gallant soldier, and at the same time preserved the virtue and chastity of her sex unsuspected and unblemished; and was discharged from the service with a fair and honorable character: Therefore Resolved, that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be and hereby is directed to issue his note to the said Deborah Gannett, for the sum of thirty-five pounds, bearing interest from Oct. 23, 1783."

There's the story in a nutshell. If there were no other facts on record one might read between the lines, and, without any great effort of the imagination, learn the story of a Heroine.

The best blood of New England coursed through the veins of Deborah Sampson. Her line of descent was through Governor William Bradford, Capt. Miles Standish, John Alden, of the Mayflower, and other equally distinguished ancestors. She was a woman of refinement and education, as well as an ardent







DEBORAH SAMPSON.

Published by H. S. Hann, 1797.

patriot, and an uncompromising foe of the British government.

Deborah Sampson was born in Plympton, Mass., Dec. 17, 1762. Her parents were not burdened with an excess of this world's goods and Deborah at the age of ten years became an inmate of the family of Dea Jeremiah Thomas of Middleboro. A few years later found her teaching in the public school. The story of Nathan Hale, who left his pupils to enter the army at the beginning of the war, was no doubt familiar to her, and she often wished that she were a man that she might follow his example and enlist in the service of her country. She finally resolved that she would be a man and fight for her country. It was a hazardous undertaking, to conceal her sex, but the resolution once formed, she was not long in putting it into execution. She spun the yarn, wove the cloth, took it to the tailor, and presto!! she was a man!!

She donned her uniform, went to New Bedford, intending to ship on a privateer, but she didn't like the looks of the captain, and so she retraced her steps, entered the town of Uxbridge, and under the name of Robert Shurtleff she was enrolled as a member of Capt. Wills' company, Col. Shepard's regiment, attached to Gen. Patterson's brigade. The young recruit was described as "five feet seven and a half inches high, hazel eyes, inclining to blue." She played her part well, and proved herself a manly man; admired equally by her comrades and commanding officers for her boldness and daring, and her gallantry on the battlefield. She was at West Point, Harlem and White Plains, and was in numerous engagements. In June, 1782, she was wounded in the temple and in the groin, and though sent to the hospital her sex was not discovered. The bullet in her groin she extracted with her own hands bearing with unflinching fortitude the pain, thus concealing this second wound from the surgeon. She rendered special service at one time as special aide to Gen. Patterson, and it was to him that the secret of her sex and her unfortunate condition was first made known. In the summer of 1783, she was at-

tacked by fever and sent to a hospital in Philadelphia, where Dr. Binney, the physician in charge, discovered her sex and caused her to be removed—first to the apartments of Mrs. Parker, the matron—and then to his own house. Word was sent to Gen. Patterson and she was honorably discharged, Oct. 23, 1783. She returned home in November following, and on April 7, 1784, she was married to Benjamin Gannett, a farmer of Sharon.

The following certificate from the colonel of her regiment was sent to her soon after her discharge.

This may certify that Robert Shurtleff, was a soldier in my Regiment in the Continental Army for the town of Uxbridge, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and was enlisted for the term of three years; that he had the confidence of his officers, did his duty as a faithful and good soldier and was honorably discharged from the Army of the United States.

HENRY JACKSON,

Late Colonel in the American Army.

In 1805, she was placed on the pension list in accordance with the following order:

War Department, March 11, 1805.

SIR:—You are hereby apprised that Deborah Gannett, who served as a soldier in the Army of the United States during the late Revolutionary War, and who was seriously wounded therein, has this day been placed on the Pension List of the United States, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, 1803. You will be pleased to enter the name on your books and pay her legally authorized attorney on application accordingly.

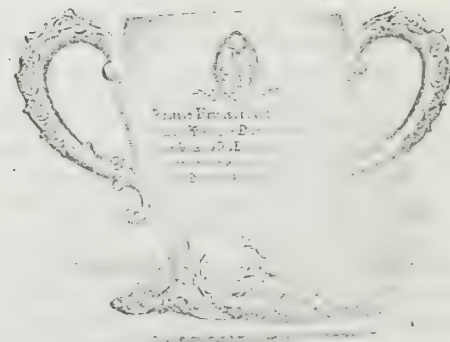
I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Benjamin Austin, Esq., Boston.

The line of descent of Deborah Sampson from Governor Bradford and other Mayflower Pilgrims is shown in the recently published "Signers of the Mayflower Compact and their Descendants."



### A BEAUTIFUL LOVING CUP.

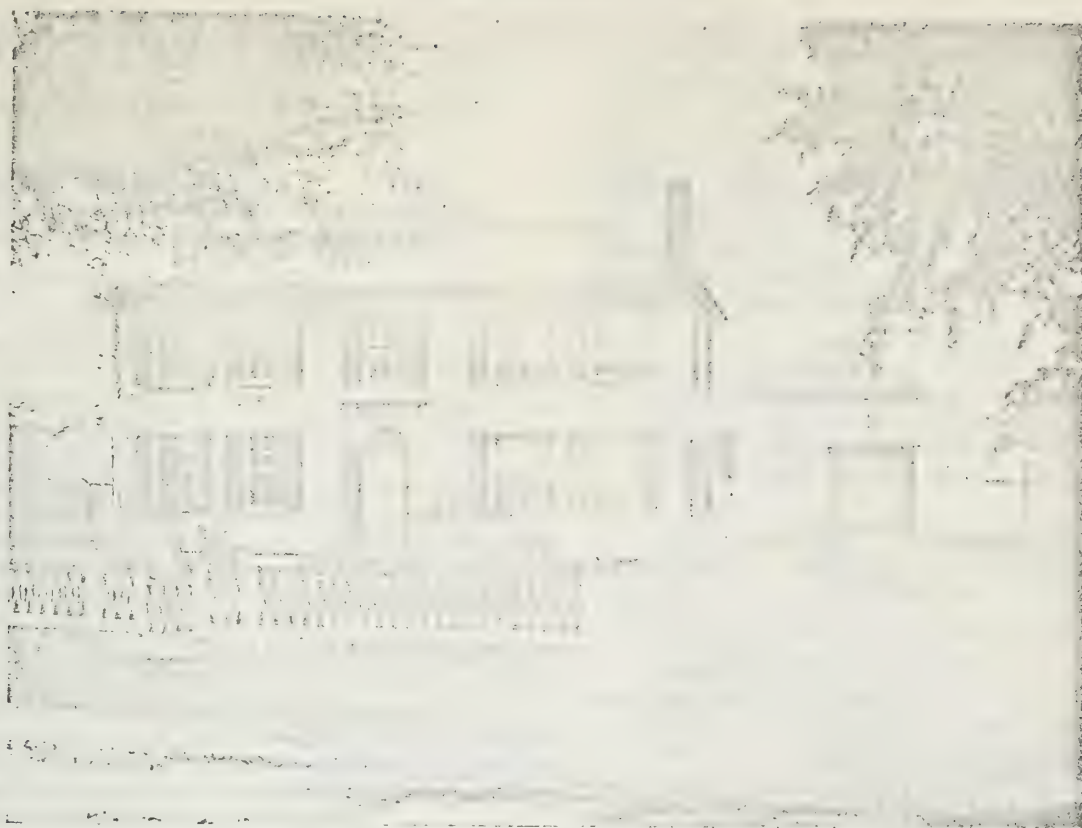
This magnificent Loving Cup was presented to Henry Arnold Fairbairn, Esq., M. D., a Mayflower descendant, of Brooklyn, New York, in memory of his father, the Rev. Robert Brinckhoff Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., for thirty-five years Warden of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, New York. The donors were the Alumni and undergraduates of the College, and the occasion the Annual Dinner of the New York Alumni Association at Delmonico's, April 10th. The cup, gold lined, and most elegantly engraved, with a fac-simile of the College seal, and with the legend in mediaeval English letters, weighs a little over four pounds and is a fine example of the silversmith's and engraver's art. It was made by Mr. Theodore B. Starr, of New York.

The Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America is ready and a few more copies are to be had at \$1.00 per copy; it contains the names from Abby to Bonnett, Coats of Arms and Corrections that have been sent in since the matter was published in this paper.

COLONIAL DATES, compiled by Prof. Thomas Egleston, consists of over 1500 dates from the time of Columbus to the Declaration of Independence, of great importance to those studying the early history of America. 50 cents each.







## HON. JOHN HAWES, A. D., 1767-1824.

BY HENRY DUDLEY-TEETOR, M. A.

The Hawes Coat of Arms, as seen in the engraving, is thus mentioned in a "Display of Heraldry":—

"He beareth azure, a fess wavy between 3 lions passant, or."

"This is the Coat Armour of John Hawes, of London, who draweth his descent from William Hawes of Walsingham, of the Willows in Suffolk, which William was seized of lands there in the time of Edward III. (1328-1377)."

*Edmund Hawes*, of this ancient family, and a relative of Sir James Hawes, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, 1574, sailed from "ye port of London in ye ship James, 1633." He located at Duxbury, Mass., where he married Lucy———; subsequently removed to Yarmouth, where he died June 9, 1693. He was Deputy to the Court, and held other offices, serving as town clerk of Yarmouth about seventeen years. The historian of Cape Cod wrote,—"Edmund Hawes was as well educated as any man of his times, and was a leading character of the town and colony. He had a son John who was also a man of great influence and high character." This John, in 1677, was appointed, by the General Court holden at Plymouth, upon a committee to enforce "Temperance in Plymouth Colony;" and to see that "none shall presume to deliver any wine, strong liquors or Cyder to any Boyes, Gerles or Single persons, pretending to come in the name of any sicke person without a note under the hand of some sober person in whose name they come, on paine of five shillings for every such transgression." His wife, Desire, was a daughter of the famous Captain John Gorham by Desire, his wife, who was the daughter of Hon. John Howland, of the Mayflower. One of his sons was the Hon. Benjamin Hawes of Martha's Vineyard, who was the father of Samuel, the father of Captain Shubael, who was the father of the late Hon. John Hawes, who was born 1767, in New Bedford, and where he died in 1824. With-in that period he lived an intensely busy, highly honor-

able and useful life; on the sea as Captain of a ship, visiting different ports on the two continents; and in later life as Collector of the Port of New Bedford, and Representative to the General Court.

While on a trip to London, he became a convert to Methodism and was ever after a devoted and liberal member of that church. He gave the land, timber and money to build the church which yet stands near the old homestead. Stevens' "Memorials of Methodism" says, "He lived in the fellowship and warm affection of the church, and died a triumphant death in the faith of Christ, leaving a memory still dear to the circle who survive him." The beautiful home that he built for those he loved and left, was a home whose greatest glory "is in that deep sense of voicefulness, of stern watching, of mysterious sympathy, which we feel in walls that have long been washed by waves of passing humanity."

Here Mary Hawes, daughter of John and Mercy Tabor Hawes, his wife, was born January 25, 1799, who, by marriage to the late William Taylor Wardwell of Bristol, R. I., was the mother of the Hon. William Thomas Wardwell, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company.







# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City,  
LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

**O**LD Home Week," is an innovation of Frank West Rollins, Governor of the State of New Hampshire and its cloud-capped granite hills.

He knew the love for home was strong in the hearts of her sons, and knowing this, Mr. Rollins said, "let us have a giant picnic; let us invite all our friends and relatives to come back to New Hampshire for a brief season, to renew their acquaintance with the old mother and to make merry with the home bodies."

Invitations have been sent out and New Hampshire's Sons and Daughters will gather in large numbers within her boundaries, from August 26 to September 2.

Some of the things contemplated by the Old Home Week. All those persons who have gone out into the world that lies beyond the boundaries of New Hampshire are expected to make their presence felt.

No bombastic oratory. Just a simple greeting to the returned ones. The stay at homes and those that have strayed, want to get together on the sloping side of some old mountain, beside the whispering waters of some well remembered stream, on the banks of some favorite lake or in one of the many cool and cheery groves.

Governor Rollins is president of a State Association formed to develop the plan. Nahum J. Bachelder is secretary, and an Executive Committee has as members Secretary of State Edward N. Pearson, Colonel William H. Stinson and Henry H. Metcalf. More than one hundred local organizations have been formed as a result of the State body's efforts.

**P**ROBABLY one of the least known, yet best preserved ruins of the Revolutionary War, is the Old Newgate Prison at Granby, Connecticut.

Here our forefathers made use of a copper mine to securely keep the Tory and British prisoners captured during that war.

A pleasant trip can be made from New York, by the way of the Hartford Steamboat, which leaves Peck Slip at 5 p. m., each week day, arriving in Hartford the next morning. If you are a wheelman, you can have time to visit the Old Center Church Burying Ground, recently rescued from ruin and beautified by the efforts of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R. From there go out Albany Avenue, through Bloomfield Center and Tarriffville, to Copper Hill, about 15 miles; good to fair roads, but hilly and picturesque. You can return in plenty time to catch the night boat from Hartford, thus using but one business day to see this most interesting ruin. An article, illustrated, will appear in the September issue of this paper, prepared by the Editor, on Old Newgate.

**T**HE following itinerary has been made to suit all tastes in making the trip to Paris, in 1900.

What is wanted is a good representation of typical Americans around the Lafayette memorial, on July 4, 1900, and it is for this that the SPIRIT OF '76 is trying to get together a congenial party.

There will be a great rush for accommodations in the fall, and those who apply now will have the choice berths to choose from. A fee of \$5.00 should be sent to Frank Clark, 111 Broadway, who has charge of the arrangements and who will send you a diagram of the ship in which you wish to sail and from which you can select your berth. It is hoped a large party will go on the "Servia," as that will be the main party and the other routes are selected for those who have individual preferences for those lines.

## FIRST SECTION.

June 19—Out by Cunard S. S. "Servia," \$75.00 berth.  
" 26—Tue. Steamer touches at Queenstown.  
" 27—Wed. Arrive at Liverpool.  
" 28—Thur. Via Chester and Stratford-on-Avon to London.  
" 29, 30, July 1, 2—  
Fri. to Mon. In London. Carriage drives one (1) day.

July 2—Mon. By day service, via Dieppe to Paris; due 6 p. m.  
" 2 to 6— In Paris. Carriage drives one day in Paris  
Mon. to Fri. and one day to Versailles; two admissions to the Exposition.

" 6—Fri. To Brussels.  
" 7—Sat. In one hour to Antwerp and sail on Red Star Line; \$75 berth included.

" 17—Tue. Due back in New York.  
Cost of 29 day trip...\$250.00  
" " 36 " " ...\$325.00, including Swiss & Rhine side trip  
" " 50 " " ...\$425.00, including Swiss & Italy side trip

## SECTION SECOND.

June 20—Out on S. S. "Paris," \$100.00 berth.  
" 27—Wed. Arrive in Southampton and London.  
" 27 to July 2—  
Wed. to Mon.—In London; drives one day.

July 2—Mon. To Paris; due 6 p. m.  
" 2 to 8—  
Mon. to Fri.—In Paris. Drives two days and two admissions to the Exposition.

" 6—Fri. To Brussels.  
" 7—Sat. To Antwerp and sail on Red Star Line S. S. (\$75.00 berth included).

" 17—Tue. Due back in New York.  
Cost of 28 day trip .....\$270.00  
"B" side trip, \$75.00; "C" side trip, \$100.00 extra.

## THIRD SECTION.

June 23—Sat. Out by Holland-America Line new, twin screw, S. S. "Statendam," 10,500 tons, \$75.00 berth out, and \$75.00 berth home.

July 2—Mon. Arrive Boulogne and Paris.  
" 2 to 7—  
Mon. to Sat. In Paris. Drives two days and two admissions to the Exposition.  
" 7—Sat. By p. m. trains, Paris to Boulogne.  
" 8—Sun. Sail on new Holland-America Line S. S. "Statendam."

" 17—Tue. Due back in New York.

Cost of 25 day trip.....\$220.00

## FOURTH SECTION.

Out and home by French Line (\$80.00 grade berth each way).

June 23—Sat. Leave New York on S. S. "Champagne."

July 1—Sun. Arrive Havre and Paris.  
" 1 to 6—  
Sun. to Fri. p. m.—In Paris. Drives two days and two admissions to the Exposition.

" 6—Leave Paris, 6 p. m.; to Havre.

" 7—Sat. Sail from Havre.

" 15—Sun. Due back in New York.

Cost of 23 day trip.....\$230.00

## FIFTH SECTION.

Out by Atlantic Transport Line, 10,000 tons, new steamers (\$50.00 berth included).

June 16—Sat. Leave New York.

" 26—Tue. Arrive in London.

" 26 to 30—

Tue. to Sat. In London; drives one day.

" 30—Sat. To Paris by day service; due 6 p. m.

" 30 to July 6—

Sat. to Fri.—In Paris. Drives two days; two admissions to the Exposition.

July 6—Fri. To Brussels.

" 7—Sat. In one hour to Antwerp. Carriage drive and sail on Red Star Line (\$75.00 berth included).

" 17—Tue. Due back in New York.

Cost of 32 day trip.....\$225.00

FRANK C. CLARK.





## AMONG THE SOCIETIES.

### ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.

Hon. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, - - - President.  
GEORGE B. HERR, - - - - - Secretary.

Any information relating to the Old Guard will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

Address GEORGE B. HERR, 138 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

### Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

The First General Court of the National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, was held in the City of Washington, at the residence of Mrs. H. V. Boynton, May 13, at eight o'clock, p. m. The history of the Society is as follows:

On Thursday, March 31, 1898, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, met at the residence of the former, 813 Thirteenth St., to discuss the formation of a Society of the Founders and Patriots of America for women, which should be similar in its organization and aims to the already existing Society for men; but not until Tuesday, June 7, was any definite action decided upon. On that day these two women and Mrs. Pella Hull Mason, of Milwaukee, who was associated with them in correspondence and consultation from the first, took out their Charter in accordance with the laws of the District of Columbia, under the name of the "National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America." A constitution was adopted, and thus was formed a society which we hope and believe will be a power for good during all future years; one which shall be able to collect before it is too late, much of the unwritten history of the Founders of our country and arrange these disconnected items, treasured in families, until, like bits of mosaic in a picture, they shall form a connected narrative of the daily life of these pioneers.

In accordance with the constitution, which requires the forwarding of supplies for field hospitals in time of war, and realizing that it was possible the war with Spain might end before the eighteen Charter members had been secured, these three patriotic women, forwarded on the 9th day of July, 1898, a sum of money to be used for the troops at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., then preparing to go to the front at Santiago, Cuba. Although the youngest Society of all thus far organized for patriotic work, it is the first to recognize in its Constitution the service of women in war.

The colors of the Society are red, buff and blue.

The Insignia was designed by Mr. George van Roden, of Caldwell & Co. It is a combination of gold, eight-pointed star in blue enamel, outlined in white, arranged to accommodate eight small stars of red enamel, stars appearing between the points. These stars represent the eight provinces or settlements of America, prior to 1657, to wit: Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Rhode Island and Jersey. In the center of the jewel, in relief, a colonist and a continental soldier are depicted. Surrounding these is a blue enamel band upon which appear the words Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America 1607-1898, in letters and figures of gold. This in turn, is encircled by a wreath of laurel.

The seal was suggested by Mrs. Pella Hull Mason and is formed by the three central figures of the picture, "Spirit of '76."

The first formal meeting of the National Society was held on January 31, 1899, when the minutes for the first year of organization were read, and also the constitution, both of which were unanimously accepted by a rising vote under the following resolution.

"Resolved: That we hereby agree to support the Constitution adopted June 7, 1898, and do ratify all the past action of the three Founders in establishing the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America."

The eligibility clause is very strict. In several instances lines have been presented by applicants which showed from four or five to twenty ancestors through whom admission would be given to the Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, and even the Huguenot and Mayflower Societies, but not one that would satisfy the requirements of this organization. The Registrar General, Mrs. Mason, subjects all papers to close scrutiny, sparing neither time nor strength in her work.

The terms of the present officers expire May 13, 1900. On that day, which is the date of the annual meeting of the Society, a general election will take place.

Any inquiries should be addressed to Mrs. Geo. T. Martin, 1326 L St., Corresponding Secretary General.

### ORDER OF THE SETTLERS AND DEFENDERS OF AMERICA.

The hereditary and patriotic order of the Settlers and Defenders of America, has been incorporated at Albany. The incorporators are Walter S. Carter, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Robert D. Benedict, S. Victor Constant, William De Hertburn Washington, Grenville B. Winthrop of New York, Col. Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers, Edward F. Dwight of Irvington, James M. Flower of Chicago and Reginald Henshaw Ward of London and New York. The incorporators of the new society assert that under its name and stated object it includes three classes of patriotic and hereditary societies now existing in this country.

It is pointed out, that, while a person to become a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, for instance, must have certain special qualifications, and members of the Society of the Colonial Wars or The Cincinnati or other similar organizations must have other qualifications, a membership in the Settlers and Defenders of America requires the qualifications necessary for membership in all of the other societies. "Furthermore," the promoters of the new society say, "a person who is eligible to all of three of the existing classes of these societies must now join each one of them at an expense for initiation fees, annual dues, insignia, etc., of something like \$120, while he can become a member of the new one, which includes them all, at an expense of about one-third (\$15) of the cost of joining a single one of the others."

"It differs from existing societies in this, that to be admitted to it a person must not only have descended from one who was a settler in one of the thirteen colonies during the first generation of its settlement, but he must also be eligible through an ancestor who rendered either civil or military colonial service, as well as from one who rendered like service in the Revolutionary War; no claim of eligibility, through descent from a settler or from an ancestor who rendered colonial service, to be valid, however, unless the descendants of such ancestors were patriots in the war of the Revolution.

### Military Order of Foreign Wars.

A dinner was given by California Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, in the red room of the Bohemian Club, May 1st, in commemoration of the battle of Manila. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated in the national colors, red, white and blue lights and sweet pea blossoms. A string band played patriotic airs. Speeches were made by Admiral Watson, Captain Terry of the Iowa, General Warfield, Major Noble and the Rev. Herbert Parrish. The speeches were brimful of patriotic fire and were received with enthusiasm. Admiral Dewey was eulogized at length by Captain Terry and others.

Among those at the banquet board were:

Robert Young Hayne, General William Rufus Shafter, Admiral John Crittenden Watson, David Henshaw Ward, Horace Davis, Irving Farrar Moulton, Major Charles Lee Tilden, Edward Selkirk Swan, Major George Whitney Reed, Captain William Sanford Barnes, Colonel Adolphus Skinner Hubbard, Major Robert H. Noble, Charles Samuel Greene, Roberts Vandercook. Also the following as guests: Charles Webb Howard, Rev. Herbert Parrish, Captain S. W. Terry, U. S. S. Iowa; Brigadier General R. H. Warfield, N. G. C.; Colonel William H. Baldwin, U. S. A.; George Fletcher, Harvey Loy, Charles Bone, Captain E. H. Plummer, U. S. A.

### Sons of the American Revolution.

#### KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

The annual meeting of Kansas City Chapter No. 1, Sons of American Revolution, was held in the Club Rooms of the Coates House, April 19. A very encouraging report of the past year's work was made by the retiring officers. The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year: Judge Stephen P. Twiss, president; Col. Elijah H. Phelps, 1st vice-president; Dr. Christian A. Dannaker, 2d vice-president; Prof. Frank Spalding, secretary; William Henry Harrison Taintor, treasurer; Maj. Albion P. Pease, registrar; Judge Luther C. Slavens, historian; secretary; William Henry Harrison Taintor, treasurer; Maj. and Judge S. P. Twiss, Prof. Frank Spalding, Maj. A. P. Pease, Judge L. C. Slavens, W. H. H. Taintor, Judge George R. Jones, and Prof. James F. Spalding, board of managers. Judge S. P. Twiss, has been selected by the State Society as a delegate to the National Congress at Detroit, in May, with Col. E. H. Phelps, as alternate.





KANSAS CITY CHAPTER, No. 1, Sons of the American Revolution, held their annual banquet on the 10th inst. It proved to be a very interesting occasion. Judge S. P. Twiss, president, presided. Hon. H. H. Getman, was toast master. The menu was elaborate and thoroughly enjoyed. Music of a high class ornamented the occasion. The following were the toasts:

"Non-Puritan Sects of Colonial Times," Judge L. C. Slavens.

"The American Soldier," Maj. A. P. Pease.

"Spanish-American War," Col. G. P. Gross.

Quite a revival of interest has taken place since Judge Twiss succeeded to presidency, and we expect to double our number during the coming year.

### Daughters of the American Revolution.

"At the breakfast given on Lexington day in the Occidental by the Daughters of the American Revolution," says *The San Francisco Call*, "Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, than whom there is none more patriotic in San Francisco was the recipient of many deservedly bestowed compliments and congratulations on the growth of the order in this State, there being now three chapters in San Francisco, one in San Jose, one in Los Angeles and one in Oakland, as a result of her initial work in organizing Sequoia Chapter on the 10th of December, 1891. This lady, who has been a most ardent worker in the inculcation of the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the American flag in every way possible, in school, in society and through the press, was the first state regent of the order in this State, and the appreciation of all that she has done for the Daughters of the American Revolution found expression in the sincere utterances on Lexington day."

On the retirement of Mrs. Hubbard, from the office of Regent of Sequoia Chapter, she was the recipient of an elegant cut crystal, silver bound loving cup, resting upon a massive silver mounted mirror, presented by members of the Chapter, in recognition of her untiring zeal and devotion to its interests. The cup bears the following inscription:



"Sarah Isabelle Sylvester Hubbard, from the members of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, San Francisco, Cal., January 9, 1899."

QUAKER CITY CHAPTER, D. A. R., held its April meeting on the 21st, at the room of the Meade Post, Odd Fellows' Temple. Nearly one hundred members were present and the program was varied. After the Lord's Prayer was recited, standing, "America" was sung. Very satisfactory reports of the finances and increase of membership were made by the Treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Smaltz, and the Registrar, Miss E. E. Massey.

In planning out the work of the year, it was decided to erect some memorial to the American soldiers of the Revolution who died in the prison at old Walnut, during the British occupation, and to the many who died of various diseases, and were all buried in trenches in Washington Square. John Adams, in a letter to his wife says, "that over three thousand of our brave men have been buried here." The report of the committee was read and accepted.

A fine piano solo was given by Miss Barrett; a most amusing paper on "Our Names and Titles," was read by Dr. West-

brooke, founded on the question of women retaining their maiden names when married. This was followed by a duet on violin and piano, by the Masters Smith, members of our C. A. R. Mrs. G. W. Kendrick, Jr., the regent gave an entertaining account of her visit to the Children's Society, founded under Quaker City auspices. It is styled "Gen. Mulhensberg Chapter," because several of the little ones are descendants of those patriots, father and son, who did honor to Philadelphia, in that trying time. Mrs. D. Myers, is President, and Miss E. E. Smaltz, Treasurer and Registrar. After singing "The Star Spangled Banner," the Chapter adjourned for a social half hour - to meet again at the Revolutionary Tree and Loan Exhibition, to be given at the house of Mrs. J. E. Smaltz, 1522 N. 10th St., May 5th.

The Minnesota State Conference of the D. A. R. was held Friday afternoon, June 2, at Westminster Church, Minneapolis. The day was very rainy and probably prevented the attendance of many members of local chapters; nevertheless, there was a good attendance, and nine of the ten chapters in the state were represented and submitted annual reports. The State Regent, Mrs. Eli Torrance, presided. The Senior Chapter, the St. Paul, is also the largest in the state, with a membership of one hundred and sixty-eight. Its Regent, Mrs. J. B. Beals, stated that it is an open Chapter, no invitations being necessary to join. She stated that this policy has proved thoroughly satisfactory to the large minded ladies who have inaugurated it, and in welcoming strangers the Chapter has found itself benefitted and has "entertained angels unawares."

The reports generally contained reference to the war relief work which had been engaged in during the year, in some cases in connection with the Red Cross Society, and in others, goods were sent direct to the troops in the field. Numerous contributions to the Continental Hall Fund were reported. Other work done has been by way of contributions to the Lafayette Memorial Fund, etc.; the Charter Oak Chapter, of Faribault, (composed entirely of young ladies) has offered a prize of \$5.00 in gold to the Faribault High School student submitting the best original paper on Early American Exploration. It is intended to offer this prize annually. Many of the Chapters are pursuing a course of study of American history. Mrs. Coman C. Ames, Regent of the Greysolon-du-Shut Chapter, of Duluth, reported a special effort on the part of her Chapter, in connection with the S. A. R. of Duluth, to reclaim the celebration of the Fourth of July, from the low estate it is fallen into, and restore it to its proper patriotic observance. In this they have been very successful, and a suitable programme is yearly arranged and participated in by the Duluth public in consequence.

Mrs. F. A. Rising, Regent of Wenonah Chapter, gave a graphic and humorous account of efforts made to secure for her Chapter the honor of a real daughter, before the removal of the latter to another state. Needless to say the Chapter now has on its rolls one daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, although she is a non-resident.

Of the Regents appointed to form Chapters, Miss Severance of Mankato, reported good progress and the expectation of being able to organize within a month. Miss Winston of Minneapolis, hopes to have a young ladies' Chapter organized early in the Fall. Several other Chapters are being worked up in the state, but no reports were made.

Mrs. Chas. E. Smith, State Director of Children's Societies, reported five such in different parts of the state. Minneapolis has none as yet. There are four State Promoters in Minnesota, who have charge of the matter of organizing Children's Societies, and a State Director, who has general supervision of this work.

A thoughtful and interesting paper, entitled, "Reminiscences of the National Congress," was offered by Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, in which were criticised the unworthy and undignified methods of some delegates in their efforts to carry through measures which they favored.

Rev. J. S. Montgomery, delivered an eloquent and inspiring address emphasizing the national need of schools of patriotism, and hailing the D. A. R. as forerunner of such teaching.

Resolutions were adopted opposing the seating of any polygamist in our national legislation. A recommendation was also adopted proposing to have a leaflet printed for gratuitous distribution giving details relating to the objects of this organization, requirements for eligibility, etc., to be placed with the Librarian of the State Historical Society. Mr. Kingsbury, the Librarian, was present and said such a leaflet would be useful since he received inquiries daily on these points.

An original poem on the "Boston Tea Party," was read by Mrs. C. M. Loring, and several numbers of music also enlivened the programme.

After adjournment, an hour was spent in social intercourse during which refreshments were served.





**QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER:** At the last regular meeting of the season, Quequechan Chapter, D. A. R., of Fall River, Mass., held Tuesday, April 11, with Mrs. Henry Grinnell, Prospect St., Miss Susan H. Wixon, read a carefully prepared and interesting paper on "How Fall River was defended six score years ago," giving an account of the Battle of Fall River, which took place May 25, 1778. A large map of the city on which was marked the site of the bridges which the British tried to cross on their way from the shore, the houses they burned on their retreat, and the guard-house was an interesting adjunct to the paper. Near this site there is soon to be placed a memorial tablet by the Chapter. A quaint and interesting will of Richard Borden, who was taken prisoner at this battle, was read by Mrs. Joseph A. Bowen, and Miss Edith Bron gave a piano solo with fine effect. A social hour followed. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the large number of members present, felt they were delightfully entertained. The Chapter has given two successful whists since January. The money raised to be used for marking historic spots.

**QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER,** of Fall River, Mass., celebrated the 121st anniversary of the Battle of Fall River, Thursday, May 25, by placing a bronze tablet near the site where the battle was fought. Appropriate exercises were held in the Stone Church, at 2.30 p. m. of that day. Rev. W. S. Adams, D. D., offered prayer, following which Hon. John S. Brayton, who presided, made remarks relative to the battle. Mayor Amos M. Jackson, Miss Sarah W. Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, Rev. S. Hopkins Emory, D. D., of Taunton, Mass., and Congressman W. S. Greene, made interesting and patriotic remarks, a fine quartette sang patriotic songs, and a social hour at which the members of the Chapter and invited guests were present, closed a day long to be remembered.

**THE OGLETHORP CHAPTER, D. A. R.,** of Columbus, Ga., is looking up the historic spots of that state and having them marked. It has placed a granite shaft, with inscription, on the spot where Oglethorpe crossed the Chattahooche River, from Alabama, to make treaty with the Indians for the purchase of land, to settle the colony of Georgia.

### Children of the American Revolution.

The children of the American Revolution, at the National Convention in Washington, in February last, made such a good showing in their War Relief Work, that they were recognized as a power not to be overlooked, and they are now invited to assist in building the monument to the soldiers who sacrificed their lives on the Prison Ships anchored in Wallabout Bay, during the war of the Revolution. The movement was begun several years ago, by Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn. She has persistently kept the matter alive by her own enthusiasm and is rewarded by the formation of an association, national in character and composed of not only all the prominent patriotic societies of the country but also of patriotic citizens, both men and women.

The fee for membership is one dollar, and it is desired that thousands send in their names at once. There is a prize offered to the member in the "National Society of the Children of the American Revolution," who shall secure the largest sum for the monument by the 22nd of February, 1900. The prize is a life membership in "National Mary Washington Memorial Association" and will be presented on that day with the Golden Star insignia of the Order.

It is hoped there will be a general interest in the matter and much rivalry among the local societies, as to whom this honor is to be awarded. The prize goes to an individual, but the honor can be shared by the local society and the state.

### Daughters of the Revolution.

**WEST VIRGINIA D. R.:** The Annual meeting of the D. R. Society of West Virginia, was held at the residence of Mrs. James Neill, April 5, 1899. The meeting opened with the singing of "America." After the roll call and reading of the minutes of the last year's meetings, the reports of officers were listened to with great interest. The work of the Registrar, Miss Caldwell, was especially commended for its excellence, particularly the editing and publishing of a Year Book, for which she received an unanimous vote of thanks. Delegates to the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia were elected and the following officers for the ensuing year.

Regent, Mrs. Holloway; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Hupp; Secretary, Miss Sorg; Treasurer, Mrs. Neill; Registrar, Miss Paull; Historian, Miss Updegraff.

**THE AVALON CHAPTER D. R.,** of Baltimore, Md., celebrated "Lexington Day," by a social meeting, the closing one of the season. Recitations of "Paul Revere's Ride," "Penelope's Christmas Dance," and "Courtship of Miles Standish," with a paper on "La Salle and the Exploration of the Mississippi," and music, made an interesting programme, and the members separated for the summer, looking forward to a renewal of these pleasant meetings next Fall.

**THE SPOKANE CHAPTER D. Rs.,** of Spokane, Washington, having reorganized into a State Society, authority so to do having been given them from the National headquarters of this Society in New York. All the members were present and the business before the meeting was most important.

**THE BEARGRASS CHAPTER D. R.,** of Louisville, Ky., met in April, with the organizing Regent for Kentucky, Mrs. Chase Palmer. An instructive paper on "Early Government of Kentucky" was read.

**THE STATE SOCIETY OF MASSACHUSETTS D. Rs.,** held a reception and luncheon at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, in commemoration of "Lexington Day." Among the guests present were Hon. Hannis Taylor, of Mobile, Ex-minister to Spain. Gamaliel Bradford, and Mayor F. H. Briggs, President General of the Massachusetts S. Rs. Many of the members wore medallions, showing pictures of Washington and other men of his time, which had been handed down in their families.

**LONG ISLAND SOCIETY.** The monthly Social meeting of the Long Island Society, D. R., was held on the afternoon of April 17, 1899, at the residence of the President General, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow. It was "Relic Day," when the members brought various relics pertaining to the times of the Revolution, of which they gave brief accounts. The hostess exhibited among many other curious and interesting possessions, a large flag which was found behind timbers in the attic of an old house in Brooklyn, which was being torn down. The flag was wrapped in newspapers bearing earlier date than 1776, and the newspapers were covered by a red woolen petticoat. The flag is a large one, red, white and blue, and unique in design.

A small cup and saucer with a romantic history, was shown by a granddaughter of its original owner. She, a fair young girl, in the days of the Revolution, came from her home in Connecticut to Long Island to buy a wedding gown for herself. British soldiers infested Long Island Sound in those days, and were eager and ready to seize any spoils of war. So it was on a perilous and uncertain journey that this daughter of the Revolution ventured. But the business was urgent and with the wedding silk festooned about her body under a long cloak. The boat pulled out with muffled oars. This cup and saucer with the rest of a set of six, was carried in a basket in the hand of the girl, a part of her housekeeping outfit.

Presently the sharp stroke of other oars was heard very near, but the darkness favored them and they escaped to the Connecticut shore safe from pursuit.

The Educational Committee reported patriotic pictures given to Public Schools, and the Library Committee read letters of thanks for books sent to soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico. More libraries are on the way in answer to requests.

Two hundred and forty sick soldiers are expected soon at the hospitals at Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island, and it is the part of the members of the Hospital Committee to look after the comfort and necessities of these.

The death of Mrs. Helen Stevens Conant, one of the earliest members of the Long Island Society D. R., was announced, and a sheaf of Easter lilies tied with the colors of the Society was ordered sent for the funeral service, to be held the next day, April 19.

FRANCES L. PRATT,

69 Orange St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 20, 1899.

Raleigh, N. C., April 17, 1899.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER:—I enclose one dollar for "Spirit of '76" for another year. I cannot well do without a magazine that keeps one up to the "Spirit of '99" also. Do you not think it is getting time for the "D. A. R." and the "D. R." to join forces and become one? The influence of your paper could bring this about. If the two cannot come to terms, the bone of contention being lineal and collateral descent, would it not be well to herald the suggestion made by Mary A. Philips, Historian of the New York "D. R.," to form a Collateral Society and admit lineals or not, as might be determined by themselves. They could grow into as useful and noble a Society as any in the land. We all know that our collateral ancestry, even when we have the lineal, has of record often greater service





and wider influence than our lineal. Let it be a committee of five competent persons, to investigate papers, etc., and dividing both societies, into two societies, Lineal and Collateral.

Collaterals can do their Country and time as excellent service as lineals and each under its own banner can keep from oblivion the names and actions of unselfish heroes and heroines of the Revolution and stimulate to better deeds and nobler lives, ourselves, as well as others, the heirs of all they aided in securing." Can you not take up this subject and become arbitrate, and make yourself the "hero" of this resolution?

Very respectfully,

Address: Mrs. E. E. MOFFETT.

(We are not ambitious to become a hero, we have been a martyr too long.—Ed.)



BETSEY BRIANT.

In the year 1717, Cornelius, Son of Johannis Briant, one of the early Dutch settlers of Hackensack, N. J., came to Springfield, N. J., and built one of the first homesteads erected there, on the Turnpike. His farm land was extensive and took in a range of mountain known as the Blue Ridge of N. J. The house was of the old Dutch structure, and passed to his son Benjamin; then to Benjamin's son, Aaron; then to Aaron's son, William; and had always been occupied by the family until the year 1850, when the house was burned down, leaving the staunch Dutch chimney. A modern house was then built, upon the spot but the chimney was used in the new house and will ever remain. In the brook near by Cornelius was accidentally drowned while out fishing. The village near by is now called Huntly.

Cornelius Briant, married Hannah Carteret, a descendant of Sir George Carteret, of the Isle of Jersey, England. She was born in the Isle of Jersey. During the Revolution the family suffered great privations and hardships. The British took possession of a portion of the house, and brought small-pox in, from which Mrs. Briant died, and her daughter Betsey, was left to endure much, but she was a brave, enthusiastic girl, rendering service in many ways. Many an interesting story she has been known to relate, and until the day of her death, the Fourth of July was her favorite day to celebrate, and "Yankee Doodle" her favorite song. She has always been called our Revolutionary grandmother. She was married three times; first, to Jonathan Bonell, of Chatham, New Jersey, second, to John Ballentine, of Edinburgh, Scotland; third, to Samuel Williams, of Hackensack, New Jersey. She died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, at the age of 77, and her grave is in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, New Jersey.

Information given by her granddaughter, Mrs. Catherine R. Baetjer.

In the beautiful Plaza Girardot, in the town of Maracay, Capitol of the state of Miranda, Venezuela, stands a granite obelisk surmounted by an American Eagle in bronze. One side

of the base bears the inscription:—

"The Government of the State of Miranda, erected this column in 1897."

On the two lateral sides appear the arms of the United States and Venezuela, symbolizing the fraternity of the two peoples. On the remaining side are the names of the ten Americans whose heroism is here perpetuated and whose memory forms an enduring link between these nations. The brief and tragic story of their heroic adventure is as follows:—

In 1804, Francisco Antonio Gabriel Miranda, late a general of division of the French army, but now under sentence of banishment by Bonaparte, came to this country and sought to raise money and men for an expedition to secure the liberation of his native Venezuela from the dominion of Spain. He had served with the French Allies of America, and helped to achieve her independence from British rule, and now turned to the men who had fought under Washington and Lafayette, knowing their hardihood, their undaunted courage and unconquerable love of freedom, and endeavored to enlist them in his daring enterprise. Miranda was gifted with a winning personality, exceptional power as an orator, and a love of freedom equal to their own, and it is not strange that he succeeded in inflaming the hearts of our compatriots with zeal for the cause of his oppressed country. One hundred and twenty brave men cast in their lot with him. Three ships and the necessary funds were secured, and in January, 1806, the little fleet sailed out of New York Bay, bound for that region long famed for daring and bloody deeds, the terrible Spanish Main.

Contrary winds prolonged their voyage and it was not until late in March that they arrived off the Venezuelan coast near Ocumare, a little town between Puerto Cabello and La Guayra. Here, instead of finding the allies expected, La Corona, a Spanish man-of-war, awaited them, and giving chase, engaged and destroyed two of their ships and compelled the other to flee, favorable winds taking her to Trinidad. A great number were taken prisoners during the battle, and all the Americans who landed at Ocumare, were beheaded by the Spaniards; others perished in the prisons. Of these so far as known, no accurate list is obtainable. But ten officers were hanged at Puerto Cabello, July 21, 1806, and these it is for whom the grateful Venezuelans have placed a monument among the trees and flowers of Plaza Girardot, Maracay. The ten martyrs for Venezuelan liberty, whose memory is thus preserved, are:

Captain Donohue, Lieutenants John Ferris, Thomas Billop, James Garner, Gustavus Burguel, Charles Johnson, Paul T. George, Daniel Kemper, Miles T. Hall and Sub-Lieutenant Francis Farquharson. It would be interesting to know something more of these men, of their antecedents, and personal history. Their attempt came to naught, and they met with ignominious death on the scaffold, and yet, they gave up their lives, and as forerunners of the independence of our sister republic are as truly heroes as were those who later fought and won under the great Bolivar.

Their leader General Miranda, escaped, and continued his efforts in behalf of his country's freedom, and after a varied experience he too died a prisoner, at Cadiz, Spain, in 1816.

### Ethan Allen's Remarks at Ticondaroga.

It has ever been the tendency of history to preserve and to emphasize deeds and words that are stirring, and that, at the same time, make good the general impression that history seeks to convey regarding the actors and speakers involved. It has been, and still is, to a great extent, the custom to publish only such anecdotes of historical personages as are in keeping with the popular idea concerning them, leaving out of the calculation the fact that they are all men and women, and therefore many-sided and wholly human.

Of Benedict Arnold, for example, writers have shown a partiality for traditions indicating the existence of the embryo traitor in early life; and in his later years they have tried to show him the despised and miserable wretch that poetic justice seemed to demand, while of Washington, they formerly related only such narratives as seemed to befit the high-minded patriot and the able statesman. This practice, needless to say, has been the result of a popular demand; one which historians have labored to meet with such eminent success that a truthful picture of the men and times of our early days as a nation can with difficulty—if at all—be formed from the materials furnished in our histories.

Within a few years, however, a more intelligent and discriminating public has arisen (largely the work of the patriotic societies) which demands on the part of historians greater accuracy and less furbishing of facts. To dignity and canonize the heroes of the past, as has been done, is to place them on a plane so far above ourselves as to make our own men and times insignificant and mean by comparison. Such belittling of





the present is an unhealthy and unheroic symptom which is now meeting with a wholesome correction in our new endeavor to accurately estimate the past and its great and heroic figures. As a specimen of remodeling at the hand of the historian (making that term cover all who report and record national events) take the famous reply of Ethan Allen, at Ticonderoga, when challenged by the British commander, Delaplace, summoned to surrender, demanded: "By what authority?" and Allen is credited with the reply: "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" The demand for heroic speeches as a fitting accompaniment of heroic deeds required that his bold and dauntless answer should be preserved. The reply that he actually made is less suitable for school-recitation since its profanity is not veiled under the form of piety, and so no doubt the accepted version will continue to "thunder down the ages."

But here are probably some facts shedding new light on that memorable speech:—

A certain Green Mountain boy, one John St. John, stood at Allen's shoulder as he hurled back his reply, and he firmly asseverated as long as he lived that Ethan Allen answered the challenge in these words: "By the authority of the Continental Congress and Ethan Allen, by God!" What could be more characteristic and probable if we bear in mind the man and forget the hero? A rough frontiersman, Allen daring, self-assertive—many things other than pious, never that. Can we imagine from the lips of such a man the grandiloquent and pious phraseology of the sentence that has been credited to him, after reading the above? If we can, we should also be able to see the nimbus about his head.

LORA C. LITTLE.

NOTE.—Silas St. John, son of John St. John, died at Republic, Ohio, in 1860. Mrs. Hiram L. Ferris, daughter of Silas St. John, is now living at Osage City, Kansas, and will testify to the preservation of this tradition in the St. John family—a tradition that is implicitly believed, and which has had but one generation to pass through to her.

—:O:—

### To Perfect the Family Tree.

KEMP, ELIZABETH.—Born in Groton, Mass., married in 1782, Luke Woodbury, of Salem, N. H. Wanted—her parentage and ancestry.

Dr. L. A. Woodbury,  
Groveland, Ma. s.

BRINCKERHOFF.—xxxx Col. John Brinckerhoff, member of Provincial Congress in 1773 and also of the 1st Assembly in 1777, the same Colonel John Brinckerhoff, whose house at Fishkill, on the Hudson, was General Washington's Headquarters in 1778, and at other times.

STEVENS.—Can any reader advise the writer where he can find a record of the early Stevens family? Material was gathered for such a history several years ago, but the author has been lost track of by the Iowa branch.

L. E. Stevens, Ottumwa, Iowa.

BLANCHARD, STEPHEN.—Born March 4, 1780; married 2d, October 24, 1813, at Springfield, Vt., REBEKAH B. LAKE, daughter of Enos and Prudence (Page) Lake of Rindge, N. H. Where was he born, and what were his parents' names?

Mrs. Mary E. Guthrie,  
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

DELIVERANCE CONCKLING.—Maurice Engeltie, had these children baptized in Sleepy Hollow Dutch Church: Isaac 1700, Heydeman 1704; Laurens and Engeltie 1705, Elizabeth 1708, Catherine 1710, Abraham 1712, Sara 1714, Zara 1716. Who were the parents, brothers and sisters of this Deliverance, also who were the parents of his wife Engeltie, when and where was he born and when, were they married, and date?

THOMAS STORM.—Born at Tarrytown, 1697, married first Christina Van Weert. What is the date of birth and marriage, and who were her parents? Is there a Van Weert genealogy, if so, where can one be found?

EPENITUS PLATT, of Huntington, L. I., had Jonas, born 1684. Who was his wife and when and where were they married?

HANNAH SAXTON, of Smithtown, L. I., married 1730, Zephaniah Platt; who were her parents?

JUDGE ZEPHENIAH PLATT, of Plattsburgh, married first Hannah Davis. When and where was she born? Who were her parents, and when did she marry, and where? Will some one kindly answer these questions?

F. J. Scott, 47 Oxford St.,  
Rochester, New York.

CLARK.—Ancestry of John C. Clark, of Delaware City, Del. Born 1711. Died ——. Married Mary Noxon (widow of Mr. Hadley), children ———, John 2.

TAYLOR.—Ancestry of Andrew Taylor, of or near Philadelphia, Pa. Believed to have come from Germany by the name of Schneider. Born near 1765. Died Dec. 31, 1842, married Elizabeth Deacon, of Burlington, N. J., round 1790.

BRYAN.—Information wanted of Robert Bryan, Jr., iron maker near New Castle, Del., born February 6, 1751, died October 23, 1802. Married Ingebur Stidham, February 6, 1772, and his ancestry, nationality, etc.

SHEDAKEE.—Sarah Shedakee, married Robert Deacon, Sept. 13, 1768. Eight children. Lived near Burlington, N. J., can anyone tell me more of her family?

LATISCHE PICKLE.—Married Jonas Canby, May 3, 1758? She was a Quaker preacher. They lived in Wilmington, Del. Her ancestry is desired.

PRESTON.—Sarah Preston, was born April 6, 1706; married Thomas Canby, Jr., Oct. 1724. Ten children. Quakers, and lived at Solesbury, Bucks Co., Pa. and Wilmington, Del. Ancestry wanted.

Mrs. O. I. Kimball,  
Newton Centre, Mass.

WALWORTH or WALSWORTH.—Wanted, names of parents of Anna Walworth or Walsworth—who was born 1782; married Barney Edson, 1798, in Oneida Co., N. Y. Family tradition says she was daughter of James, of Rome, N. Y., who was lost at sea; the widow marrying a Wilcox.

SHEPHERD.—Ancestry wanted of Ruth Shepherd, who married Simon Spalding, April 15, 1761 in Plainfield, Conn.

BRACKETT.—Ancestry wanted of Mary Brackett, daughter of John, Billerica, Mass. Married Edward Spalding in 1683.

WITTER.—Ancestry wanted of Mary Witter, who married Oliver Spalding, in 1762, in Preston, Conn.

Mrs. F. W. Smith, Wibaux, Montana.

Can you tell me anything of the early history of the FISHER family, who lived in Woodstock township, Rhode Island, during the Revolutionary War? There were five brothers, four were in the service—the youngest, (Dexter Fisher, born 1769), was my husband's grandfather, and too young for the service. I would like to find out if the father was in the war. We have only the history as it has been told us, but no records were kept.

Also Donn's family, who first settled in Baltimore, about 1745 or '50, afterward lived in Adams Co., Pennsylvania.

Address: Mrs. H. C. Fisher, 4735 Lake Ave.,  
Chicago, Ill.

We have no record of either family except of the first and second generation, which will appear in the Genealogical Guide in its regular order. Our genealogist informs us that to make a preliminary search for the purpose of obtaining official records of the fact will cost \$5. If you wish a more extended search making connections from the ancestor to the present time, we will give estimate for that. If you wish us to have examination made, please remit the \$5 and we will proceed in the matter.

Can anyone give any information about the daughters of JOHN REVERE, a tailor of Boston? John was a son of Paul Revere—Wanted, names of the wives of the sons of Paul Revere.

Mrs. W. L. Mason, 1321 R. St., Washington, D. C.

Can anyone give the name of the father of JUDAH COLEMAN of Coventry, Conn.? Judah had a son Gershom, who married Mercy Allis, about 1745.

P. H. Mason, Washington, D. C.

The undersigned will undertake to compile and publish at his own risk and expense, "the descendants of Nathaniel Dickinson, the old settler," provided sufficient interest is manifested to enable him to procure a complete list. Address:

Frederick Dickinson,  
26 Bryant Ave., Chicago, Ills.

June 17, 1899.

Mr. LOUIS H. CORNISH.

MY DEAR SIR:—The Genealogical Guide has come to hand and I want to tell you how much I am pleased with it. It seems to me to be one of the most complete works of its kind that has ever yet been produced and that it will prove to be one of the most perfectly satisfactory and thoroughly useful works that has yet been offered to the public. Congratulating you and wishing you every success.

Yours very respectfully,

EDWARD HOOKER,  
289 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.





## Boys and Girls.

All letters for this department should be addressed to  
Miss M. Winchester Adams, 18 & 20 Rose Street, New York City.

### THE FLAG.

The ocean guarded flag of light, forever may it fly;  
It flashed o'er Monmouth's bloody fight, and lit McHenry's sky;  
It bears upon its folds of flame to earth's remotest wave  
The names of men whose deeds of fame shall o'er inspire the brave.  
Timbers have crashed and guns have pealed beneath its radiant glow,  
But never did the ensign yield its honor to the foe;  
Its fame shall march with martial tread down ages yet to be,  
To guard these stars that never paled in fight on land or sea.  
Its stripes of red, eternal dyed with heart streams of all lands;  
Its white, the snow capped hills that hide in storm their upraised hands.  
Its blue, the ocean waves that beat 'round freedom's circled shore;  
Its stars, the steps of angels' feet that turn for evermore.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

### YOUTHFUL PATRIOTISM.

Eight young boys, resident upon the west side, have recently organized a club, the object of which is to assist in patriotic work. They have chosen the name of Olympia for their club, in honor of Admiral Dewey's flag-ship, and in commemoration of the victory of May, 1898. They held a fair last Friday, at the Hotel San Remo, at which the sum of \$225.00 was realized as the result of their energy and labor. One-half of this sum has been appropriated as their contribution to the fund now being raised to erect a monument to the late Rubena Hyde Walworth, the heroine of the Spanish-American war.

The members of the club are: Arthur Leopold, Harry Hannigan, Walter Brennan, Dudleigh Montgomery, Herman and Carl Broeset, Raymond Schneider, Joseph Rayores, all of whom deserve the greatest praise for the interest and enthusiasm in patriotic work.

### ROBIN, THE PATRIOT.

Bright and merry the glancing eyes,  
Quick and cunning the hopping feet.  
Robin is building a summer house,  
Cosey and warm and snug and sweet.

First a foundation firm and strong,  
Twigs so carefully laid across,  
Then, to comfort the nestlings sweet,  
Feathers and string and hair and moss.

And, lastly, what is it Robin spies?—  
Was ever a thing so dainty found?  
Dropped by a little careless hand,  
Lying forgotten on the ground.

O happy bird, did your heart beat fast,  
Your eyes grow bright, with the gracious sight?  
Red and white lying side by side  
With stars and blue like a summer night.

Again he labors and tugs and toils,  
Merrily thrills and chirps with glee,  
Ah, the pride of the cosey nest!  
Ah, the pride of the old elm tree!

Up in the leafy branches wide  
Peering, a pair of boyish eyes,  
Spying the brightness hidden there,  
Down with a shout of glad surprise.

"I've found my flag! I've found my flag!  
Such a wonder you never saw!  
Robin's hung out the stars and stripes  
Just as we do! Hurrah! hurrah!" —Sydney Dayre.

### THE SANDAL-WOOD BOX. By May Mannering.

Grandma had a beautiful sandal-wood box, inlaid with silver and ivory, which one of her dear sons had brought to her from India. This box she always kept on a little mahogany "light-stand" by the side of her Brazilian arm-chair at a window where she sat and looked out upon the sugar maples. When the air was full of dampness and the suit breeze was blowing in from the sea, this sandal-wood always gave out its richest perfume. Grandmother, with her white lace neckerchief and lovely silver,

curly hair would look very sober then, and the young folks around her would know that she was thinking about the "missing ships," and of her dear ones who had "gone down upon the sea," never to come back. But, generally, the dear face was bright and happy in spite of its being long past its "three score years and ten," and people were made happy by just looking at her.

When the children came around for a story this dear little grandmother always had something to tell about "Old Times," when she was a little girl, or when her children were little boys and girls. Sometimes she would open the sandal wood box and bring out treasures which had a story to go with them. Once, when little Patience asked for a story, grandmother said, "Did I ever tell you about my little Valeria Marchmont and the blush roses from grandpa's pet bush at the foot of our garden? She was, you know, your own beautiful mother, child, and now she is in heaven."

"Oh, tell me more about her, dear grandmother," said little Patience. "I never can hear enough."

Grandmother took a key from the end of a long, gold chain which she always wore about her neck and unlocked the sandal-wood box and took out some papers, filled with the sweet perfume, but very yellow with age.

"Oh, what queer writing," said the little girl. "I am afraid I cannot read it, dear grandmother."

Then grandmother put on her gold bowed spectacles and examined the paper. "My eyes are getting dim, Patience, child, and I fear I cannot read it, but I have it all in my head, for I wrote it, myself, long, long ago."

"Oh, then say it to us, you precious grandmother," said Patience, as she kissed the soft, rosy cheeks and smoothed the silver hair. So in a low, sweet voice, the little grandmother began:

### LAFAYETTE'S RETURN.

In dear old Portsmouth, by the sea,  
A gala-day it is to be,  
With flags and banners, pennants gay,  
The people celebrate the day.  
The bands of music, far and near,  
Play tunes that all delight to hear;  
"Hail Columbia," lay of lays,  
"Auld lang syne," and "Marseillaise."  
'Tis eighteen hundred twenty-four;  
Brave Lafayette is here once more,  
That noble Patriot, friend indeed,  
Who helped us in our hour of need.

The air is filled with shout and cheer;  
America's staunch friend is near;  
We see his manly form and face;  
He lifts his hat, he bows with grace.  
Sweet little girls, all dressed in white,  
A lovely, a most pleasing sight,  
With children from the schools around,  
Spread flowers all along the ground.  
At our dear church, on old parade,  
Processions stop; a halt is made;  
Our honored guest the people praise,  
They wish him many happy days.  
The children run to take the hand  
Of one beloved throughout our land,  
My little girl, with eyes so bright,  
The Marquis sees, with much delight.  
The child presents blush roses, fair;  
The gallant General, then and there,  
Stoops down and kisses both her cheeks,  
And words of gratitude he speaks.  
At last the soldiers march away,  
But we cannot forget that day;  
The flags, the music, Lafayette,  
And how he kissed our little pet.

### READING FOR JULY.

"The Story of Our Flag," by Addie Guthrie Weaver.  
"Our Flag," by Sarah E. Champion.  
"Lafayette the Friend of American Liberty," by Alma Holman Burton.  
"The Boys of Old Monmouth," by Everett T. Tomlinson.  
Memorize:—"The Song of the Flag," by Amelia Woodward Truesdell.

1. Give an account of the battle of Monmouth.
2. Give the result and consequence of this battle.
3. Where is Monmouth?
4. What offensive course did Lee take?
5. Give an account of the trial and consequence.





# AMERICAN FLAG HOUSE AND BETSEY ROSS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

National Office, 230 Arch Street.  
 Edward Brooks, President.  
 Adam H. Fetterolf, Vice-President.  
 John Quincy Adams, Secretary.  
 Geo. Clinton Batcheller, Treasurer.  
 Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1899.

Mrs. Benjamin Thompson,  
 State Director National Society  
 Children of the American Revolution.  
 St. Davids, Philadelphia.

DEAR MADAM:—I have to thank you for your courteous letter of the 5th inst., regarding the General Miles Flag, and beg to state that since it is to be used at the Academy of Music, at the patriotic services to be held there on June 14th, if you could arrange to have it sent to the Old Flag House, 230 Arch Street, on the morning of June 15th, as you state in your letter, we will hang it in connection with our "Thirteen Starred original" over our unique Charter in the very room where the mother flag was made, also where the patriotic visitors, coming as they are to this ever increasing Mecca, may behold the emblem, the first to be raised over a permanent acquisition of territory, namely, Porto Rico, and that, too, by our peerless General Nelson Miles, Gentleman, Scholar, Patriot and Soldier.

Very truly yours,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To Editors, Publishers, and Proprietors of the Following  
 Named Publications.

April 12, 1899.

### THE SPIRIT OF '76:

18 and 20 Rose St., New York City.

DEAR SIR: In order to reduce to within reasonable limits my subscription to current publications of the day, I desire you will discontinue sending me such papers as are named in the list following at the date subscription already paid expires.

If there be arrears of subscription due you, be pleased to send me bill of same, and if found correct, prompt remittance will be made.

The American (Weekly), Philadelphia, Penn.; Harper's Weekly, New York City; Harper's Monthly, New York City; McClure's Monthly, New York City; Spirit of '76 Monthly, New York City; The Army and Navy Journal, Weekly, New York City; The American Standard, Weekly, Frankfort, Ind.; The Plymouth Democrat, Weekly, Plymouth, Ind.; The Waukegan Democrat, Weekly, Waukegan, Ill.; The Newport Times, Weekly, Newport, Tenn.

### SPIRIT OF '76:

Enclosed is a circular notice to discontinue sending me certain valuable publications, among them your valuable SPIRIT OF '76, or, I might say, your once valuable; for, at present, the "SPIRIT OF '76," in our decadent, corrupt, and dissolving republic is only an aggravating memory! I prefer to make my last run to my 80th birthday while looking back, rather than forward, or at passing events. The hopeful work my good old Sires did, is gone glimmering! and I prefer to go into my "box" and to my hole of 3 x 6, lingering on the past and oblivious to the once dominating "SPIRIT" you are vainly trying to keep alive.

Our "paper constitution" fell to pieces in 1850. It was rent to shreds from 1860 to 1864, and since then we have made rapid progress towards Imperial Monarchy. We first subjugated a third of our own family, and got our hand in, and taught our people what a fine thing armies are and thus gave employment to the cut-throat emigrants from every despotic nation of Europe, and very soon we became irrepressible for further conquests! (All under a cloak and false pretense, of course.) But such have always been the rules and the science of conquest?

We are now on the high road to a grand development (in riches, of course), and will soon have the plaudits of all monarchial nations! This will make us proud indeed. It will beckon us on still further; it will give us an army of three hundred thousand men in another two years, and the largest navy in the world. We will develop and progress three, four, or five times farther than miserable Spain did in her hey-day of prosperity, and by the same rottenness we will reach her present level, say about 1908. This will give us hundred years to accomplish the degradation of subjects, that she spent three hundred years doing; yet, all will be done according to destiny! Sunt, superius sua "jura"

PARMENUS TAYLOR TURNLY.

April 12, 1899.

Highland Park, Ill.

Neenah, Wis., May 3, 1899

### SPIRIT OF '76:

Find enclosed one dollar (currency), renewal subscription for 1899. Can't do without the "Spirit," am the only living son of a Revolutionary soldier in the State of Wisconsin, and have seen eighty-eight years of life.

Yours truly,

A. L. COLLINS.

## BOOKS REVIEWED.

IN CUBA WITH SHAFER, by John D. Miley.

CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS, 123 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

A pertinent and timely work and at the same time authoritative, for Lieut. Miley was on Gen. Shafter's staff during the invasion of Cuba and saw the inception and completion of the Government's policy. The author, without comment, shows the unprepared state in which the country undertook to feed, clothe and equip a large body of troops for immediate action. The storing of commissary supplies in freight cars, which lined on a switch for miles, delayed the troops and the herculean work of transferring these supplies from the cars to the transports have been justly given as not the least of the causes of delay of embarkation. It is a thoroughly readable and unquestionably a valuable book.

E. R. HERRICK & Co., Publishers, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN OF THE PORTS, has been sent to us for the edification of the young men of our office. The more manifest charms of face and form have perhaps a larger place in the book than those of mind and heart. The young men in one or two instances have been seen perusing it just before writing a letter. The selections were compiled by Beatrice Sturges. Price \$1.25.

THE QUAKER COLONY, recounts the founding of Penn's Colony and has historical merit for its treatment of the compact with the Indians and for the insight gained of social customs of the early Quakers. Each page is illustrated in black and white, with subjects in Pennsylvania's history. The author and artist is Blanche A. McManus. Price \$1.25.

THE FIGHT FOR DOMINION. The author of this book, Gay Parker, has weaved a romance into the early struggles between the settlers of Georgia and those of Florida—the Spaniards. The first Governor of Georgia, General Oglethorpe, is a principal character. The story is, of course, one of love, a contest for a Senorita's hand between a Spanish Don and an Englishman. The schemes and plots, obstacles and fights not alone keep up the interest, but makes this book an exciting tale.

NOTABLE NEW YORKERS. Published by MOSES KING, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y. Contains 2337 photo-type portraits of well known men, 616 pages octavo, full morocco and gilt edges.

If a work like King's "Notable New Yorkers" had been possible in the year 1800, giving portraits of the men who worked and fought for Independence during the momentous years of the Revolutionary War, it would now have a commercial value of more than its weight in gold. This may seem very high praise, but it is only the statement of a simple fact, for when it is remembered that there now exist very few portrait memorials of the heroes of '76. How glad would the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution be to have an opportunity to purchase a book containing thousands of portraits of the men whose descendants they are so proud to be? "Notable New Yorkers" contains many portraits of men who are Sons of the Revolution, and their record in Mr. King's splendid work is ample proof that they have proved themselves worthy of their ancestry.

Apart from the fact that Sons of the Revolution have received ample attention in Mr. King's book, it is interesting and valuable to the student of history, for these 2337 portraits are just so many pages in the history of the present, they are also rapidly becoming pages of past history, for during the three years spent by the patient and enterprising publisher in collecting the portraits, many of the originals passed over to Silent Majority, and even though the work has been on the market only a few weeks, the list of those who have passed away has been increased. One naturally likes to be up to the times and here is the opportunity, for you have before you thousands of living men who have gained distinction in every department of life and human endeavor, and as the portraits are life-like and exquisitely engraved they are a joy forever to the artistic eye. The NOTABLES is a book which cost many thousands of dollars to produce, and it would be an impossibility with the older methods. The photographic half-tone portraits have all the fidelity which marks the product of the camera.





they are absolutely accurate, yet are delightfully artistic and pleasing. There are bishops, majors, ministers, office holders, bankers, lawyers, stock brokers, physicians, judges, capitalists, railroad magnates, financiers, philanthropists, police chiefs, authors, actors, dramatists, singers, artists, generals, admirals, colonels, majors, merchants and men you often hear or read about but do not recognize when meeting them face to face. There has been no book so ornamental to the parlor table, so necessary for the library. Every page in "Notable New Yorkers" contains bright, thoughtful, earnest and brave faces. They are men of action, men of evident purpose in life. They are no holiday makers but men to whom work is a pleasure, men who are making history and strengthening the nation. We most cordially recommend the book to our readers as one they should buy and keep for future reference as well as present enjoyment.

HERALDRY ILLUSTRATED, by W. H. Abbott.  
THE BUREAU OF HERALDRY, 17 Broadway, N. Y.

This manual is invaluable to any interested in research in family heraldry. Technical phrases are clearly explained and their meaning fully illustrated. A chapter devoted to the drawing of coats-of-arms is of especial value. Another chapter deals with the history of heraldry. The work shows much painstaking care and is deserving a large sale.

THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE for April, is again at hand. The current number of this deservedly popular publication is brighter and newzier than ever. The number is replete with half-tone engravings, and familiar scenes from all parts of the State are depicted in a manner that makes the number of more than passing interest. There is an especially fine article on the Capitol, by William Harrison Taylor, well known throughout the State as the compiler of the Capitol Souvenir, and former Secretary of the State Press Association; the second article of the series on Iron Mining in Connecticut, by Prof. W. H. C. Pynchon of Trinity College; another of Major Julius G. Rathbun's interesting sketches on Early Hartford; a memoir of Bishop Williams, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, and the conclusion of Mrs. William E. Simonds' fascinating story, "Fifteen Love,"—a sequel to "In Satan's Kingdom," published in the Connecticut Quarterly. The Genealogical Department shows the same careful, conscientious work that has always characterized this department of the magazine from the first. In the Editor's Notes we find a timely editorial on "Farming in Connecticut," calling attention to the neglect of the agricultural industry; the abandonment of farms and their occupancy by foreigners, and probable restoration by scientific methods to their former high standard. There is also a short editorial on the Bicycle Lantern Law, now pending in the State Legislature, which is concise and to the point. Taken all in all, the number is one to be highly commended. Published at Hartford, Conn., price \$1.00 a year, 10 cents a copy.

#### FREEDOM.

I care not who were vicious back of me,  
No shadow of their sins on me is shed  
My will is greater than heredity,  
I am no worm to feed upon the dead.

My face, my form, my gestures and my voice,  
May be reflections from a race that was.  
But this I know, and knowing it, rejoice.  
I am myself a part of the Great Cause.

I am a spirit! Spirit would suffice,  
If rightly used, to set a chained world free.

Am I not stronger than a mortal vice  
That crawls the length of some ancestral tree?

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Miss Flora E. Creech, Clerk in the Executive Department, State of North Carolina, at Raleigh, makes a specialty of Revolutionary searches and furnishing certificates of service to parties whose ancestors were in the War for Independence from North Carolina. Her charges are reasonable. For particulars address, Miss Flora E. Creech, Executive Department, Raleigh, N. C.

#### GO IT ALONE.

Fly with your own triumphant wings,  
Don't be a woozy squid,  
Nor stand around and boast of things  
Your great ancestors did.

L. A. W. Bulletin.

#### The Newport Mercury

(142nd volume.)

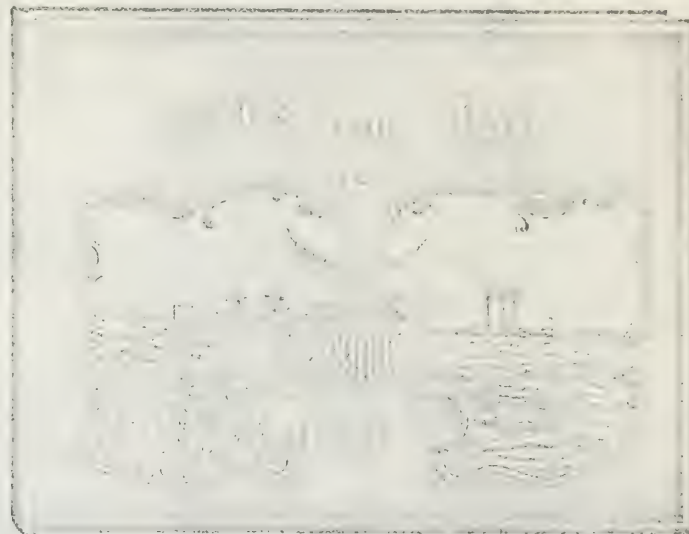
has secured the services of Mr. R. H. Tilley, Record Commissioner of Rhode Island, Librarian Newport Historical Society, etc., as editor of its department of Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries. This department comprises about three columns weekly, and no charge is made for the insertion of notes, queries or answers. Wide circulation insures general reading of queries. \$2 per Annum.

Send for free sample copy and mention SPIRIT OF '76.

Address Newport Mercury,  
Newport, R. I.

"The Story of the Flag," by Addie G. Weaver is given in an attractive manner, an authentic account of the making of the first United States flag, and also given a description of the flags used up to that time. A valuable feature of the book is found in the excellent colored illustrations of the different flags and of Washington's coat-of-arms. It is a book that should be on the reading table of every patriotic society and in all the school libraries. Cloth bound, illuminated cover. Price \$1.00.

The poem "THE SONG OF THE FLAG," by Anselm Woodward Truesdell, which was first published in the November '98 issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76, has been issued in a dainty little booklet. It is illustrated in a very pleasing style. Copies can be had by addressing the author, San Francisco, Cal.



Text for Army section written by Lieut. Col. A. L. Wagner, U. S. A. Text for Navy section by Commander J. D. Jerold Kelley, U. S. N. Their history from the era of the Revolution to the close of the Spanish American War. The book is large, oblong quarto with beveled edges. The volume contains 43 full page illustrations, exquisitely produced in ten to twelve colors on heavy paper. Price, in box, \$10.00.

R. P. NICHOLS,

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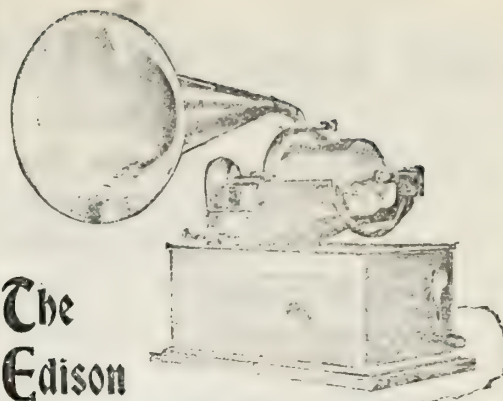
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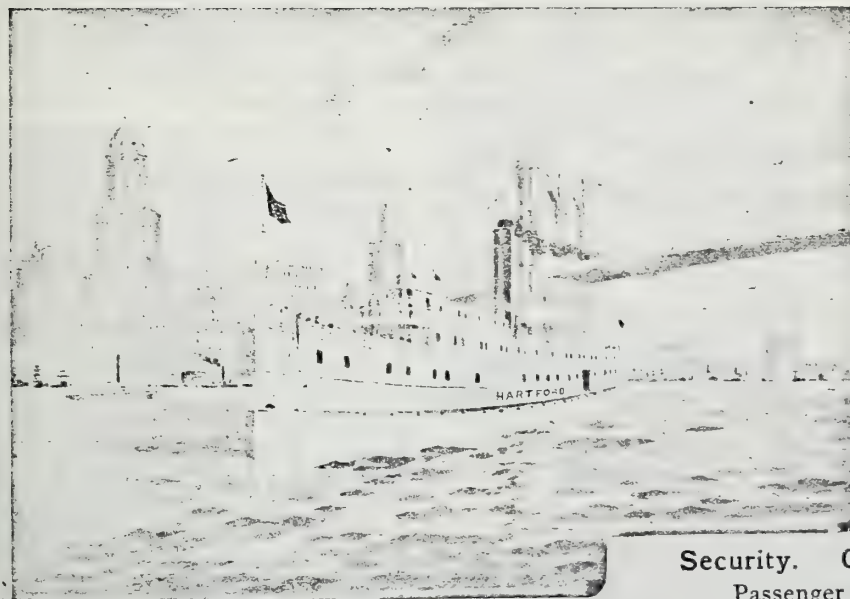
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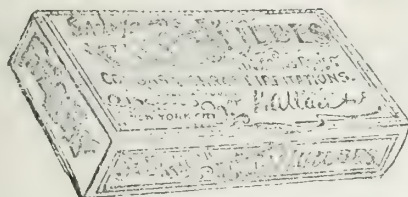
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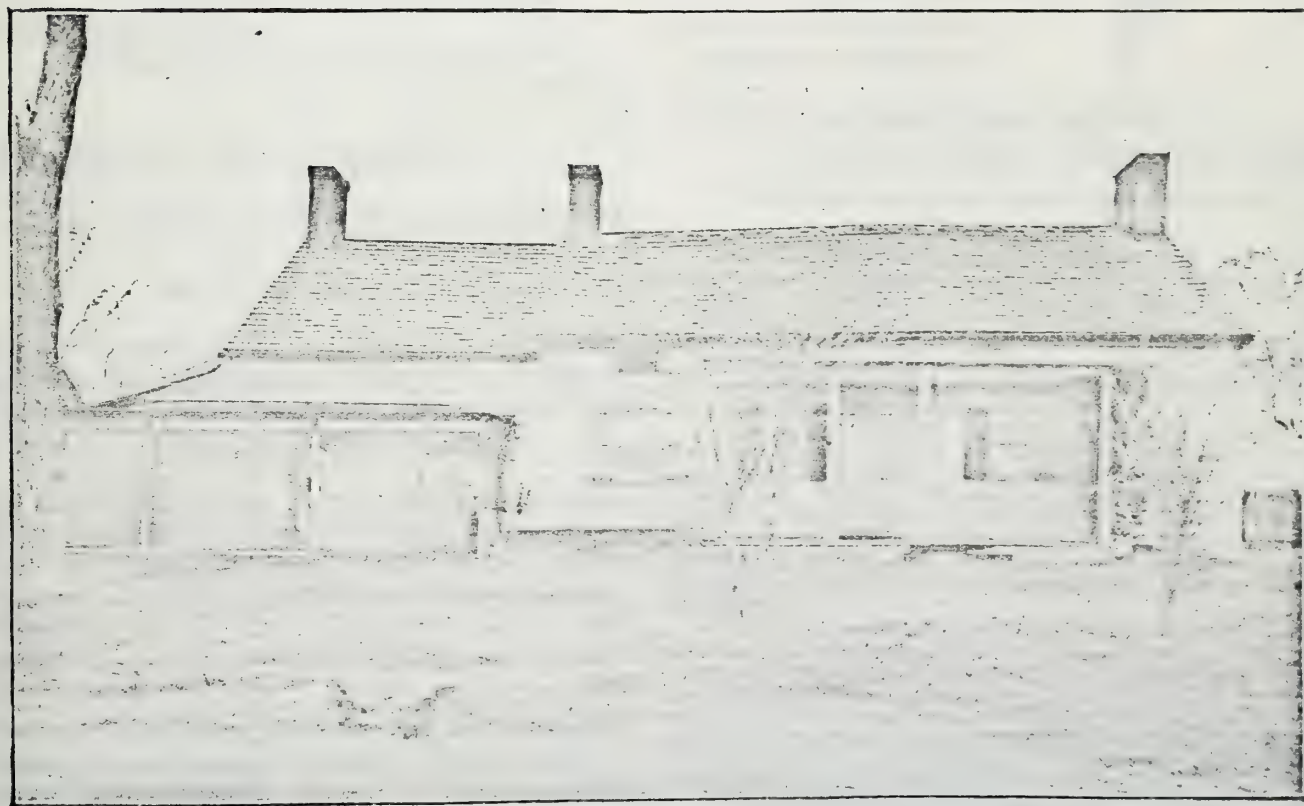
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### RETREAT AFTER THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

**A**BOUT ten o'clock, on June 28th, 1778, the new moon went down, leaving the dead, the dying, the weary and the sleeping soldiers on the battle-field of Monmouth to the star-lit darkness of a summer night. Upon the pews of the Old Tennent Church and the Old Episcopal Church of Freehold, and in the surrounding farm houses the sick and wounded, all night received the ministrations of nurses and surgeons. As evening darkened into night the sounds of battle had ceased and both armies had paused to bury their dead. Exhausted by the long march across New Jersey, by the severity of the engagement and by the intense heat of a phenomenal day, the Continental army slept early and soundly upon their arms—each brigade in the position which it held or took when the battle closed. General Washington and his staff are said to have spent the night beneath an oak. The corps under Gen. Poor sought repose within half a mile of the British forces. All were ready to renew the battle at dawn; but those tired soldiers slept too deeply; near midnight the British army arose and silently marched away. When the morning broke it was too late to pursue the enemy among the highlands of Middletown. Gen. Washington disbanded the militia, and leaving Maxwell's Brigade of New Jersey, Morgan's Corps of Virginia and M'Lane's command to follow the retreating enemy; to countenance desertions and to prevent depredations as far as possible, he, himself with the main army passed northward to the Hudson, on July 1st, 1778.

The records tell us but little of Gen. Clinton's retreat from Freehold to Sandy Hook, a distance of over fifteen miles. The traditions are many and full of details, but too great faith in them would lead us to suppose that Gen. Clinton and the British army were ubiquitous. Every British officer has become Gen. Clinton, and every band of red-coats that may have paused at a farm house at any time during the Revolution has become a portion of his retreating army. It is necessary to be very careful in sifting the probable truth from these traditions. Gen. Clinton, in his letter to Lord George Germaine, published in the London Gazette, of Aug. 24th, 1778, says: "I desired Lieut. Gen. Knyphausen to move at day-

break, on the 28th; and that I might not press upon him in the first part of the march, in which we had but one route, I did not follow him with the other division until near eight o'clock. Soon after I had marched, reconnoitering parties of the enemy appeared on our left flank." \* \* \* \* "Gen. Knyphausen advanced to Nutswamp, near Middletown." We find Gen. Washington at "Englishtown, six miles from Monmouth," writing a letter which he dated "June 28th, half after eleven, A. M." In a letter dated "June 29th, 1778," he states: "both armies advanced upon each other. About twelve, they met on the grounds near Monmouth Courthouse, when an action commenced." These facts show that Lieut. Gen. Knyphausen, who, with one division of the British army had been deputed to convoy the baggage train of the army, had ample time to be well on his way long before the battle actually commenced. In fact the advance guard of this division must already have reached Nutswamp, when Gen. Clinton deemed it a safe expedient to recall a "brigade of British, and the 17th Light Dragoons."

Upon leaving Philadelphia, the "rich British officers had taken with them coaches, draught and saddle-horses in abundance; mistresses and their effects; with all the wealth of plunder from that city," and from the inhabitants of New Jersey along their line of march. Gen. Clinton states that, "Under the head of baggage was comprised not only all the wheel-carriages, of every department, but also bat-horses; a train which, as the country admitted of but one route for carriages, extended near twelve miles." It was a most difficult task to convoy such a train through the sandy, hilly roads of Monmouth at that time. The old highway from Freehold to Middletown which passed through Dutch Lane to Barrrentown, now Montrose, south of Edinburg to the Phalanx, crossing Hop Brook, and thence from Leedsville to Morrisville and Nutswamp, avoiding all streams except Hop Brook, all hills and all meadows, was the probable route taken by Gen. Knyphausen, his Hessians and their precious charge. On that hot Sabbath day this road, with its deep, white sand, winding through breathless woods, must have been the scene of intense suffering for both men and horses. The uniform of the Hessians was intolerable. Men and horses died and many a Hessian deserted that he might return to his sweetheart in Philadelphia.





Near Montrose a small party of militia fell upon this train, and in the skirmish two of the militiamen were killed. They were buried by the roadside where they fell. To-day a little fence incloses their graves.

Between Nutswamp and Morrisville is a beautiful valley, owned at that time by Richard Crawford and James Patterson. Here there were springs and wells of water, and here Gen. Knyphausen halted to await the coming and further orders of Gen. Clinton. The Hessian General made the home of James Patterson his headquarters, while his followers made themselves at home and comfortable at the houses of Richard Crawford and other farmers in the vicinity. Both officers and men immediately took possession of everything available and valuable. At James Patterson's the General is said to have demanded a cup of water for shaving. Everything had been appropriated and was in use except a silver cup which Mr. Patterson highly prized and refused to relinquish, but upon the promise of the General to return it he was permitted to use the cup. Mr. Patterson never saw his treasure again. With the officers at these headquarters was a fair American girl who had abandoned home, friends and honor to follow a gold-laced lover. On Monday morning, (June 29th), she did some washing and ironing. While the irons were still hot she took them to a bed-room, and raising the valence of the bed, threw them under it upon the floor, saying: "There, don't let the Hessian women know that you have them." The irons burned the floor of the old house, which is still standing. At that time a flat-iron was a valuable piece of property, owned by the wealthy and loaned to poorer neighbors.

At Richard Crawford's the soldiers and three Hessian women also prepared to do some washing. These women had their fingers filled with valuable rings. They took from Mrs. Crawford and her daughters all of their clothing except what they were then wearing. Richard Crawford was a man of wealth for those times. His son, Richard Crawford, Jr., rendered such efficient aid in money and arms to the militia of Monmouth, as to receive an especial certificate of thanks from Col. Asher Holmes, of the 1st Reg't of Monmouth militia. Richard Crawford was so persecuted by his tory neighbors, that during the time of the war he was obliged to sleep in his barn in the winter and in the swamps in summer.

Suddenly, on the 29th, while the clean clothing was floating in the breeze, and everything was comfortable and home-like at Richard Crawford's, a small party of Continental Light-horse swept down from Conover's Hill, just back of the house, captured the clean clothes, killed a well-known and despised tory, named Hankinson, and drove the luxury loving Hessians in haste to headquarters. Alarmed, and fearing the presence of the American Army, Gen. Knyphausen exchanged seven of his poorest horses for the same number of fresh, young horses belonging to James Patterson, and taking the feeble old gentleman prisoner, he again took up his march to Middletown, where he joined Gen. Clinton and Maj. Gen. Grant, when the whole army "fell back to Navesink," about June 30th.

The man who served as Gen. Knyphausen's guide at this time was afterward court-martialled by the officers of the Monmouth militia; but upon the evidence of James Patterson was not found guilty of treason. He was probably a militiaman returning to his home after the battle, and compelled by the enemy to perform that service. Not far from Nutswamp, Gen. Knyphausen liberated James Patterson, saying, "Go home, old man, and take care of your babies." James Patterson was the uncle

of Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, who married Jerome Bonapart. Judge Jehu Patterson, son of James Patterson, at this time a lad of sixteen years, had a colt named "Billhook" which he had cared for and dearly loved. Fearing that the Hessians would take it from him, he had hidden it in a ravine among the hills between Nutswamp and Middletown. At a little distance he climbed a tree and witnessed the passage of Gen. Clinton's troops through the latter place. He saw them burn Mr. Van Dorn's barns and he also saw them burn the "Old Fort," a building which stood where the Episcopal Church now stands. The "Old Fort" had been a place of refuge for the people of Monmouth during colonial times and after the opening of the Revolutionary war, from the Indians and from the Tories and Refugees. It was the scene of many colonial meetings and sessions of courts which are now historical in the history of New Jersey.

In the above mentioned letter of Gen. Clinton, he further says: I suspected he (Gen. Washington) might have passed a considerable corps to a strong position near Middletown; I therefore left the rear-guard on its march, and detached Maj. Gen. Grant to take post there, which was effected on the 29th." The old road from Middletown to Shrewsbury passed through Balm Hollow Woodland, which lies above what is now called the "Deep Cut," near Middletown, and followed the course of Poricy Brook to Nutswamp, thence across Swimming River Bridge (the oldest bridge in the county) to Shrewsbury. The high plain between Balm Hollow and the "Deep Cut" is undoubtedly the strong military position referred to in Gen. Clinton's letter. Here Maj. Gen. Grant had direct communication by a good road with Gen. Knyphausen, in Nutswamp. From these hills a beautiful view is obtained of Raritan Bay, Staten Island, the Narrows, Long Island, Sandy Hook, the ocean, and the gently rolling hills of Middletown township, laying between this point and the Horse-shoe, in which Bay the British fleet rested on June 29th, 1778. This position also overlooked Nutswamp, Redbank, Long Branch and the ocean beyond. In Middletown, near the entrance to the "Deep Cut," on an eminence from which is also obtained a fine view of the bay, was the residence of Ex-Sheriff John Taylor, a prominent loyalist and one of Admiral Howe's Peace Commissioners, whose son, Capt. George Taylor, was in command of the British forces stationed in the Old Lighthouse on Sandy Hook. This property was purchased in 1792, by George Crawford, the son of Richard Crawford, and is now in the possession of Edwin Beekman, the grandson of George Crawford. The old part of the house built by John Taylor, was remodeled in 1844, by Rev. J. T. B. Beekman, and was burned a few years ago. John Taylor's daughter Mary there married Dr. Absalom Bainbridge, a surgeon in "Skinner's Brigade," and they were the parents of Commodore William Bainbridge, of the war of 1812. This house was also Gen. Clinton's and Maj. Gen. Grant's temporary headquarters while the army was passing through Middletown village on its way to Sandy Hook. The rear division of Gen. Clinton's army passed through Dutch Lane, Barrentown, Morrisville, Middletown and Chapel Hill to Navesink, spending the night of June 29th in the strong position near Middletown.

Near the modern and picturesque little "Stone Church" of Navesink is a wide valley surrounded by hills. This was the rendezvous and camp of the whole British Army until their embarkation. Gen. Clinton, while reconnoitering, rode over to the old "Portland Manor House," the home of Richard Hartshorne, quartermaster





of the Monmouth militia. He was sitting upon the north end of his porch when the General rode up and said: "Mr. Hartshorne, these are strong grounds you hold." "Yes," he replied, "and I intend to hold them." To-day his grandson, Benjamin Hartshorne, sitting upon the north end of the porch of the new "Portland Manor House" during the long summer days still holds those "strong grounds."

Gen. Clinton made the home of John Stillwell on the east side of Garrit's Hill, at present owned by Joseph Frost, his headquarters, while his army was preparing to embark. Garrit's is a hill separated from the main range and upon the north side of Chapel Hill. It commands not only a full view of the Horse-shoe Bay and Sandy Hook, but also of the country back in the direction of Middletown. Gen. Clinton watched anxiously that "strong position" which he constantly expected Gen. Washington to take.

John Stillwell, belonged to the Monmouth militia, and could not return to his home during its occupation by the British officers. At night while hiding in a group of cedars on the brow of the hill, his wife would carry him food and tell him of the depredations and insults of the enemy.

A road led from Navesink to Gravelly Point where the Tories had a station for transportation to Sandy Hook. To the right of this road and near the point stood what is called the "Water Witch House," which was the scene of Fennimore Cooper's novel of that title, and was, in 1778, the home of Esek Hartshorne, a Quaker non-combatant.

The British immediately transported their sick and wounded to the vessels in the Horse Shoe to convey them

to New York. They then transported the horses and cattle directly to the fleet. In the meantime Gen. Clinton writes, "preparations were made for passing to Sandy Hook Island, by a bridge which, by the extraordinary labors of the men, was soon completed, and over which the whole army passed in about two hours' time. During the previous winter the Shrewsbury Inlet had broken through the narrow bar of sand, separating the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers from the ocean, thus making of Sandy Hook an island. When that inlet opens, the action of the waters of river and ocean rapidly forms a bar running from Parkertown and a group of cedars south of it, just at the foot of the hill upon which the Highland lights are situated, out to Island Beach and thence to Sandy Hook. The Hook soon again thus becomes a peninsula attached to the main land at the Highlands. In the summer of 1778, the inlet had so recently opened that this bar had not completely closed so that there was still a narrow channel between Island Beach and the main land which made Sandy Hook an island. Over this narrow channel the pontoon bridge was built. On July 5th, the British soldiers marched from Navesink down to the shore at Gravelly Point, then following the shore a little to the south-east and crossing their pontoon bridge, Island Beach and the new bar, without difficulty reached Sandy Hook. A short but wearisome march through the deep white sand of the beach soon carried these soldiers to the protection of the Lighthouse Fort and their fleet. On July 11, 1778, Count d'Estaing, with the French fleet anchored off Sandy Hook. Had he arrived but a few days earlier Monmouth might have been the Yorktown of the Revolution.

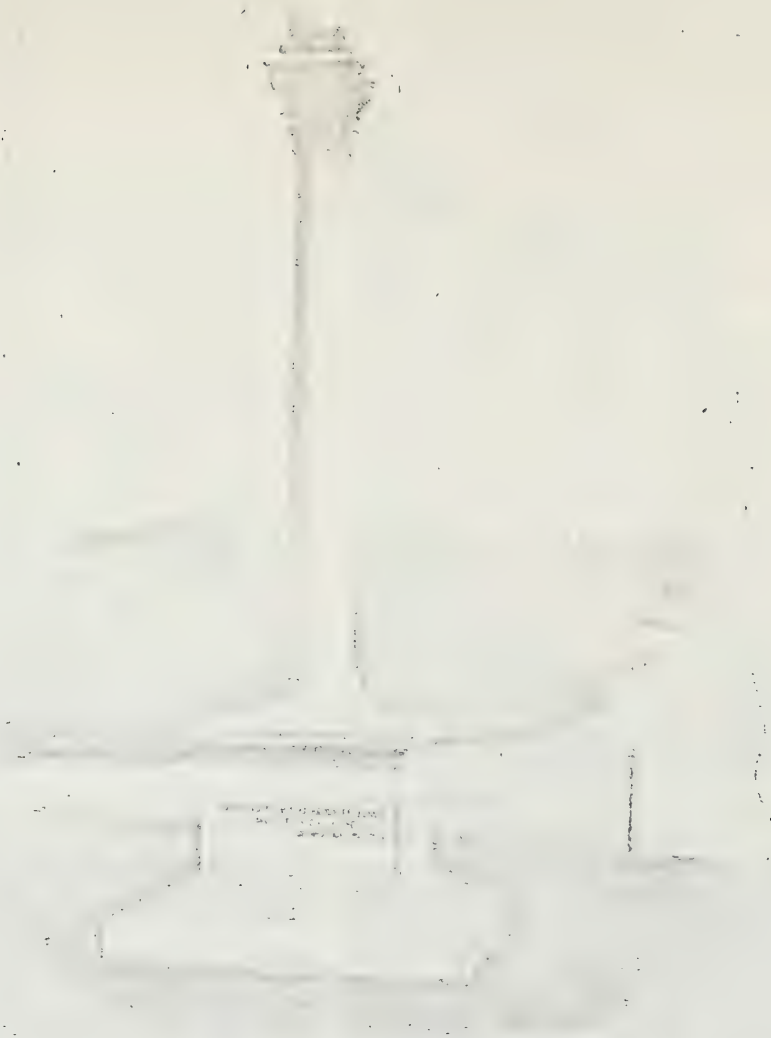
M. C. MURRAY HYDE.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF A PART OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF LONG ISLAND.

- |                    |                        |                     |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Denton's House. | 3. Denton's Mill-pond. | 5. Gowanus Road.    |
| 2. Denton's Mill.  | 4. Schoonmaker House.  | 6. Cortleyou House. |





#### MONUMENT.

"IN HONOR OF MARYLAND'S FOUR HUNDRED, WHO ON THIS BATTLEFIELD, AUGUST 27, 1876,  
SAVED THE AMERICAN ARMY."

Erected by the Maryland Society Sons of the American Revolution.

### OVER THE BATTLEFIELD OF LONG ISLAND.

No more pleasant day can be spent by those who are interested in the early history of our country, than a bicycle tour of the famous battlefield of Long Island, the traces of which are now fast disappearing. Only here and there has the unsparing hand of improvement failed to touch. There still remains Fort Green, the Battle Pass and Lookout Hill.

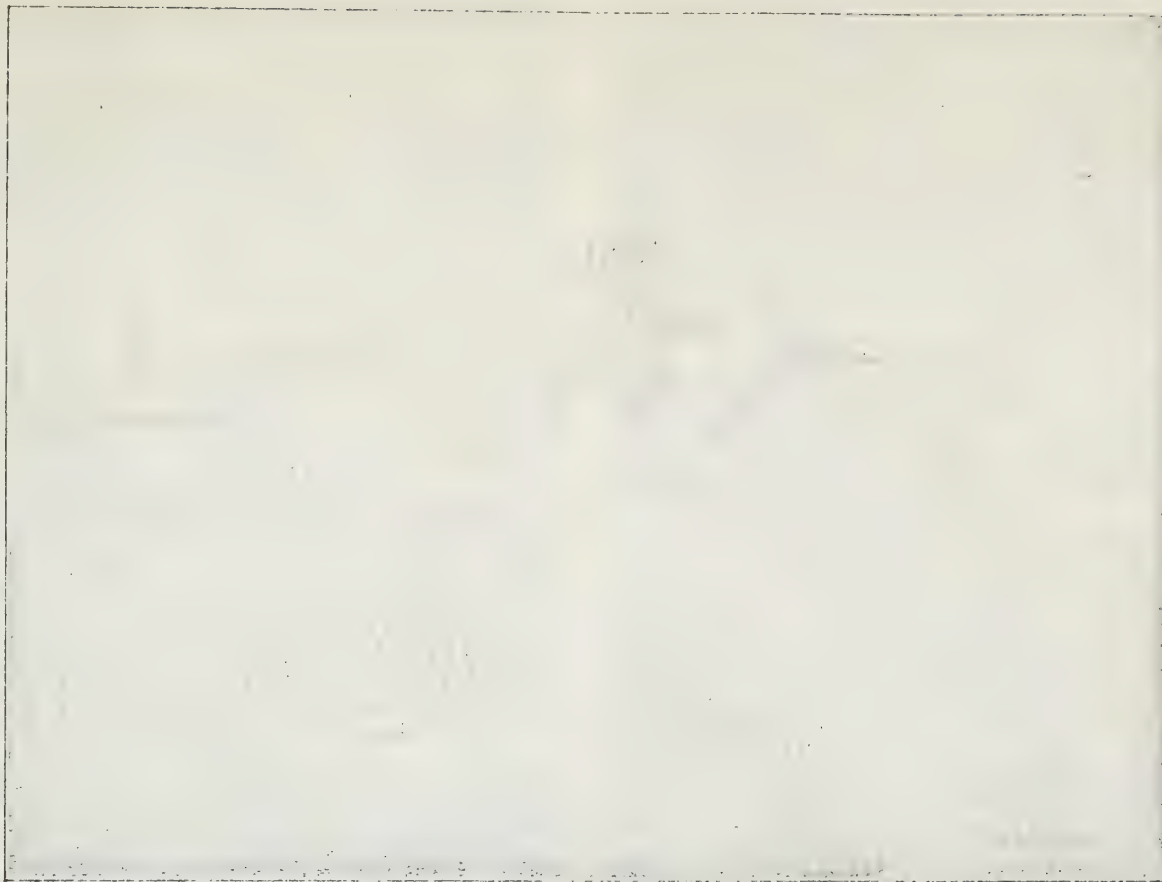
Leaving Brooklyn Bridge, we turn to our left down Sands St., until we reach the Navy Yard. It is worth while to visit the museum here, as it is full of patriotic reminders. Leaving the Navy Yard, we follow Flushing Ave. eleven blocks to the Wallabout Market, the largest produce market in America, built in old Dutch architecture with clock tower and accessories. From the corner of Washington Ave., we catch a glimpse of the receiving ship New Hampshire, which looks something as did the prison ship Jersey, and occupies about the exact position as did this pest ship of the martyrs. The right up Washington Ave. and again to the right down Myrtle Ave., brings us to Fort Greene, the last redoubt of the battle of Long Island. In a tomb on the face of the park are the remains of the Prison Ship Martyrs, and it is on this site that some patriotic women, led by Mrs. S. V. White, propose to erect a monument worthy of commemorating the services of those who so cruelly perished.

Walking through the park to the left we trundle our wheels through Cumberland St. to Greene Ave., where we ride to Clinton Ave., turning to the right into this fine residence street of Brooklyn. From Clinton Ave. a turn to left into Gates Ave. to Bedford Ave., here turning to the right to the Eastern Boulevard, to the right and we are at the entrance of Prospect Park.

Taking the left hand drive at the top of the incline a stone curb attracts our attention and we get off and look down through the Vale of Cashmere, as it was through this defile that the British passed and attacked the Continentals. It was here that Sullivan and his brave troops made so gallant a fight, but were finally overcome by superior numbers. We visit the rose gardens and then go down the hill, at the foot of which we see a bronze tablet in a huge boulder, marking the spot as Battle Pass. After passing the boat house, we go up the short hill to our right and come to the "Old-fashioned Flower Garden," which recalls to our minds our grandmother's flower beds. Dismounting here and enjoying them we cross a bridge and come to the monument erected by the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, to commemorate the four hundred of her sons who fell near this place. It was this devoted band that







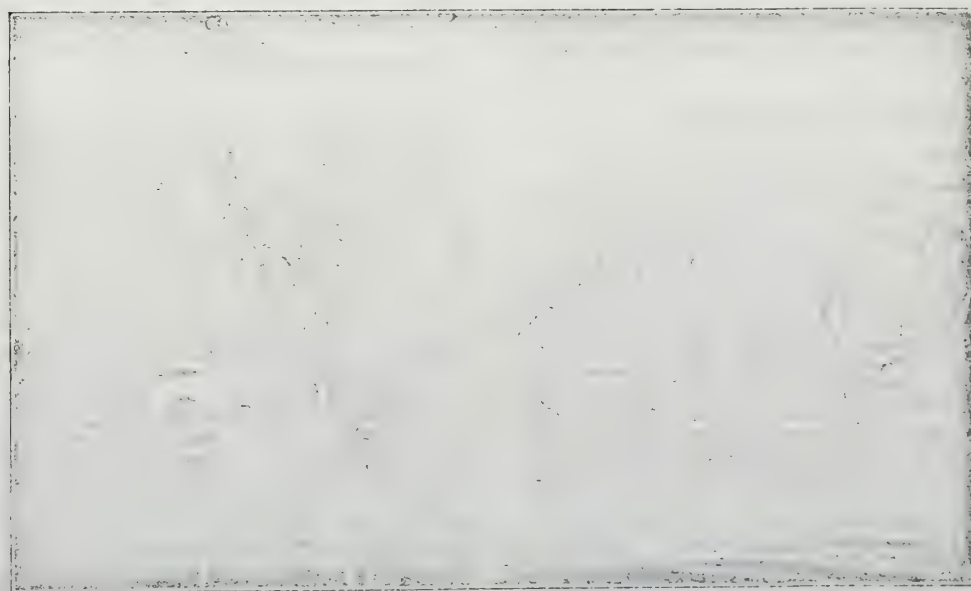
## BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

RETREAT OF THE AMERICANS UNDER STIRLING ACROSS GOWANUS CREEK.

covered the Americans' retreat, by their heroic sacrifice saving the flying army from complete destruction. At the top of what is known as Breeze Hill, the whole panorama of the battle-field is seen and the ocean in the distance.

Leaving the park we visit the main street of Flatbush, where our attention is drawn to the old Colonial and Dutch houses that were built before the battle. These buildings seem in strange contrast to the modern architecture and houses that surround them, and mark an era in our history in a manner far better than stone or masonry can. In thus hurriedly going over this famous ground and picking out such historic spots as are left to us, places where our fathers once stood, "shoulder

to shoulder in the strife for their country, some faint idea must come to us of the sentiments that enthused the soldiers on the eve of this battle, when Washington stood before them and said—"Remember that you are free men fighting for the blessings of liberty; that slavery will be your portion and that of your posterity, if you do not acquit yourselves like men. Remember how your courage and spirit have been despised and traduced by your cruel invaders, though they have found by dear experience at Boston, Charlestown and other places, what a few brave men, contending in their own land and in the best of causes, can do against base hirelings and mercenaries.



RETREAT OF THE AMERICAN ARMY FROM LONG ISLAND.





## LA FAYETTE'S DEPARTURE FROM THIS COUNTRY.

Oil City, Penn., July 1, 1899.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76.

SIR:—The increasingly cordial relations between France and the United States which have been cultivated of late years by Ambassadors Reid, Eustis and Porter on the one hand, and M. Paternotre on the other, culminating in the friendly offices of M. Cambon in connection with the war with Spain, make it unlikely that America's large measure of indebtedness to France for her independence will be forgotten this coming Independence Day. Yet, I venture to recall the fact that this year is the diamond anniversary of the last visit of Lafayette to this country and to send you some details of a very touching ceremony connected with it. Lafayette sailed for America July 31st, 1824, arriving at New York, August 15th. With the extraordinary reception tendered him in your city, your readers are doubtless familiar. The particulars of his farewell at the seat of Government the following year, however, are not so well known, and I send you a verbatim copy of an account of that remarkable leave-taking, copied from page 30 of "*The Pennsylvania Almanac*" for 1826.

Now that the school-children of the United States are contributing for the erection in Paris of a monument to the hero who bled for us at Brandywine, and starved with us at Valley Forge, to help us work out the great problem of civil and religious liberty in the war of the Revolution, will not these last tender utterances of Lafayette, if reprinted, tend to bring the people of the two Republics into closer relations? Is it not through such words as these that the men of the Old World and the New meet each other with the warm hand-clasp of friends and brothers? And ought we not to improve this opportunity by impressing upon our youth the character of Lafayette.

No man can be named who, through a long life, acted with more undeviating integrity, and who, with more perfect consistency, pursued his course of devotion to the sacred cause of Liberty, and opposed all despotism, whether exercised by the genius of Napoleon or by his successors to the throne. Errors of judgment there may have been, but he never was accused of faults by any whose opinion was worthy of regard, and the honors accorded him by our enlightened people were due as much to the inflexible virtue of his character as to his willingness to sacrifice himself on all occasions to the sacred cause of Liberty; and those honors were peculiarly appropriate to welcome his return to the country which the generous devotion of his youth had helped to erect into a great and powerful Republic.

There was something extremely touching in the boundless enthusiasm manifested by our grateful people toward their beloved fellow-soldier of earlier days when he came back to seek in their affections a temporary refuge from the persecutions of his own Government; and though President Adams could not believe that they should "see his face no more," he came back to us never again. But so sincere is the attachment of the American people to the memory of the great patriot, that their children of to-day are eager to do him honor, and the children of generations of Americans yet unborn shall bless the deathless name of Lafayette.

Very respectfully,  
Mrs. M. E. THROPP-CONE.

This illustrious friend and guest of our Country, took his departure from the Seat of Government on Wednesday, (Sept. 7th, 1825) on his return to his native country. All business was suspended in the city during the day; the shops and banks were closed, and everything indicated the deep feeling which pervaded the community on this interesting occasion. At an early hour the military were in waiting to take up the escort. The farewell addresses of several Municipal Bodies, having been communicated to the General by a messenger, about 12 o'clock they were all summoned to the hall of the President's house, and having been arranged in a circle by the Marshals the President of the United States appeared before the entrance which leads to the drawing room, supported on each side by the Heads of Departments, and Officers, civil and military; several members of Congress at present in the district, and other distinguished citizens, also formed a part of this group. The company having waited some minutes in silence, a side door was opened, and General La Fayette entered the hall, attended by the Marshal of the District, and one of the sons of the President, and presented himself in the vacant space within the circle, and at a suitable distance, to receive the address of the President, Mr. Adams, then, with much dignity, but with evident emotion, delivered in a clear, distinct and very impressive manner an address, which concluded as follows:

Go then, our beloved friend, return to the land of brilliant genius, of generous sentiment, of heroic valor, to that beautiful France, the nursing mother of the Twelfth Louis, and the Fourth Henry; to the native soil of Bayard and Coligni, of Turenne and Catinat of Fendou and D'Agnesseau. In that illustrious catalogue of names which she claims as of her children, and with honest pride holds up to the admiration of other nations, the name of Lafayette has already for centuries been enrolled. And it shall henceforth burnish into brighter fame; for if in after days, a Frenchman shall be called to indicate the character of his nation by that of one individual, during the age in which we live, the blood of lofty patriotism shall mantle in his cheek, the fire of conscious virtue shall sparkle in his eye, and he shall pronounce the name of La Fayette. Yet we too and our children in life, and after death, shall claim you for our own. You are ours by that more than patriotic self-devotion with which you flew to the aid of our fathers at the crisis of their fate. Ours by that long series of years in which you have cherished us in your regard. Ours by that unshaken sentiment of gratitude for your services which is a precious portion of our inheritance. Ours by that tie of love, stronger than death, which has linked your name, for the endless ages of time, with the name of Washington.

At the painful moment of parting from you, we take comfort in the thought, that, wherever you may be, to the last pulsation of your heart, our country will be ever present to your affections; and a cheerful consolation assures us that we are not called to sorrow most of all, that we shall see your face no more. We shall indulge the pleasing anticipation of beholding our friend again. In the meantime, speaking in the name of the whole people of the United States, and at a loss only for language to give utterance to that feeling of attachment with which the heart of the nation beats as the heart of one man, I bid you a reluctant and affectionate farewell!

The General listened with deep attention and at the close of the address, embraced the President in his arms, saluting him in the French manner, on each cheek. His reply was long, but full of excellent meaning and eloquent detail. The last sentence was:

"God bless you, Sir, you and all who surround us, God bless the American people, each of their states and the Federal Government! Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart; such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat."

As the last sentence was pronounced, the General advanced and, while the tears poured over his venerable cheek, again took the President in his arms—he retired a few paces, but overcome by his feelings, again returned, and uttering in broken accents, "God bless you," fell once more on the neck of Mr. Adams. It was a scene at once solemn and moving. Having recovered his self-possession, the General stretched out his hands and was in a moment surrounded by the greetings of the whole assembly who pressed upon him, each eager to seize perhaps for the last time that beloved hand which was opened so freely for our aid, when aid was so precious, and which grasped with firm and undeviating hold the steel which so bravely helped to achieve our deliverance. The moment of departure arrived, and having once more pressed the hand of Mr. Adams, he entered the barouche accompanied by the Secretary of State, of the Treasury and of the Navy.

## FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.

In *Thatcher's "Military Journal,"* under date of 1777, is given the first prayer in Congress. It was offered by Rev. Jacob Driebe, of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

"Oh, Lord, our heavenly father, high and mighty King of kings, and Lord of hosts, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers on earth and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the kingdoms, empires and governments, look down in mercy, we beseech thee, on these American states who have fled to thee from the rod of the oppressor and thrown themselves on thy gracious protection, desiring to henceforth be dependent only on thee. To thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to thee do they now look for that countenance and support which thou alone canst give; take them, therefore, heavenly father, under thy nurturing care; give them wisdom in council and valor in the field; defeat the malicious designs of our cruel adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause; and, if they still persist in their sanguinary purposes, oh, let the voice of thine own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle. Be thou present, oh, God of wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle things on the





best and surest foundation, that the scene of blood may be speedily closed; that order, harmony and peace may be effectually restored, and truth and justice, religion and piety, prevail and flourish among thy people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down on them and the millions they here represent such temporal blessings as thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, thy son, our Saviour. Amen."

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### Old Americans Past Away.

Dr. GEORGE W. CHITTENDEN.

In the death of Dr. George W. Chittenden, one of the pioneer physicians of Wisconsin has passed away.

George Washington Chittenden, was a native of New York State and was born in the town of Westmoreland, Oneida County, February 3, 1820.

The father of the deceased, Jared Chittenden, served through the Colonial war, enlisting in 1775, as sergeant of artillery, thus making George Washington Chittenden, a real Son of the American Revolution. He was a member of the Wisconsin State Society of Sons of the American Revolution. In 1846, he graduated from the Albany Medical College and went to Chicago, where he practiced for a few months. In November, 1846, he settled in Milwaukee, where he rapidly acquired an extensive practice. The following year he was elected Vice-President of the Rock River Medical Association, embracing Wisconsin and northern Illinois, and in this capacity delivered the semi-annual essay. During the winter of 1849-50, he attended a course of lectures at Philadelphia and graduated in March, 1850, at the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy most of the time since 1857, and contributed valuable articles to medical journals. In his professional capacity he was one of the oldest and best exponents of the science of homoeopathy in southern Wisconsin. Socially he was highly esteemed and in every relation of life well earned the sincere respect and perfect confidence of all good men.

Captain John Mack, a former commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, died July 26, at Roxbury, Mass., aged 75 years. When he was in command of the Ancients he assisted in entertaining President Arthur, the occasion being the President's visit to Boston to take part in the Daniel Webster birthday celebration.

Mrs. Phebe F. Church, widow of Thomas T. Church, died on July 24, at her home in Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, in her seventy-fifth year. Her maiden name was Church and she was a lineal descendant of Col. Benj. Church, who commanded the Colonial forces of New England in the war with the Indians.

Dorsey Clagett, who died at his home in Washington, on July 25, was born in Georgetown, in August 1843. His family has been identified with Maryland history for many generations. His father was descended from the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, and his mother's ancestors came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore. Dorsey Clagett served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Mrs. Hlanthe Steele Vernon, widow of Thomas Vernon, founder of the firm of Vernon Bros. & Co., paper manufacturers, died of apoplexy on Friday, July 21, at the Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, L. I., in the sixty-sixth year of her age. Mrs. Vernon was a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, one of the Pilgrim Fathers and spent some of her early days on the famous Brook Farm, near Boston. She had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years.

James C. Woodruff, died July 21, at Elizabeth, N. J. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., 84 years ago, and his grandfather was a soldier in the American Army during the Revolution. Mr. Woodruff began business in Hartford, Conn., in 1835, and in 1846, went into the commission business, at 20 Pine Street, New York. He was Captain of the Governor's Foot Guards of Hartford. He settled in Elizabeth, in 1858. He was once President of the City Council and of the Board of Health there.

Mrs. Mary Love Lawless, aged 82, died at her home in Lexington, Ky., recently. She was the wife of James R. Lawless, a Mexican war veteran, and it is said of her that she was a sweetheart of Abraham Lincoln. She was a Miss Joplin,

and lived at Mount Vernon, Ky., where she was a belle of her day. Mrs. Mary L. Scott, widow of Lieut. John Scott, U. S. A., is her daughter.

Robert Girard Martin, who celebrated his golden wedding in Chicago, in 1893, died July 22, in the home of his daughter Mrs. John Willard Northrop. He was eighty-one years old, a grandnephew of Robert Fulton, inventor of the first steamboat, and a nephew of Edward Martin, a millionaire philanthropist, who died in 1895. Mrs. Martin, his widow, who is seventy-five years old, is a lineal descendant of Elizabeth Peabody, the first white child born in New England, soon after the landing of the Mayflower, who, tradition says, was the Priscilla in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." She is a granddaughter of Chancellor James Kent and a niece of General Leavenworth.

David H. Tichenor, who was in his ninety-first year, died on Saturday, at his home in Newark. He leaves four children, twenty-two grandchildren and eleven great grandchildren. He was born in Newark, when it was a village of 3,000 inhabitants and was descended from one of the Puritan families that came from Connecticut in 1666, to found Newark.

### GOOD RULES FOR FAMILIES.

(PENNSYLVANIA ALMANAC 1826.)

FIRE. The following rules are known and practiced by many; but as a single person may do carelessly what the prudence of others can neither prevent nor remedy, it may be well to give them what circulation we can.—

1. Never leave your fire alone for a quarter of an hour, without securing it by a fender, or taking the andirons from the wood. All know that an absence of 15 minutes is frequently protracted to an hour or even a day.

2. Never leave wood, burnt or unburnt, standing in the corner where there is a fire; nor leave wood and chips—much less linen or cotton clothes near the fire place, or on, or against a stove over night.

3. A cat should not be left in the house at night. They have often, by getting into the ashes, and having coals stick to them, communicated fire to the house. Dogs have been known to be equally imprudent.

4. A hearth should not be swept later than two hours before bed-time.

5. No one should carry a light, except in a lantern, into the garret, cellar, or any room where there are combustibles; for if parents do so, the eldest children may, and of course the youngest will. The careful should be careful how they do what the careless would do carelessly.

6. Wood that is raked up should be well burned or seasoned, lest the air in it should rarify and "snap."

7. A candle or lamp should be snuffed before carrying it about the house.

8. Never go to bed, without a pail of water, an axe and a candle are where you can find them, and lay your clothes in such a manner that you can put them on in the dark.

9. Never give an alarm of fire, unless you be pretty sure you cannot put it out without further assistance; for a small fire may be easier extinguished by one, than by twenty men.

10. Keep the doors and windows shut in a room that is burning; and in removing furniture, begin nearest the fire, and in the upper part of the house.

11. Upon all occasions be as composed as possible.

This last rule is worth all the rest.

A curious record has come to light of the weight of some of the great characters of Revolutionary times. It is dated at West Point, Aug. 19, 1783. As recorded by the scales at that place, General Washington weighed 209 pounds; General Lincoln, 224 pounds; General Knox, 280 pounds; General Huntington, 131 pounds; General Creaton, 166 pounds; Colonel Swift, 219 pounds; Colonel Michael Jackson, 252 pounds; Colonel Henry Jackson, 238 pounds; Lieutenant Colonel Huntington, 232 pounds; Lieutenant Colonel Cobb, 186 pounds; Lieutenant Colonel Humphreys, 221 pounds. This makes an average weight of 214 pounds for these eleven distinguished Revolutionary officers, which probably exceeds that of an equal number of any other nation.

Queen Victoria has revived the extinct barony of Dorchester, in the person of the elder daughter of the third baron, who died in 1875. The barony was first granted to Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, for his services against the Americans in the Revolutionary War. It became extinct two years ago by the death of his last male descendant, a cousin of the present baroness.





# THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76,

18 and 20 Rose Street, New York City,

LOUIS H. CORNISH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THE Victorian Club of Boston, whose membership includes all the leading representatives of British Societies in that city, propose to erect a monument in the central burying ground on Boston Common, to the memory of the British soldiers, who fell at Bunker Hill. Permission has been asked of the Board of Aldermen and there appears no opposition to the project. Bravery and gallantry in battle fittingly should be rewarded. The fact that a monument is to be erected in memory of those who were fighting to restrain this country from the full exercise of liberty, should not be considered an obstacle against its erection.

The growing friendly relations between England and this country, would find most appropriate expression in an act of this kind. In no way will the glory of our fathers be dimmed, nor the just principles of their righteous cause in any way be erased, because the deeds of bravery and faithful service are lauded, even though the deeds were of the enemy.

Indeed it seems a graceful act that the graves of fourteen of these British regulars and marines are decorated each year by the Sons of the American Revolution, at the same time as are the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers.

THERE seems to be a good deal in a name after all, at least, the Society of Colonial Dames of America thinks so and is doing its best in the courts of law to make the National Society of Colonial Dames see that "the name's the thing." The former allege that the use of the name "Colonial Dames," by the new Society, is an injury, financially and socially to the original. It seems a very trivial quibble, not at all in harmony with the high object for which both societies were formed, and yet, what differences keep apart other patriotic societies that are one in purpose and eligibility, if not some equally trifling dispute. If there were union, perhaps, there might be harmony.

WITH the September number THE SPIRIT OF '76, begins its sixth volume. During the year many new features of historical interest and value are to be introduced. The best of the old features will be kept, such as the Genealogical Guide, which has elicited many favorable comments. Two articles especially will recommend themselves to the attention of students of our early history, "Colonial Dates," compiled with greatest care by Prof. Thomas Eggleston and all Dates and Data collected from the minutes of Congress, with reference to action for the benefit of soldiers of the Revolution.

The magazine articles will be written with the same care for truth and fact as has always characterized them, and will be read not alone for their interest, but for the technical worth as well. The pages of societies notes will contain the news of all the societies. In every department the paper will endeavor to obtain deservedly the support of all its old subscribers and attract new names to its list.

IMPLICATIONS are often made by those who do not know and seemingly do not care to learn, that the sole aim of our patriotic societies is to establish an American aristocracy for mutual admiration. Such expressions, if they do not show envious malice, certainly indicate an ignorance of the real purposes for which the societies exist. To be sure, the social element plays a large part, too large, perhaps, at times, but underneath it all lies the spirit of patriotism and loyalty for country, which is not always dormant, but sometimes awakes to noble deeds.

The last year has furnished many an instance where the societies have done many a work of good. Funds raised by a patriotic society, sent nurses to the field in our last war, food from a patriotic society has saved many a soldier's life, care by loyal, patriotic women have nursed back many a one to life. But not only when the country has needed them have the societies responded. In times of peace and at home, more than one example has been furnished. The work of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R., of Hartford, Conn., in beautifying their city and preserving the cemetery from demolition, was of grand conception and most successful result. Let the carping critic drone his abuse of patriotic societies in the ear of a citizen of Hartford, or let him compare the present condition of the widened street and well kept park, with the squalor and neglect of two years ago, and, if he be a sensible man his abuse will turn to praise.

An example worthy of imitation has been furnished by this Chapter in the quietness with which this work was done. No heralding by trumpets or newspapers, the Chapter went to work in an unassuming manner and accomplished their work. Banquets and afternoon teas were not needed to stimulate their zeal, nor did an orator with well polished periods praise them. Their finished work is their reward and will be their perpetual memorial.

## THE NATIONAL MARY WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In the spring of 1889, "the grave of the Mother of Washington," at Fredericksburg, Va., was advertised in the newspapers: "For sale at auction to the highest bidder."

A few women in the city of Washington, aroused to indignation at this outrage, organized the "National Mary Washington Memorial Association," for the purpose of rescuing the grave and completing the unfinished monument, if practicable, or erecting a new one.

A new monument (the old one being found an irreparable ruin) was fully completed and dedicated May, 1894. It is an obelisk of Barre granite, fifty feet in height, of classic form and proportions. Upon the plinth are the words, "Mary, the Mother of Washington;" on the reverse side, "Erected by her Countrywomen."

A beautiful Lodge is built at the entrance of the grounds and a Fredericksburg lady of distinguished family and of great intelligence and character is the custodian. The grounds are being enclosed and laid out. Willows from Mount Vernon have been planted near the Monument by the last daughter of the Washington family born at Mount Vernon, who is the First Vice-President of the Mary Washington Association.

It remains now only to complete the Endowment Fund for the future care and protection of the property. Five thousand dollars in addition to what we have now is needed, and we earnestly desire all our friends everywhere to use their best efforts to collect it.

We have now a list of 373 Hereditary Life Members who are privileged to care for the grave and monument of the Mother of Washington, which charge is inherited by their daughters or heirs. The silver star is presented to every member after paying the membership fee of \$25, and those giving \$35 receive a gold medal. Two hundred and twenty-seven more members only can be admitted, as the number is limited to 600.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

Secretary N. M. W. M. A.

617 Nineteenth St., Washington, D. C.





## ORDER OF THE OLD GUARD.

Hon. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, - - - President.  
 GEORGE B. HERR, - - - Secretary.

Any information relating to the Old Guard will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

Address GEORGE B. HERR, 128 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

## Sons of the American Revolution.

The Montana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, met at the residence of Judge Cornelius Hedges, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. It was an evening devoted entirely to patriotism. Patriotic addresses were made, patriotic songs sung, a patriotic lunch was enjoyed and patriotic punch was imbibed. It was an eventful anniversary meeting.

The following officers were elected for the year: H. B. Palmer, of Helena, President; J. Blatchford Collins, of Missoula, Vice-President; F. H. Crowell, of Helena, Secretary; Maj. James Shoemaker, of Helena, Treasurer, and O. A. Southmayd, of Helena, Registrar.

A committee on resolutions was appointed to express the sentiments of the Society toward the American soldiers in the war with Spain. It was decided to apply for a place in the procession at the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol building July 4. The banquet and festivities that followed were the features of the session. The decorations were in the national colors and the colors of the Society. The usual ancestral punch was much in evidence. There were many patriotic addresses and songs. Compatriot E. C. Russell sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill" in a way that would have entitled him to honorary membership had he not already been a member of the Society in excellent standing. Compatriot A. J. Craven delivered an address on Bunker Hill monument, the cornerstone of which, he said, was laid by the Masonic Grand Lodge, of Massachusetts. Compatriot Russell delivered an address on the battle of Bunker Hill. Patriotic toasts were responded to by the retiring president, Judge Hedges; Maj. Shoemaker, C. J. Brackett, F. H. Crowell, H. B. Palmer, James U. Sanders and others.

## BUFFALO CHAPTER, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

One of the pleasantest dinners ever given in the City of Buffalo, was that of the evening of April 5th, at the Buffalo Club. The hosts were the members of Buffalo Chapter, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The guests were the officers of the 2d battalion of the 13th Regiment, stationed at Fort Porter. The tables were set in the theatre of the club house, and were arranged in the form of a letter "E." Draped flags were conspicuous in the decorations.

The speakers of the evening were Major Anman, Lieut. Malone and Col. D. S. Alexander. The toastmaster was Clarence M. Bushnell, 2d Vice President of the Buffalo Chapter.

## SPOKANE CHAPTER, S. A. R.

A feature in the long funeral procession, which marched Tuesday, June 27, in honor of the late Ensign Robert Monaghan, U. S. N., was the first appearance in any public parade of Spokane Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and a strong delegation of the descendants of the soldiers who won the independence of this country took part in the last honors paid to the young officer who died for his flag and his comrade. In front of the 14 members of the Society marched young Robert Brooke, whose father belongs to the organization, bearing a craped-draped American flag and Charles M. Doland and Philip Foster, the last in the delegation, carried smaller flags, with streamer of blue, white and buff, the colors of the society.

The second annual banquet of Newtown Battle Chapter, S. A. R., was held in the Hotel Rathbun, Elmira, N. Y., February 22. The members of the Chapter and invited guests sat down at 9 p. m. to one of the handsomest public dinners ever served in Elmira. After the coffee, Sutherland Dewitt, the President of the Chapter, assumed the chair as toastmaster and introduced a number of speakers who responded to toasts on patriotic themes.

The California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, gave a reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution, in San Francisco, on the evening of Patriot's Day, April 9.

## Sons of the Revolution.

The following letter from the Secretary of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, has been read to every State Society.

General Society, Office of General Secretary.  
 New York, July 26th, 1899.

Dear Sir:—The fourteenth day of December, 1899, being the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Funeral Service of George Washington, it is suggested that it would be eminently appropriate for the several State Societies, Sons of the Revolution, to arrange for a fitting observance of the occasion upon that date or the Sunday succeeding. It is requested that action be taken in your State Society, and that the General Secretary, be advised of the same.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,  
 General Secretary.

At the tenth annual convention of the Iowa Sons of the Revolution, these officers were elected:

President, S. F. Smith, Davenport; Vice President, J. K. Deming, Dubuque; Secretary, L. S. Hammer, Davenport; Treasurer, E. S. Ballard, Davenport; Chaplain, Rev. G. S. Rollins, Davenport; Registrar, H. H. Hillis, Davenport; Historian, M. M. Cady, Dubuque. Delegates to the general convention: A. J. Parker, Dubuque; S. H. Mallory, Champaign; T. W. Bardhydt, Burlington; Dr. J. W. Heustis, Dubuque; G. W. Curtis, Clinton.

## FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS.

At the annual meeting and election of officers of the General Court of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, held in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Delaware. There were present about twenty-five members, representing

The election resulted as follows:—Stewart L. Woodford of New York, governor general, (re-elected); Samuel Emlen Meigs of Pennsylvania, Deputy governor general; Charles Mather Courier of Connecticut, secretary general; Samuel Victor Constant, of New York, treasurer general; William Raymond Weeks, of New York, attorney general (re-elected); William Anderson Mitchell of New York, registrar general; William Reid Eastman of New York, historian general, and the Rev. Daniel Frederick Warren of New York, chaplain general. Councillors general for one year—James Jerome Edden of New York; Charles A. Jewell of Connecticut, and Francis Lowell Hills of Delaware. Franklin Wherstone Hopkins of New Jersey, was elected councillor general, to serve three years.

## Military Order of Foreign Wars.

The Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars elected the following officers, at their annual meeting, held July 6th, at Chicago.

Commander, General Thos. M. Anderson, U. S. A., (in charge of the Department of the Lakes); Vice-Commander, Col. Geo. M. Moulton; Vice-Commander General, Samuel Eberly Gross; Secretary, John D. Vandercook; Deputy Secretary, Robert R. Baldwin; Treasurer, James H. Gilbert; Registrar, Nelson A. McClary; Judge Advocate, Major Edgar Bronson Tolman; Surgeon, Dr. Thomas E. Roberts.

In accepting the office of Commander, General Anderson writes as follows:—

Chicago, Illinois, August 2, 1899.

To the Honorable Secretary,

Illinois Commandery,

U. S. Military Order of Foreign Wars.

SIR:—I beg through you to assure the Commandery of my appreciation of the honor done me in electing me to the office of Commander for the current year.

It will be my duty and pleasure to forward the interests and to labor for the objects of the Commandery, but in this I ask the co-operation of all.

All eligibles of the war with Spain should be invited to join our Order and told of its patriotic purpose.

One special merit of our organization is that it includes all of our foreign wars. In proportion as it covers a wider field, and includes greater numbers, it has a greater power of usefulness. I remain,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS M. ANDERSON,

Commander, Illinois Commandery.





## Daughters of the Revolution.

Among the interesting events for June have been the presentation by the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, of the prizes offered by the Society, for essays written by collegians in ten of the Women's Colleges. At Radcliffe, Cambridge, Mass., the presentation was made by Miss Sarah E. Hunt, State Regent of Massachusetts, who is also Vice-Regent of the General Society. The fortunate young woman to win the prize was Miss Elizabeth N. Tenney, of the Junior Class, whose subject was "When the Bon Homme Richard met the Serapis." Miss Hunt stated briefly the object of the Society in its endeavor in this way to create a love for study along patriotic lines, to make more wide-spread and interesting the knowledge of the principal events which have marked the early history of this country, and to foster the same earnest spirit of devotion to its best causes and institutions, which actuated our ancestors in their early struggles for its independence. She then presented Miss Tenney with the prize, a \$20 gold piece, which was enclosed in a case of blue satin, having on the cover a reproduction in gilt of the Society's seal, and lined with buff satin, the "blue and buff" being the Society's color. The inside of the cover was of blue satin on which was the following inscription in gilt letters:--

"Presented to Elizabeth Hale Tenney, by the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, 1899"

This prize was offered to ten women's colleges, seven of which competed, and similar exercises were planned for the presentation of the prize at each college. At Barnard College, New York, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, State Regent of the New York Society, D. R., made the presentation. The prize was won by Miss Florence Theodora Baldwin, whose subject was, "Privateering in the Revolution."

At Bryn Mawr College, Miss Grace B. Campbell won the prize, with an essay on "Thomas Paine." Miss Kent, Chairman of the committee, presenting it.

At the Woman's College, Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Thomas Hill, State Regent and a member of the Board of Managers of the General Society, presented the prize to Miss Edith Jones, whose subject was "English Friends of the American Cause."

Miss Battelle, State Regent of the Ohio Society, D. R., presented the prize at the University of Cincinnati, where Miss Elizabeth Merrill was the victor. Her subject was "The Green Mountain Boys in the Revolution."

At Vassar College, New York, Miss Margaret Budington's paper on "New York's First Capitol" won the prize, and it was given her by Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, herself a Vassar graduate and the President General of the D. R. Society.

At Ann Arbor University, Mich., Miss Jennie M. Woods took the prize with her essay on "The Relations of Washington to Congress during the American Revolution."

As the competition was open to all members of the Junior classes, there were of course many other excellent papers presented, and those showing the most praise-worthy effort and knowledge were selected. The Society and Committee consider the results of this competition most satisfactory in the number of essays presented, and the standard of excellence reached, and hopes to offer it annually.

The May meeting of the Colonial Chapter, New York, D. R., Mrs. David C. Carr, Regent, was largely attended. After a short business meeting, a charming account of the Convention of the Society held in Philadelphia, was made by Miss Mandell, who was delegate from the Chapter, and a social hour followed.

The Continental Chapter, D. R., of New York, gave a musicale in May, to the State officers of the Society, and the Colonial and Knickerbocker Chapters. The hall was attractively decorated with flags, one of which was pierced by a Spanish bullet and stained with the blood of a hero. The music was delightful, and Mrs. May E. Gooderson received much applause for her patriotic selections.

A recent outing of the Continental Chapter proved of great interest to those who participated, and may well prove a fruitful source of suggestion for similar excursions in "Old New York." They met at the Staten Island Ferry House, and from there proceeded to the "Fisherman's Slip" at the Battery, taking in on their way the flag pole. A short walk took them to the site of the old Fort Amsterdam and Bowling Green passing on the way to Trinity Church, the site of the first house on the Island. They were honored at the church by the opening of an old crypt, and those who wished were allowed to descend. The Sub-Treasury and Assay Office were next visited, where Washington took the oath of office. At Fraunce's Tavern, the scene of Washington's farewell to the army, the party lunched, going from there to the site of the "Staat-Haus" and up Golden Hill, to take a look at the oldest house in New York. St. Paul was visited, with a look at Washington's pew and the spot

where the Declaration of Independence was read, and Governors' room in the City Hall. The window, and part of the door-way which was in the old sugar house prison were inspected, and then the ladies took the cars to old "St. Mark's" in the "Bouerie," where they saw the grave and the pew of "hard-headed Peter" and the pew set aside for "the governor of the State and other respectable parties." The old communion cloth used at the first service a hundred years ago, is still to be seen. It belonged to Mrs. Stuyvesant, who took it from her own linen chest and whose initials are worked in tent stitch in the corner.

The regular May meeting of the Orange Chapter, D. R., of New Jersey, was held at the residence of Mrs. Robert Ward, the new Regent, Mrs. John E. Dix, in the chair. There was a large attendance with many guests. Mrs. Andrew W. Bray, the State Regent, presented the Chapter with a gavel, made of wood taken from Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge. Mrs. John Ditmars, Historian, read a paper on "The Coming of the Dutch." Mrs. Richard Russell, read one on "The State of New Jersey and Mrs. Wm. Torrey Baird, one on "Development of the Hudson." Songs were given during the afternoon and a social tea closed an unusually pleasant meeting.

The Englewood Chapter, D. R., of New Jersey, unveiled the bronze shield at the Liberty Pole, a description of which has been given in these columns, April 10th. A delegation from Dwight Post, G. A. R., acted as Guard of Honor. Among the veterans present was Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Tenally, who is probably the only old soldier in the State, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The ceremonies were brief, but interesting. Addresses were made and a patriotic spirit displayed. The tablet was presented by Mr. Abraham De Ronde, and reads: "Erected by the Liberty Pole Chapter, D. R., to commemorate the Liberty Pole which stood on this spot in Revolutionary times. At the Liberty Pole Tavern near by, General Washington halted on Nov. 19th, 1776, after the Evacuation of Fort Lee."

The State Board of New Jersey, D. R., held a meeting in May, to hear reports of delegates and appoint committees. June 2d, it held its closing meeting for the season at Wallace House, Somerville, N. J., it taking the form of a basket picnic. The ladies reached Somerville by train about 11.30 A. M., armed with a mysterious package and containing something to replenish the inner woman. A very warm day made the trolleys seem preferable to walking, but in a successful search for strawberries, the half-hour car was forgotten, and it was later than planned, when Wallace House was finally reached. Miss Batchelor, Curator of the house, and Vice Regent of the N. J. State, D. A. R., welcomed the party. Having brought a number of antique relics to beautify the D. R. room; the ladies spent some time in arranging them and going through the different rooms, which contain many objects of interest; luncheon was taken under the trees, after which the Regent called the meeting to order, and the business was taken in hand with occasional lapses from dignity, which surely pardonable in so *al fresco* an affair. An appropriation was voted to purchase suitable antique furniture for the D. R. room in the Wallace House. It was also decided to give a series of fine musicales and lectures under the auspices of the New Jersey State Society, D. R., to create a wide-spread interest and awaken enthusiasm, and to raise money to be contributed to worthy objects, notably the Prison Ship Martyrs, Soldiers and Sailors Monument Fund. All good things have an end, and the ladies reluctantly turned their faces homeward, voting this "field day" a most delightful and happy thought, and an occasion long to be remembered.

The last social meeting for the season of the Long Island Society, D. R., was held at the home of Mrs. I. D. Barton, May 20th. Each member was privileged to invite a guest, and about 150 women representing the Long Island Daughters, The New York Society of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Colonial Dames of America and Sorosis, thronged the roomy parlors which were beautifully decorated with lilacs, lilies of the valley, wistaria and palms. Mrs. Andrew Jacobs, Regent, presided at the meeting. A detailed account of the Society's meeting at Philadelphia, was given and after the business features, vocal and instrumental music was enjoyed. Later a reception was held and a collation served.

A State Society Meeting of the Massachusetts Society, D. R., was held in Boston, at the Hotel Vendome, the last week in May. Miss Sarah E. Hunt, State Regent presiding. It was called to hear the yearly reports of the Chapter Regents, Massachusetts having thirty-one Chapters.

The Third Plantation Chapter of Lynn, reported 80 members. It formed the Emergency League, which worked for the soldiers in the late war, and helped to care for those who returned.

Abigail Smith Chapter, Weymouth, has marked the graves





of forty-four Revolutionary soldiers and decorated them on Memorial Day.

Josiah Bartlett Chapter, Amesbury, has marked the graves of eighty Revolutionary heroes.

Adams Chapter, Quincy, has met in the old Adams House through the courtesy of the family, and raised \$500 for the preservation of the birth place of President Adams.

Bancroft Chapter, Worcester, will mark the grave of Bancroft, the historian.

Phoebe Foxcroft Phillips Chapter, Andover, provided a lecture for the school children and marked the grave of Samuel Phillips, who furnished the first powder used in the Revolutionary war in Massachusetts, and founded Phillips' Academy. All Chapters reported work done for the soldiers. After the business, refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed. The meeting was largely attended.

The newly organized D. R. Chapter, at Peabody, Mass., has taken the name of "Bethiah Southwick." In honor of a Quakeress, who fed the men bread and cheese when they assembled at the Old Bell Tavern, from different parts of the town. At the time she had a great baking in the oven, and it was done just in time to give the soldiers.

Through the kindness of Miss Sarah E. Hunt, Regent, Mass., Daughters of the Revolution, nearly two hundred dollars has been sent to Chief Surgeon Woodhull, Manila, Philippines, to be used in the purchase of ice for sick soldiers, in hospitals and camps. Part of the money is intended for the 24th and 25th Regiments of Infantry, and is sent by the colored women of the Aid Society, of Boston, Mass. This is only duplicating the work that is being done by the "Daughters" to keep the soldiers.

### Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R., Celebration of the Restoration of the Ancient Cemetery in Hartford.

In December of 1897, a notable article was published in the columns of "THE SPIRIT OF '76" written by Mrs. Emily T. G. Holcombe, the Regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R., in Hartford, Conn. The writer gave an outline history of "Hartford's Ancient and Historic Burying Ground"; recounted the names and deeds of the noble company who lie buried there, tracing along the lines of descent from these the distinguished men and women who have borne to every part of this wide country the influence of the purity and freedom of the atmosphere in which they were reared; and then with a reluctant pen, we are sure, she told the story of how "notwithstanding the historic as well as sacred character of this cemetery it had, in its obscure position, gradually fallen away from the sight and thoughts of most of the present and preceding generations, suffering neglect and the destruction of its monuments." Then was presented the plan which the Ruth Wyllys Chapter had mapped out, when the magnitude of the work of restoration undertaken a year before had assumed its true proportions—not only to renovate and beautify the ground and restore and replace the fast decaying stones, but to sweep from its southern boundary a row of badly neglected tenements, converting the dirty alley on which they stood into a broad and beautiful street. The stirring appeal for aid, in carrying out the plan, with which the Regent closed her article, was only one of many that appeared from her pen, in current newspapers and magazines.

Probably the whole story of that has been done in the two years that have intervened between that first article on the cemetery and the present writing will never be known except to a few—the Regent herself and those very near to her in the work. The full and most earnest support of the members of the Chapter was given to the cause; the necessary funds came in from many sources—from the Chapter, the citizens of Hartford, the Center Church, from people in every part of the United States whose ancestors were buried in the cemetery. The efforts of the Daughters were seconded by the Common Council of Hartford, by the Street Board and by others in authority. But beneath all the encouragement was a current—always underlying all great undertakings—to be feared and held back, as it were, from defeating the end held so clearly in view. There were the mistaken impressions which might in some way be given to the public regarding the manner of fulfilling the promises of the Chapter; the neglect of prompt action at the right moment—the erection of a business block which was imminent at the head of Gold Street, would have made the widening of the street impossible; any realization of "perfect hope and courage" when the waiting moments came, as they did, on appeals from assessments, and from other causes.

But success was finally a certainty, and on the day of the celebration of the "Restoration of the Ancient Cemetery and widening of Gold Street" the Regent could lay her hand, rejoicing, in that of the veteran minister whose voice first struck the keynote and moved the people of his city to a sense of their duty and patriotism in relation to the desecration of the sacred acre.

The day of the celebration, June seventeenth, was one marked in the Civic Annals of Hartford. The gathering of citizens and their families, of out-of-town visitors, the military escort which was the old Putnam Platoon in Colonial uniform, all testified to the deep interest and feeling of the occasion. Could a contrast have been greater than the appearance of the ancient cemetery on that day with that of the same place three years before; then lonely, neglected, gloomy, shut in by high buildings and dirty tenements. Hardly a friendly foot ever wandering over its forsaken paths. Now, on this bright June day, flooded with sunlight; the shadows of the old houses gone forever; the stately tombs rebuilt, straightened, reinscribed; the old trees waving their cleared branches and seeming to glory in the insignia of the states, and the trees decorating their tall trunks; the great company in many of whose faces the blood of their ancestors lying below was "telling."

The exercises fitted the time and place as the accompanying program shows: a solemn invocation; a spirited, warlike and able speech from the Regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, presenting the deeds of the Gold Street lands to the City of Hartford; the Mayor's speech of acceptance; a history of the ancient cemetery; another by Prof. Williston Walker, on the Men and Spirit of '76; an eloquent address delivered by the Hon. Henry C. Robinson; the closing benediction, and the joyful ringing of the old Center Church bell. On the program, too, were the national songs—the tune of "Yankee Doodle," with life and drum. No music of it all was however more familiar to the silent audience in that city of the dead, could they speak, than that of their old church bell. For they brought this same bell with them on the long journey through the wilderness to the banks of the Connecticut and hung it in their first church. It has been recast once since and pealed clear and jubilant after the two hundred and sixty-three years.

The master-strokes have been given to the cemetery work but much has yet to be done before its completion. There are many, very many stones to be restored. Money is needed for that purpose and for the general improvement of the ground. There is still an opportunity for those who would help to complete the undertaking, and subscriptions are most welcome to the committee in charge. The value of those improvements to the city of Hartford can hardly be estimated. Their practical value is already apparent, but greater and more far-reaching is the development, the outward expression of civic love and pride. No city becomes truly great and beautiful whose citizens do not love their own. It is the feeling which possesses us in the old-world cities and our admiration and respect is different in degree towards those made rich by the greed and conquests of a single ruler and those great, free cities the love of whose inhabitants added generation after generation to their glory and beauty, like Florence, Venice and the German free towns.

HARRIET E. WHITMORE.

Historian, Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R.

A visitor to New York City, if patriotically and historically inclined, may be shown the spot latest marked by a patriotic organization, and which is of great interest to every lover of his country. Descending the stairs of the elevated road at Franklin Square, it will not require a person with an eagle eye, to discover in this noisy, crowded locality, it is hard to realize, that this was once a great out-of-town place of residence. No. 1 Cherry Street, the junction of Pearl and Cherry Streets. Here, where now stands this massive pier, there stood one hundred and ten years ago, the elegant mansion of Walter Franklin, a wealthy merchant of that period. It was for this Franklin, that the Square was named, and not for Benjamin Franklin, as many suppose.

On April 23, 1789, one week before the inauguration in New York City, of George Washington, as first President of the United States, he was escorted by all the high dignitaries in grand procession to this spacious house. Here he resided for two years, until it being considered too far out of town, he moved to the MacComb Mansion, south of Trinity Church.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, had the honor this year of celebrating the Inauguration of General Washington, by placing this tablet not only to mark an historic site, but also an epoch in the history of New York City. The ceremonies of this year's





observance of their chosen historic day, commenced upon April 29th, when an elegant luncheon was given at Delmonico's by the Chapter in honor of their Regent and distinguished guests. Among these were: Mesdames Belden, State Regent, Verplanck, President of the Colonial Dames and Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman, President of the Holland Dames. An informal reception preceded the lunch.

On Monday, May 1st, which was also most felicitously our country's first "Dewey Day," the Regent, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpool, her Chapter and guests, took possession of Franklin Square, where were assembled a goodly number of its present day population. Standing upon a platform erected against the massive stone work, the Regent drew aside a flag which hung above her, and disclosed the handsome tablet placed there. It bears this inscription.

THE FIRST  
PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,  
No. 1 CHERRY STREET.

OCCUPIED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON.

From April 23, 1789, to February 28, 1790.

Erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter,  
April 30, 1899.

The insignia of the D. A. R., was placed at the left hand corner. Stirring addresses were made by President Guggenheimer, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and Gen. James Grant Wilson, who all congratulated the Daughters of the American Revolution for their excellent patriotic spirit, in observing historic days and marking historic spots. The women then proceeded to St. Paul's Chapel, placed at their disposal by the kind courtesy of Dr. Morgan Dix, which was beautifully decorated with flags.

The pew occupied by George Washington while in New York City, was conspicuously draped in our national colors. A fine service was rendered by the choir of St. Paul's, and by the Rev. Dr. Greer and his assistants, at which a large number of the Chapter and guests were present.

A delegation of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, acted as ushers.

The Chaplain, the Rev. Charles Russell Treat, delivered the address, which was a reminder as well as a prophesy. He recalled the self-sacrifice and patriotism of our fore-fathers, whose noble deeds we should emulate, as in our veins flowed the self same blood. We should also rest assured that as the names of two great heroes, George Washington, and George Dewey, were inseparably linked together upon this first anniversary of the victory at Manila, that, "the God of fathers was still our God, able to reproduce the former noble type of American character whenever needed in the great crisis of our country."

The Wisconsin State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at Minneapolis, June 2. Reports from Chapter Regents were read and an interesting program of speeches and music carried out.

A very enjoyable Colonial Tea was given on the evening February 22, by the William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Supper was served from five to half past seven, and from then until nine, a series of tableaux was presented. A fine collection of Revolutionary articles was on exhibition.

One of the most successful of all the Fourth of July celebrations took place in the town of Amherst, Mass. A steel flag staff and flag were presented to Grand Army Post, by two of Amherst's citizens, and received with speeches by Gen. Anderson of Boston, Col. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Ex-Senator R. W. Irwin. The guests of the town and the public were received in the afternoon by the Mary Mattoon Chapter, D. A. R. The exercises were in charge of committees of the Grand Army Post, to whom the success of the occasion is due.

The Annual Church Service of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., was held May 21, at Old Trinity. The Rev. J. Nevett Steele, D. D., officiated. The service was followed by decoration of the graves of Revolutionary heroes.

A social meeting of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., was held at Sherry's, on the afternoon of May 13, when Wesley E. Woodruff delivered an historic address.

**NORWALK CHAPTER** Norwalk Conn., have elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Samuel Richards Wood; Vice-Regent, Mrs. James L. Stevens; Registrar, Mrs. Robert Van Buren; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Augustus Merwin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Kate P. Hunter; Treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Gumbart; Historian, Miss Angeline Scott; Curator, Miss Mary Cliechester. Advisory Committee: Mrs. A. B. Hill, Mrs. Jabez Backus, Mrs. A. Blanchard, Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, Mrs. Christian Swartz. Honorary Vice-Regents: Mrs. E. J. Hill, Mrs. Thomas K. Noble.

A tablet commemorating the burning of Norwalk, Conn., by the British, was unveiled by the Daughters of the American Revolution, July 11, with interesting exercises.

The Norwalk Chapter, D. A. R., have presented a prize of \$5 in gold for the best essay on "The Hardships and Privations of the American Soldiers in the Revolutionary War," written by a high school pupil of the city.

The first general conference of the Ohio State, D. A. R., June 9 and 10, was of great interest and a pronounced success. The citizens of Zanesville, where the conference was held, honored the visiting delegates with displays of flags. Articles and addresses of pertinent interest engaged the attention of the convention during the hours of session on both days.

Two receptions were held, the first by the State Regent, Mrs. M. M. Granger, and the last by Col. and Mrs. T. F. Spangler.

On the anniversary of the marriage of George and Mary Washington, the Rainier Chapter of the D. A. R., gave a reception at the house of Mrs. George H. Heilbron to the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution in Seattle and throughout the state.

After exchange of greetings, the following programme was rendered:

"America" ..... By entire audience  
Address ..... Mrs. G. W. Bacon, Regent Rainier Chapter  
Tenor Solo ..... Mr. Alfred Fiskien  
Poem on Washington's Wedding Day .....

Written by Ella W. Wilcox  
Abigail Adams ..... Dr. Sarah Kendall  
Soprano Solos, a. b. .... Miss Drane  
Address, George Washington ..... Mr. Josiah Collins  
Vocal Duet ..... Mrs. G. A. C. Rochester and Miss Drane  
Poem ..... Written by Murdock Gow  
Star Spangled Banner ..... By entire audience

A brilliant blue satin drapery, 9x6 feet in size, on which there is some elaborate embroidery, has been presented to Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by the charter members of the organization. In the centre is the insignia of the Order and grouped around it are white stars, on which are embroidered the autographs of the first officers of the Chapter. There are 152 other stars embroidered in blue satin with white silk and gold thread, representing the original members. A handsome silk flag accompanied the gift. The embroidery as all done by Mrs. Henry Beam, wife of Deputy Bridge Commissioner Beam, the Treasurer of the Chapter, and she spent nearly two years on the work. In token of their appreciation the Chapter presented to Mrs. Beam, a silver loving cup.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution gave a reception at Sherry's, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington and the victorious issue of the war declared in April, 1898. Among the guests were Major-General and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sicard, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Philip, Capt. Robley D. Evans, General and Mrs. O. O. Howard, the Chinese Consul-General; General and Mrs. Joseph Wheeler, General and Mrs. Thompson and Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Strong.

A reception was given to the members of Ann Story Chapter, of the Society of the D. A. R., by their Regent, Mrs. Horace Dyer, at Dyer Place, Rutland, Vt., on Monday afternoon, June 19th. An interesting literary and musical program was arranged for the occasion. Mrs. Edward Dyer read extracts from a diary, written by Hannah Hoxie Dyer, the grandmother of Captain Edward Dyer. The diary was written in 1812, and described a carriage journey from Milton, Vt., to Rhode Island. Mrs. Horace Dyer then read a paper which received the prize of \$5.00, awarded by her to the girl in the public or other schools of Rutland, for the best essay on some topic given by her, relating to the war of the Revolution. Miss Maude Pratt, of St. Joseph's Academy, received the prize. The subject was





"The Women of the Revolution. At the close of the exercises, a dainty lunch was served in the old colonial dining room and was presided over by Mrs. Edward Dyer and Mrs. Phillip Leavenworth.

Thomas Francis Bayard was a distinguished member of an eminent family. Long before the Revolutionary War times the Bayards were conspicuous in the country's history as patriots and statesmen, and many have acquired national fame as jurists. Nicholas, the first ancestor to come to America, a son of an Amsterdam merchant, though of French Huguenot extraction and a nephew of Governor Stuyvesant, was Secretary of the Province of New York in 1672, Mayor of New York in 1685, and holder of several other important provincial offices.

Colonel John Bayard, a grandson of Nicholas, was a member of the Provincial Council of 1774; a leader of the movement for Independence in Philadelphia; a member of the Council of Safety; Colonel of the Second Continental Regiment raised in Philadelphia in 1775; Speaker of the Assembly in 1777; member of the Continental Congress in 1785, besides having been honored with many other offices of great trust.

#### HOLMES AS A FACE READER.

The *Youth's Companion*, tells this story of Oliver Wendell Holmes, one of whose hobbies was to trace genealogies and family resemblances. At the opening of the term of the medical class, one year, while he was one of its lecturers, he met for the first time a young member who introduced himself as, let us say, a Perry of Cambridge.

The little doctor looked at him keenly and said: "You are also one of the W.'s of Cape Cod. I know it by your upper lip."

The young man flushed and made haste to answer that he never heard of the W.'s and did not know any person in Cape Cod.

But the doctor smiled obstinately and at intervals through the winter would inquire whether Mr. Perry had looked up his ancestor, receiving each time the assurance that inquiry had been made, but no trace of this strain of blood could be found in the family.

One day Perry came to him. "You were right, Dr. Holmes. We have found in an old Bible record that my great-great-grandmother was a W. and came from Cape Cod."

The doctor beamed with delight. "No upper lip ever deceived me yet," he laughingly exclaimed, and carried his little triumph to all of his friends with as much pleasure as if it had been a long lost treasure.

#### THE FIRST STARS AND STRIPES.

An interesting ceremony occurred at the White House recently, in the presentation to President McKinley, for deposit in the National Museum, of the flag of the United States frigate Bon Homme Richard. The presentation was made by Mrs. Harriet R. P. Stafford of Cottage City, Mass. The flag flew from the Bon Homme Richard during the famous action with the British frigate *Serapis*, on Sept. 23, 1779, and in a history of the ensign, which Mrs. Stafford handed to the President, it is said that "there is evidence for the claim that it was the first flag bearing the Stars and Stripes ever hoisted over an American vessel of war and the first that was ever saluted by a foreign naval power."

The flag has been in the possession of the Stafford family for more than a hundred years. It was presented to James Bayard Stafford, a midshipman on the Bon Homme Richard on December 13, 1784, by the Marine Committee of the Congress then in session at Philadelphia, "for your meritorious services thro' the late war." In the letter bestowing the flag on Midshipman Stafford, it is referred as "Paul Jones's starry flag of the Bon Homme Richard." Midshipman Stafford let the flag to his daughter, the late Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, and it was left by her to her brother, Samuel Bayard Stafford, through whom it came into the possession of the donor.

I have recently read in several different papers that "the flag presented by Mrs. Stafford of Cottage City, was the one borne by the Bon Homme Richard in the action with the *Serapis*, was the first flag bearing the Stars and Stripes ever hoisted over the American vessel of war, and the first that was ever saluted by a foreign naval power."

I wish I could believe all this was true. The Bon Homme sank with her flag flying, and one would naturally suppose it was the one under which the action took place. The first Stars and Stripes to be hoisted over an American vessel of war was on the *Ranger*, at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1777, by Jones, and on this same ship, commanded by Jones, the Stars

and Stripes received a salute for the first time by a foreign power by the French Admiral in Imberson Bay, February 14, 1778. The flag hoisted by Jones on the *Ranger*, at Portsmouth, and the one saluted on the same vessel a few months later by the French might have been the same flag, but as Jones left the *Ranger* in France and she returned home in July, 1778, we may reasonably suppose she brought her flag home with her, and no doubt it sank with her in Charleston Harbor, a few years later.

O. L. FRISBEE.

President, Paul Jones Club, S. A. R.

Portsmouth, N. H.

#### To Perfect the Family Tree.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, was a member of the First Church in Salem, Mass., (of which Roger Williams was Pastor), and was associated with him and others in purchase of land at Providence, R. I., in 1636. He executed a deed in 1649, which evidently closed his interest there, and probably his residence also. His co-partner at about that period established a "trading house" in what is now North Kingston. It is believed that he was associated with him there, and was the progenitor of those of that name in the State. Any information in regard to the above will be greatly appreciated. In the January number of "The Spirit of '76," the types made us say that "James Williams, father of Joseph, died in 1702; left wife Deborah Williams." The maiden name of Deborah we do not know. The "William" was taken from the next line. "William, father of James, settled in Providence, in 1636."

Nathan Reynolds Gardner, Baltic, Conn.

Information desired that will lead to the identification of Lieut. JOHN FERRIS, who died July 21, 1806, at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, a martyr to Venezuelan liberty. (See article in another column.) A genealogy of the FERRIS family is in course of preparation.

Address, Mrs. Lora C. Little, 2108 Fremont Ave., North Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED.—The names of the parents of a Miss Lee, of Virginia, at what is known as the "Red House" perhaps "Red Rock," near Danville. She married Joseph Henderson, of Virginia, who went to North Carolina. "Certificate of service paid Joseph Henderson, during the Revolutionary war." I am inclined to think she must have been one of the daughters of Thomas Lee and Hannah Ludwell. Address,

Mrs. Jane E. Martin, Cleola, Harris Co., Ga. Care of Mrs. Chapman, Oak Mountain.

How are the Braintree and Newburyport ADAMS' connected?

How are the ADAMS' entitled and who earned the Coat of Arms. Address,

Mrs. E. Reno, Box 264, New Brighton, Pa.

Wanted:—The Parentage of Phillip Cory, who married Hannah Gray, September 10th, 1727.

WM. M. ROBINSON, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Somerville, N. J., June 30, 1899.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Esq:

My Dear Sir:—I enclose you one dollar for one year's subscription to the *SPIRIT OF '76*. A descendant of the Revolutionary war cannot afford to be without it.

Yours truly,

A. P. SUTPHEN.

Chicago, August 3, 1899.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Publisher, New York City.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in inclosing subscription price for the *SPIRIT OF '76* for another year. I consider the investment a good one as I find the paper valuable and interesting.

ROBT. S. WORTHINGTON.

Franklin, Pa., July 31, 1899.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Esq.

My Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find one dollar for renewal of subscription to the *SPIRIT OF '76*. I think we can now understand the benefit of rigidly excluding politics from the Detroit Convention. We cannot fairly be held responsible for the action of the people of Detroit, in making the occasion a political demonstration in which our delegates had no part and for which they expressed no sympathy.

JAS. DENTON HANCOCK.





## Boys and Girls

All letters for this department should be addressed to Miss M. Winchester Adams, 18 & 20 Rose Street, New York City.

### OUR COUNTRY.

The fathers sleep, but men remain  
As true, as wise, as brave as they;  
Why count the loss without the gain?  
The best is—that we have to-day.

No lack was in thy primal stock,  
No weakling founders builded here;  
Thine were the men of Plymouth Rock,  
The Puritan and Cavalier.

Thy lesson all the world shall learn,  
The nations at thy feet shall sit,  
Earth's farthest mountain-tops shall burn  
With watch-fires from thine own uplift.

Great without seeking to be great  
By fraud or conquest; rich in gold,  
But richer in the large estate  
Of virtue which thy children hold.

J. G. WHITTIER.

### THE USE OF THE MAGIC HORSESHOE IN NEW JERSEY.

The limit to the patience of the New Jersey housewife, was often reached on churning days. In those back years, with a woman at the beam, butter-making, under ordinary conditions was not considered especially killing, but when, as was often believed, a witch got into a churn, stopping the butter sometimes for hours, then it was labor enough. Whenever this misfortune entered a household, composure took flight, and the harassed housewife with a train of duties dragging behind, pounded and tugged and fretted like any other mortal. Why a witch should plague womankind no man can say, but her preference for churns is not strange. The churn was at the centre of the domestic economy, and a blow there sent ripples throughout the circle.

With some it was the churn-beam, while other localities had it that the churn itself as a whole was bewitched, the effect being the same. The methods of disenchantment also differed, and are of interest to the close student of folk customs.

A red-hot horseshoe was the chief and most popular remedy. The manner of its use seems to have differed in localities. Usually it was heated in the fire-place or stove, and dropped into the churn, making the milk to sputter and boil. This, as the belief had it, "burned out the witch," and allowed the butter to come. Sometimes it was stated rather facetiously that the witch sat down upon the horseshoe and suffered in consequence, but such wit is undoubtedly a later flourish, added at a time when the black art was less respected. The idea that the use of the horseshoe must be secret, prevailed in some regions. The whole attempt at disenchantment must be under cover, for in the event of anyone's seeing it, the cure would fail. Probably it was not expected that this act could be hidden from the witch, for if she could get into a churn without being seen, certainly she ought to be able to spy a thing or two about the house. It is reasonable to suppose that this condition of secrecy like the wit, is a later growth, developing when the skeptical smirk of a neighbor was dreaded by the faithful. In earlier times, there could have been no need of hiding from each other such important measures, especially when everybody would expect them to be used.

Two fair questions might be asked at this stage: Was the treatment described actually used, and did it cure when so applied?

They could be answered generally by saying, that for the hundreds of people who imagined their churns bewitched, perhaps not two would go so far as to take such trouble, and the number who would take witchery into practical consideration was of course limited.

Here is a story hardly cold from the lips of an elderly, but erect and vigorous former resident of Somerset County.

He and his wife churned one day till noon without any result, and quite discouraged, decided with more or less faith to try the hot horseshoe to drive out the witch, if, indeed, one were charming the churn. He had bought but recently some machine-made shoes, which of course had never been fired to any hoof, and were perfectly clean. One of these was made red-hot and dropped into the stubborn fluid. Immediately there was a commotion of sputtering and sizzling, so violent that the milk welled up out of the churn, and caused them to clap the top on at once to save it. This agitation seemed mysterious, and

because of its unexpected violence partly confirmed their suspicions of witchery. They then began to churn and the butter was there inside of twenty minutes, and apparently of excellent quality. But they were distrustful of it and could not get themselves to use it. They tasted it slightly, declared it good; but it went to wagon-house for the base use of greasing axles. In explaining why they did not eat the butter, the narrator first re-affirmed the cleanness of the iron used, and reiterated that the butter was most sweet, and then said, "We thought it best to be on the safe side."

If the assertion, that in the age when they make machine horseshoes men still believe in magic, is scouted; we can only retort, "they didn't eat the butter," and leave the reasoning to other minds.

The heating of the milk, of course, would tend to accelerate the butter, for hot water was frequently used for the purpose. But there was a time years ago in some circles, when such materialistic explanations would have been commiserated.

Another usage was this: to burn the impression of the shoe on the bottom of the churn when empty, leaving thus a permanent counter-spell against all magic visitants. A gentleman of Newark, remembers well this efficacious antidote in his grandfather's churn in Morris County.

Around West Milford, they used another instrument of cure. They drove out the witch by heating the churn with a hickory switch. A method so convenient and simple was presumably less effective, for we hear little about it. It is a strange fact, but a true one, that a gentleman who was brought up in a certain valley where the tradition of the horseshoe was certainly known and repeated, said he had never heard of its use, but had heard of putting a knife under the churn to drive out the intruder, it being supposed the witch feared steel. This practice must have been local if not actually confined to a family or two. The use of the horseshoe is known among the old people from the Hudson to the Delaware.

JOSEPH FULFORD FOLSOM.

### A GOOD ANECDOTE OF DEWEY.

One of the brave jackies who "was with Dewey" at the battle of Manila Bay tells this new anecdote of the great Admiral. The teller is Harry Doghman, a sailor of the cruiser "Boston," and his story is this:

"The most affecting incident which occurred, and which all of the sailors will remember through their lives, was the action of a powder boy. These boys act as aides to captains and lieutenants in carrying messages and doing errands. When the order was given to strip for action, one of the boys tore his coat off hurriedly, and it fell from his hands and went over the rail, down into the bay. A few moments before he had been gazing on his mother's photograph and just before he took his coat off he had kissed the picture and put it in his inside pocket. When the coat fell overboard he turned to the captain and asked permission to jump over and get it. Naturally, the request was refused. The boy then went to the other side of the ship and climbed down the ladder.

He swam around to the place where the coat had dropped, and succeeded in getting it. I believe it was still floating when he got there. When he came back he was ordered in chains for disobedience. After the battle he was tried by a court-martial for disobedience and found guilty. Commodore Dewey became interested in the case, for he could not understand why the boy had risked his life and disobeyed orders for a coat. The lad had never told what his motives were. But when the Commodore talked to him in a kindly way, and asked why he had done such strange things for an old coat, he broke into tears, and told the Commodore that his mother's picture was in the coat. Commodore Dewey's eyes filled with tears as he listened to the story. Then he picked the boy up in his arms and embraced him. He ordered the little fellow to be instantly released and pardoned. 'Boys who love their mothers enough to risk their lives for her picture cannot be kept in irons on this fleet,' he said."

### READING FOR AUGUST.

"Four American Naval Heroes" by Mabel Barton Beebe.  
"A Little Maid of Concord Town," by Margaret Sidney.  
"A Soldier of the Legion," by Charles Ledyard Norton.  
"Two Young Patriots," by Everett T. Tomlinson.  
Memorize:—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," by David T. Shaw.

1. When did the Americans evacuate Fort Ticonderoga?
2. Who was in command of the British?
3. What were the comments of King George, when he heard of this event?
4. What did the English people think?
5. What effect did this capture have upon the Americans?





## MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD EXCURSION TOURS.

"Where are you going this summer"? has been a question that has troubled many who annually plan for a vacation. Tours and excursions trouble their rest until a decision is reached.

To such as are still holding their decision in abeyance let us say a word. Have you ever had a view of Niagara from a Michigan Central train? Sir Edwin Arnold once wrote of Niagara, "There is nothing more translucently green nor more permanently still and lovely than Niagara, the greater. At this, her awful brink, the whole architrave of the main abyss gleams like a fixed and glorious work wrought to polished aqua-marine or emerald."

The Michigan Central, is the only road that can give its patrons a view of the Falls, at Falls View, on the bluff above the Falls, from which place the most comprehensive view of the great cataracts and their environment can be obtained.

The whole day can profitably be spent here visiting the various points of interest, which can be conveniently reached at small expense by the electric car lines running on the American side, from Buffalo, to Niagara Falls, and from Niagara Falls down through the river gorge by the water's edge, past the Whirlpool Rapids, and the Whirlpool to Lewiston, and thence to Fort Niagara at the river's mouth; and on the Canada side, from Chippewa through the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park past the Falls and along the top of the bluff to Queenston. The latter passes by three battle-fields of the war of 1812, and other historic scenes.

But in addition to this unique gem, the entire line is one of great scenic charm and picturesqueness, traversing the richest portion of Michigan, the fine farms of which are dotted with pretty villages and thriving, prosperous cities, marked by stations of various styles of architecture, but uniformly attractive, at two of which, Niles and Ypsilanti, are located the Company's greenhouses, where are grown the flowers distributed upon its trains.

The passage of the Detroit River is a very pleasant feature of the trip, with views of the long river-front of the city and

its varied commerce, and the ride through Canada by no means devoid of interest. Western New York, the Mohawk Valley, and the incomparable Hudson make up a marvelous panorama.

Four elegant, first class, fast trains leave Chicago, morning, noon, afternoon, and at night, for New York by this scenic route, which possesses special attractions for the experienced traveler. It is thoroughly admirable from the ground up. The solid, well constructed road bed, free from sharp curves and heavy grades, is laid with eighty-pound steel rails, over which safely speed fast trains finely equipped with Wagner buffet, library, parlor, and sleeping cars, and Michigan Central coaches and dining cars, all operated in the most thorough, vigilant, and approved manner.

The passenger goes through to New York without change, unless he desires to stop over at Niagara Falls, for which due provision is made. The New York Special, No. 10, leaving Chicago 10.30 a. m., and Detroit 6.10 p. m., arriving New York 1.30 p. m., next day; and the famous 24 hour train. The North Shore Limited, No. 4, leaving Chicago 2 p. m., and Detroit 9.20 p. m., arriving New York next day at 3 p. m., reach New York River at night, and run, therefore, via the International Bridge.

The Fast Eastern Express, No. 14, however, leaving Chicago 3 p. m., and Detroit 11 p. m., passes Niagara Falls early next morning, reaching New York 8.45 p. m.; and the Atlantic Express, leaving Chicago 11.40 p. m., and Detroit 10 a. m., reaches Niagara Falls in the afternoon and New York at 7 the next morning.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. STATION,  
AT DETROIT.



CARRIAGE RIDE AT NIAGARA.

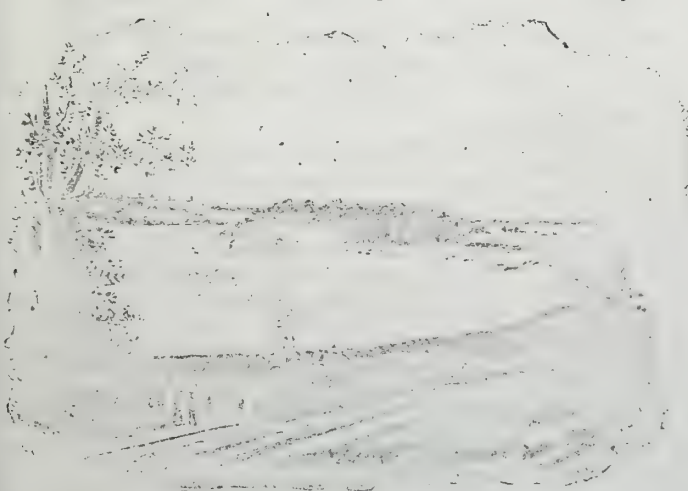
Another tour on this railroad which is especially attractive is from Chicago to Mackinac Island.

This tour combines advantages of fast rail and of water transportation, affording a leisurely, restful and enjoyable journey, especially upon the going portion of the trip, and quick and comfortable return to Chicago by the rail route from Mackinaw.

"The Fairy Isle of Mackinac" is the center and the pearl of the Great Lake Region. Picturesque in a high degree, it possesses a peculiar and inimitable charm. Remarkably salubrious, it is a great natural sanitarium where hay-fever and catarrh disappear, muscles and lungs and spirits are strengthened, and the weary and toil worn are recreated. It abounds in historic, legendary, and poetic memories and associations, and in summer time its slopes and waters and great hotels are scenes of gayety and enjoyment.

Nearly nine miles in circumference and rising 300 feet above the waters of the straits it is now a State Park. It was a rendezvous for French Explorers before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. Across the strait Marquette was escorted to his burial by a hundred canoes of plumed and painted warriors and on the other side occurred Pontiac's terrible massacre in 1763. Two battles of the war of 1812, were fought on the island, which for forty years was the headquarters of the American Fur Company. The white walls of Fort Mackinac, one of the most sightly of our fortresses, over which the stars and stripes have waved for a century, picturesquely crown the heights.

The trip from Chicago to Detroit, may be made by the fast morning train arriving in Detroit in the evening, or Fast Eastern Express, leaving Chicago in the afternoon and arriving at Detroit at night, or either of the two night trains arriving in Detroit the next morning about 7.30 and 9, respectively. These are fast and finely equipped, luxurious trains.



FALLS VIEW STATION, MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.





## BOOKS REVIEWED.

SMALL, MAYNARD &amp; CO., Boston, Mass.

One of the most important efforts of this firm is the preparation of "The Beacon Biographies," the title of a series of books on the lives of some of the men who have made the nation's history. Five of these brief memoirs are already out. Phillip Brooks, David G. Farragut, Robert E. Lee, James Russell Lowell and Daniel Webster. These books are authentic but entertaining, full of critical and historical knowledge, but never dull. The workmanship of the books deserves praise and merits the claim of the publishers of being the most beautiful small books ever issued in the country.

Two handsome gift books, "Washington's Farewell Address" and "The Memory of Lincoln" have been issued by this company. The latter contains poems written of Lincoln's death.

The success of "Mr. Dooley, in Peace and War," is as phenomenal as it is deserved. The quaint humor and broad brogue are responsible for this, together with the easy and familiar way in which personages and events are mentioned.

STRONG HEARTS. By GEORGE W. CABLE.

Scribner's. Price \$1.25.

For delicacy of touch in reviving the old scenes wherein "Old Creole Days" were laid, this latest book of Mr. Cable is fully equal to his former works. As for interest of story and character drawing, "The Taxidermist," one of the three stories, shows the author at his best, though the other two are not far behind this high standard.

THE WORKERS.

Chas. Scribner's Sons.

[The problems of the laborer can be understood now by all who read Prof. Wickoff's experiences when he lived the life and felt the struggles of the working man. As a study of social conditions, this book has the merit of stating the facts as they really are and not as they seem to one outside. Aside from its value as a study, or, perhaps, because of it, the story is thoroughly readable and in places exciting. One cannot, however, read the book without feeling that the writer could at any time by a word change his condition, and so could not fully understand the plight of the man doomed forever to struggle in the path the author voluntarily took only for the time.

THE STORY OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Chas. Scribner's Sons. Price \$2.00.

The characteristics of the author are seen in every page of this book. The energy in organizing and equipping the Rough Riders, the humor of describing many of the characters, the enthusiasm of the attack and scrupulous care of the men, are but a few of the cases in point. If you want to know Governor Roosevelt, read his book.

THE LIFE OF DANTON. By HILAIRE BELLOC, B. A.

Chas. Scribner's Sons. Price \$2.50.

The most critical and the most brilliant of recent articles on the French Revolution, is from the pen of a comparatively young man. The publication of this book has created some stir among historical readers, who pronounce it masterful and well-rounded in style, full of eloquence and of high literary merit. The critical review of the conditions that produced such a man as Danton, is a contribution to history that all must recognize. Events and incidents are properly relegated to their

subordinate position and are used only to point out the principles.

RICHARD CARVEL. By WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Macmillan Co. Price \$1.50.

The demand for this fascinating book has been so great that it must already be classed as one of the most successful books of the year. And this large sale is deserved. Few books on the Revolutionary period can lay claim to so much charm of locality and personality as does Richard Carvel. Not only is there a contrast of study in delineating characters of Fox and his dissipated coterie with the ruggedness of John Paul Jones, but the fidelity of both to the hero of the book furnishes a similarity in their traits. The story of the love and friendship has the true ring. It is a book to make one enthusiastic and the most natural thing in the world is to hear the question - "Have you read Richard Carvel yet?" The question implying that, of course one has already done so or intends to do so. Our advice is to read it. It is too good to miss.

SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

By EDWARD McGRADY. Macmillan, Price \$3.00.

This history properly treats of the events and conditions antecedent to the Revolution. Beginning with the overthrow of the Proprietary Government in 1719, it traces the influence of the crown through the governor upon the people and their history down to the outbreak of hostilities in 1776.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY IN SCHOOLS.

Macmillan Co., Price \$0.50.

The report of the Committee of Seven has been embodied in a book and will furnish teachers and students valuable information on the instruction of history in higher and secondary schools. The aim of the committee was to be helpful rather than critical and to consider the whole field in a broad way, so that suggestions may apply to schools of the whole nation, not for one particular section.

HUGH GWYETH, A ROUND HEAD CAVALIER

By BEULAH MARIE DIX.

Macmillan Co.

Cloth, 12mo.

A story of the time of Prince Rupert, that dashing leader of cavalry, the Prince in fact appearing on the scene. The young hero, having been bad in the puritanical household of his uncle, an orphan, lonely and forlorn, steals away under cover of night to join a cavalier school fellow. A stranger in the royal ranks he is compelled to engage in menial duties about the camp while perceiving that he is recognized and repudiated by his father whom he has hitherto believed to be dead. At last in the fortunes of war, Hugh is able to defend his sire. Reconciliation follows, and also advancement in the service. A love episode, in which a jolly round head girl cousin figures, closes the tale.

Cloth Bound, Price \$1.50.

THE STORY OF OLD FORT LOUDON.

By CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.

Macmillan Pub.

A narrative of the life of the pioneers of Tennessee and their fortunes at the hands of the Cherokees in the uprising of 1760. The brilliant Tennessee landscape and the old frontier fort serve as a background to this picture of Indian craft and guile and pioneer hardships and pleasures.

## "AMERICA'S HISTORIC FAMILIES."

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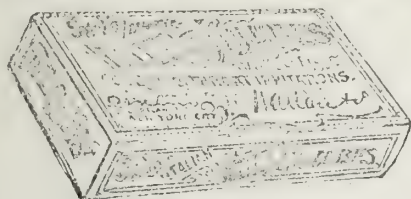
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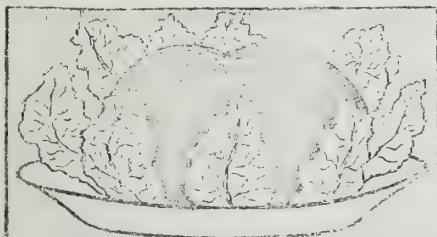
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